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PARLIAMENTARY ABSTR

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THE

TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

DURING THE SESSION OF

1826.

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LONDON:

FOR LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Papers contained in the ensuing volume, although s[illegible] separately, for the accommodation of persons who may not de[illegible] to purchase the whole work to which they belong, form part [illegible] publication, entitled the "PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY AND REVIEW," which was commenced in the session of 1825. The design of this work is to afford an annual record of the proceedings of the British Parliament, together with an examination of the principal topics discussed in that assembly, and of the manner in which its functions are performed.

The wealth and power of Great Britain—the rank which sh[illegible] holds in the scale of national intelligence—and the freedom o[illegible] speech for which her legislative assemblies have been so lon[illegible] celebrated,—render British history a matter of no ordinary interes[illegible] and importance; and for this history the two Houses of Parliament must supply the most authentic as well as the most instructive materials.

It is surprising, therefore, that the debates of the British Parliament have never yet been arranged for the purpose of examination or reference;—that they are only to be found in the chaotic miscellany of daily reports;—and that they have been subjected to no periodical comment more systematic or accurate than the brief and hurried remarks of a newspaper editor.

The conductors of the present work have endeavoured to supply this remarkable deficiency in our periodical literature; and if

only in a moderate degree succeeded in carrying their to execution, they will have produced a work as novel as portant. Some now living remember the sensation pro- y the first appearance of the "Annual Register;" and if rk was deemed to have formed an epoch in the annals of re, it is hoped that the present will be esteemed at least as g an accession to the means of diffusing political knowledge.

the first volume, all the debates on a given subject, after ng been carefully revised and collated, have been collected er the general head to which they respectively belong; nothing ng omitted but mere conversations, of no interest except at the ment of utterance; such as discussions regarding the day or r at which a given debate should be entered on, questions of er, and the like.

At the end of the debates, is a careful examination, as well of e measures discussed as of the arguments adduced on both sides f the question, and of the conduct of Parliament with reference o the matter in hand.

Of these critical essays it is not for the conductors of the work o say much; but they can safely affirm, that they are and will be exempt from vehemence or invective, and impartially directed to what ought to be the only end of legislation—not the predominance of a particular party, sect, or portion of the community—but the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

Next to the Debates of the Parliament itself, the most interesting and instructive documents, as well for the man of business of the present day as for the historian of future times, are the papers annually presented to both Houses in the shape of Reports of Committees, Minutes of Evidence received by them, and Returns made on official authority.

These form annually nearly fifty folio volumes, which are printed solely for the use of members; and whether we consider the expence, the labour, or the space required to render them available to public use, they may be said to have been hitherto almost inaccessible.

The substance of all of these which possess any general [illegible] *as well as the whole of the more important Reports of Co* [illegible] *have been condensed and arranged in the ensuing volume* [illegible] *is now presented to the public, printed uniformly with the* [illegible] *and* REVIEW *contained in the first. To the merchant, the* [illegible] *facturer, the lawyer, the statesman, and the man of letters* [illegible] *documents are now rendered accessible at a small expence, a* [illegible] *so arranged that they may be referred to almost without the* [illegible] *an index.*

To foreign nations, particularly France and the United S[illegible] of America, the whole will afford a view of British affairs, more clear, comprehensive, and authentic, than any which can be obtained elsewhere.

Such is the present work, and such its claims to public favour.

Even if feebly executed, it cannot be of mean assistance to the progress of knowledge and improvement;—but as neither expence nor labour has been spared to its completion, the conductors are not without hopes that the execution may in some degree correspond with the design.

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PARLIAMENTARY ABSTRACTS.

SESSION OF 1826.—7th GEO. IV.

IRELAND.

STATE OF IRELAND.

REPORT *from the Lords' Committees appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the State of* Ireland, *more particularly with reference to the Circumstances which may have led to Disturbances in that part of the United Kingdom.—(4th July* 1825.)—[COMMONS *(Ireland)* 40.]

THE Committee have proceeded, in obedience to the Orders of the House, to examine such persons as appeared best qualified to afford information upon the various points respecting the State of Ireland, which fell within the scope of the enquiry they were directed to pursue.

As the enquiry has been proceeding they have thought it desirable to lay before the House the whole of the evidence, which will be accompanied with an index, affording convenient means of reference *.

In the present advanced state of the session, they do not feel themselves enabled to do more than to select, from the mass of information which has been brought before them, some of the subjects to which it appears to them to be advisable that the attention of the Government and of Parliament should be more especially directed.

With respect to the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics, they have examined a considerable number of persons, of various professions and of different stations in life, in order to afford to the House all the information which it was in their power to collect; but they abstain from making any observations upon that evidence; because they are persuaded that upon a subject of such paramount importance, and connected with such great constitutional questions, it was the intention of the House that their duty should be confined to the collection of information.

It is material likewise to observe, that little evidence has been taken upon the subject of Education. This duty had already been delegated to Commissioners, whose Report †, which appears to the Committee to contain most valuable information upon the branch of this subject relating to the education of the poor, has lately been presented to the House; and they understand that the future enquiries of the Commissioners will be directed to other branches, and will bring the whole under the view of the Government and of Parliament.

The Committee have received a great body of evidence on the actual state of the relations between landlord and tenant, and are of opinion, that the whole of that most important subject is deserving of the attentive consideration of Parliament. Amongst the great evils existing in the present state of these relations, are represented to be the minute subdivision of land; the number of persons who intervene between the head landlord and the immediate occupier; the extreme difficulty of preventing the subletting of land, and the power possessed by every intermediate landlord, as well as the principal landlord, to distrain upon the occupying tenant. It is for the wisdom of Parliament to consider, whether any and what improvement in the law relating to these subjects may be expedient or practicable: many valuable suggestions on these as well as other points respecting the relations between landlord and tenant will be found in the evidence. The Committee observe with satisfaction, that the increasing intelligence of landlords is now endeavouring to apply a gradual remedy to the subdivision of land; and they cannot but entertain a confident expectation, that for the mutual benefit of both Landlord and Tenant, this remedy will be as extensively applied as the nature of existing contracts, and the comfort and well-being of the people, will permit.

* No. 521 of last Session.

† No. 400 of last Session.

The extent of the burden brought upon the country by the present system of grand jury presentments has long been a subject of complaint. Various suggestions have been made for the improvement of this system, and some of the abuses to which it was liable have been partially corrected by the legislature. It is stated, however, that more is still necessary to be done; that the mode of deciding what works are to be undertaken, of regulating the expenditure, and of passing the accounts, is still in many respects imperfect. It appears at all events desirable that if it should be found expedient to continue to intrust these functions to grand juries, the publicity of that portion of their proceedings which relates to the levying and expenditure of the public money, should be effectually provided for. It has also been suggested, that the charges of grand jury assessments, for objects of a permanent nature, ought to fall, in future leases, upon landlords and tenants in their due proportion.

It has been strongly urged, that the criminal and civil business of the quarter sessions should be kept entirely separate, and that all the criminal business should be first disposed of, so as to release the magistrates, who are called together for that portion of the business belonging to the quarter sessions, instead of retaining them and the juries and the witnesses, to their own great inconvenience, and the increased expence of prosecutions.

It has been suggested as an improvement, that the assistant barristers should not practise as counsel in the counties where they sit upon the bench.

The constitution of the Civil Bill Courts deserves serious consideration; and at all events it appears to be advisable to require that their process should be executed by their own sworn officers, or by persons more trustworthy and responsible than many of those who are at present employed.

Strong representations have been made to the Committee, against the mode in which the process of custodiam writs in the superior courts is executed, and also respecting mesne process.

Several important suggestions have been made respecting the office of sub-sheriff; viz. That each sub-sheriff should have a regular office within his own county, where he should attend at certain hours: That his appointment should be subject to the approbation of the last going judge of assize: That he should be rendered legally capable of serving more years than one: And, that the execution of writs should not be committed to any person, except the sheriff's officers.

The administration of justice by the magistrates in corporate towns has been stated to be more frequently exceptionable than that exercised by county magistrates; and the levy of tolls, and the expenditure of the money received, is stated to require examination and correction. Obstacles are also stated to be opposed to the admission of persons to their freedom, although entitled thereto by birth, servitude, or marriage. The present remedy, by an application to the Court of King's Bench, is deemed to be tedious and expensive; and it is represented, that justice would be more easily rendered to the individuals claiming admission, by giving double or treble costs in the case of an unjustifiable refusal to admit.

Although upon the same grounds upon which they have confined themselves to the collection of information, as to the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics, the Committee abstain from doing more than to report the evidence they have received on the practical effect of the present state of the elective franchise, they feel it necessary to state, that it may be found expedient to adopt some further and more effectual provision against the creation of fictitious or fraudulent qualifications under the law as it now exists.

It has been strongly recommended that some provision should be made for the relief of the extreme distress of the poorer classes in age or infirmity, if not by law (to which great objections have been stated), at least by organizing the collection and distribution of charitable contributions.

In addition to the suggestions above stated, various others have also been received, respecting the encouragement of emigration—the extension of public works of unquestionable utility, by reasonable facilities afforded by the Government—the extension of the fisheries—improvements in the state of lunatic asylums and houses of industry—the regulation or abolition of manor courts—the constitution and powers of vestries—and respecting many details in the subordinate administration of justice. For these, and other matters, which are in different degrees deserving of attention, the Committee beg to refer to the evidence, where they will be found under the various heads in the Index.

The Committee cannot close this report without expressing the pleasure they have received from the concurrent testimony of so many witnesses, who, in speaking of the different measures which have been of late adopted for the improvement of the state of Ireland, have, in a greater or less degree, agreed in attributing to them a highly favourable effect.

The establishment of the police and constabulary force—the revision of the magistracy, as far as it has gone—the meeting of the magistrates in petty sessions—the administration of justice by the assistant barristers—the change which has taken place of late years in the mode of appointing sheriffs—the public works undertaken by the executive Government—the alteration in the system of the distillery laws, and in the general mode of collecting the revenue—the remission of all direct taxes—the repeal of the union duties, and the increased facility of commercial intercourse; have all contributed, not only to remove grievances, but to improve the situation of the country.

The composition, for tithe, under the authority

of the acts passed in the two last sessions of Parliament, has been hitherto as rapid and as beneficial as could have been expected under the circumstances of the times; and the greatest advantages may reasonably be anticipated from the further progress of this important measure.

The restored tranquillity of the country has already afforded the opportunity for a more extensive introduction of different branches of manufacture; and should it fortunately continue uninterrupted, the best hopes may be entertained, that by furnishing employment to the poorer classes, one of the great incentives to disturbance may be permanently removed.

SINKING FUND.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1826;—for

An Account of the Amount of Money Expended by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in *Ireland;* the Amount and Denomination of Stock Purchased therewith, the Rate at which purchased, and the Amount of the Annual Dividend on the same; in each of the Five Years 1817 to 1821, ending the 5th January 1822.—[Commons *(Ireland)* 303.]

In the Years			IN BRITISH CURRENCY.					
			Sums expended.		Total Sums Expended.	3½ per Cent. Stock Purchased.	Average Rate per Cent.	Annual Dividend on Stock Purchased.
			In the Purchase of Stock.	On account of Loan per 1&2 G. 4. c.70.				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1817	ending 5th Jan.	1818	669,356 6 10	..	669,356 6 10	766,313 13 11	87 6 11	26,820 19 7
1818		1819	619,430 16 9	..	619,430 16 9	684,006 3 4	90 11 2	23,940 4 3
1819		1820	682,491 4 9	..	682,491 4 9	813,452 13 10	83 18 0	28,470 16 10
1820		1821	645,865 16 9	..	645,865 16 9	851,335 14 1	75 17 3	29,796 14 11
1821		1822	492,804 10 1	174,461 10 10	667,266 0 11	600,582 0 9	82 1 1	21,020 7 5

Note.—Besides the sum of 669,356l. 6s. 10d. expended in 1817-18 as above stated, there was set apart from the Sinking Fund 5,000l. to pay Savings' Bank Debentures, pursuant to the provisions of 57 Geo. 3. c. 105. s. 13.

STAMPS ON NEWSPAPERS.

1.—An Account of the Amount of Duty annually paid in *Ireland* during each of the last Five Years, for Stamps on Newspapers, and for Advertisements; distinguishing the two heads of Charge.—[Commons *(Ireland)* 302.]

Years ended 5th of January.	Amount of Duty paid for Stamps on Newspapers.			Amount of Duty on Advertisements.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1822	22,546	8	10¼	15,102	5	0½
1823	23,757	9	6¾	13,708	7	3¼
1824	25,688	8	0	14,524	3	8¼
1825	25,884	12	2	16,426	10	9
1826	26,926	15	9¾	15,907	15	0

2.—An Account of the Rates of Duty now payable on Advertisements in *Ireland.*

For every Advertisement contained or published in any Gazette, Newspaper, Journal, or Pamphlet..... £0 2 6

3.—Rate of Duty now payable on Advertisements in *England:*

Three Shillings and Sixpence.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Reprint of the REPORT *of the Committee appointed in* 1804, *to inquire into the State of Ireland, as to its Circulating Paper, its Specie, and Current Coin, and the Exchange between that part of the United Kingdom and Great Britain.*—[COMMONS (*Ireland*) 407.]

YOUR Committee having reported to the House from time to time the evidence and information laid before them, are now to report such observations and opinions as have occurred on the matters committed to their inquiry; and they will first proceed on the Exchange between Great Britain and Ireland, which for the clearer arrangement of so intricate a subject, they will consider under the following heads:

1st. As to the fact of an unfavourable exchange existing, and to what extent:

2d. As to the causes which have created it:

3d. As to the remedies which can be resorted to for either removing or alleviating the inconveniences arising from it.

To elucidate the first point, tables of the state of exchange, for a long series of years, between Dublin and London, have been produced by John Puget, Esq. from the books of his house; accounts have also been obtained of the state of exchange between Belfast and London, for a few years past, differing from the former, sometimes even so far as 10 per cent.; but this difference is fully accounted for. In Belfast the bills of exchange are purchased by guineas, in Dublin by Bank of Ireland and other bankers' notes; and if the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland be stated as it actually exists, where guineas are the circulating medium, your Committee would be inclined to think that the exchange is now and actually has been in favour of Ireland; but if it is to be estimated by the rates which prevail where paper is the circulating medium, the exchange appears to be now, and to have been since 1798, uniformly against Ireland, and to have risen to a degree wholly unprecedented; the former they would call the real, and the latter the nominal rate, and the difference between them arises, as far as your Committee can form a judgment, from the depreciation of the circulating paper. They are the more induced to this opinion by observing that the variations in the price of guineas in Ireland, or, in other words, the rate of the depreciation of the circulating paper, keeps pace in general with the difference between this real and nominal exchange. It is true that some doubts have been entertained whether the price of guineas has not risen above their intrinsic value in consequence of their scarcity, occasioned, 1st, by the act imposing a restriction on their issue; 2d, by quantities being hoarded; and 3d, by the constant demand for them from the north of Ireland, where the payment of rents, purchase of linen, and almost all money transactions, are carried on chiefly, if not solely, by specie; but if a person possessed of a guinea can get for it a guinea Bank of Ireland note and also two shillings, and if the person who wants the guinea is forced to give in addition to the Bank of Ireland guinea note two shillings to obtain the gold, it seems evident that the paper being by so much of less value than the guinea, is by so much depreciated, more especially when exchange is the object of inquiry, which between any two countries is generally, if not always, estimated on the value of specie or bullion; and the guinea in England and in Ireland being the same coin current in each country, seems to be the true standard to which circulating paper should be referred for comparison of value? It is not to be supposed, that by any circumstances guineas can be rendered 10 per cent. higher in Ireland than in England, when the expense of conveying them from one country to the other does not amount to 1 per cent.; but further, the circulating paper of Ireland seems equally depreciated when compared with a Bank of England note; for though a note of each bank may profess to represent the same quantity of gold, the man who wants to obtain the latter will find the former as much inferior in value to it as it is to a golden guinea, and he must give the same additional sum to obtain it as to obtain the guinea. The causes of this depreciation of Irish paper, and its effects upon exchange, your Committee will postpone until they shall enter on the second part of the arrangement they have pointed out: and in proceeding with their inquiries into the present real state of the exchange, whether it be unfavourable or not to Ireland, they wish the house to keep distinct in their view the consideration of an exchange being favourable or otherwise, from that of the degree or rate in which it is so.

Exchange becomes unfavourable to any country when that country, being in debt to another on the whole sum of its money transactions, including all items of remittance, balance of trade, &c. has occasion to transmit more than it is to receive; the expense of transmitting which surplus it must of course defray, and the exchange is of course against it; this expense (while guineas can be supplied by the debtor country) ought only to amount to the actual cost and commission on transporting specie from it to the other, and does not amount to 1 per cent. between Dublin and London, including insurance; but any excess in the rates of exchange beyond this expense forms a separate consideration, and must arise from other causes, which will be stated hereafter, as far as they have occurred to your Committee. The inference from this distinction is, that the unfavourable exchange is generally a symptom of a country having a balance to pay, but the rate of it is not the necessary consequence of that balance, nor does it, or its fluctuations, necessarily or exclusively depend on the amount of it.

The real exchange, that is, where the bills of exchange are paid for in specie, as in Belfast, having been stated to be in favour of Ireland, during the whole of the year ending 5th January,

1803, your Committee will proceed to examine into the actual state of pecuniary transactions between the two countries during that year (full documents for the last year not having been delivered), in order to see whether, upon the whole of all accounts for that year, England was to remit a balance to Ireland, or the reverse; and the investigation will satisfy those who think the state of exchange depends on the balance of payments, that the rise in the Irish exchange cannot be accounted for on the principle of that balance.

Your Committee find by Mr. Puget's return, that in that year, after paying all charges and interest on the public debt of Ireland, due in London, he remitted to the Irish treasury the sum of 1,424,810l. on account of the surplus of 2,000,000l. British, borrowed in England, of money for lotteries, small repayments for seamen, and other articles. They find, also, that the total balance of trade in favour of Ireland, calculated according to the current prices (and they do not think them over estimated) amounted in that year to 917,299l. making together the whole sum to be remitted to Ireland 2,342,109l. against which there is to be set the probable amount of rents and income, and other charges for absentees, about 2,000,000l. to be remitted by Ireland, leaving a clear estimated balance in favour of Ireland of 342,109l.; but if that balance of trade be computed upon the principle stated by Mr. Marshall as the proper one, it amounted acording to his account

to	£1,816,814
Instead of...	917,299
And the difference	£ 899,515

being added, will leave the balance so estimated in favour of Ireland 1,241,624l. Your Committee are therefore corroborated by these statements in the opinion which they have ventured to offer, that the real exchange not only was but ought to have been favourable to Ireland; and upon looking forward to the present year, they see every reason to believe that it ought to be still more favourable during the course of it.

They estimate that the account will stand nearly as follows:

Sums to be remitted from England between 5th Jan. 1804, and 5th Jan. 1805,	
	Irish.
On account of a loan made in England for Ireland, of 4,500,000l. British, of lotteries, and small repayments to the Irish government	£5,000,000
Sums to be remitted to England for same time,	
Interest of the Irish debt and charges payable in London, about or rather under £1,500,000	
For Absentees about ... 2,000,000	
Making together	3,500,000
And leaving a clear balance of	£1,500,000

in favour of Ireland against England, exclusive of all considerations of balance of trade: But there seems no reason to suppose that the balance thereof, which was 917,299l. by one calculation, and 1,816,814l. by another estimate in Ireland's favour, in the year stated, should so greatly differ as not only to cease to be favourable in that amount, but to absorb also the other balance of 342,109l., or of 1,241,624l.; by the latter estimate Mr. Coningham's testimony (p. 58) here has great weight; he thinks "that Ireland has paid every thing she owed, either in her Exports or Bills of Exchange, which she drew on account of those Exports, and that Ireland owes as little upon her trade now, in proportion to its extent, as she has owed at any one period." Your Committee therefore do not hesitate to express their conviction, that the real balance of pecuniary transactions will be greatly in favour of Ireland this year, and consequently that the real exchange is and ought to be under par; of course they feel themselves compelled to seek in other causes than the balance of debt for the unfavourable exchange now subsisting between the two countries; and when they consider the length of time that it has continued, and its progressive rise beyond every thing before experienced, and also that it is unfavourable, not to the debtor but to the creditor country, they are led to the conclusion, that the balance of debt, so far as it has operated, has tended to lower an exchange rendered unfavourable to Ireland by other causes.

These causes your Committee will now proceed to investigate; which leads them to the second part of their arrangement, and they will take up the subject from the time of the restriction act in 1797.

2. This act originated in England, from English considerations only; and your Committee do not mean to inquire into, much less to doubt, the policy or even the necessity of its adoption; they will only observe, that it did not arise in Ireland from any consideration of the circumstances of that country, but was enacted there as a measure supposed necessarily to result from its being enacted in England; they do not find that it was preceded in Ireland by any inquiry into the state of that kingdom; the exchange was at the time, and had been for a long-continued period before, regularly in its favour; there was of course no reason to apprehend a drain of specie from thence, and therefore a separate consideration of that country would probably not have suggested or justified the measure; there had not been any alarming demand on the bank there as in England, nor did the Bank of Ireland apprehend any as the Bank of England did—on the contrary the favourable exchange was bringing in specie; and so satisfied were the directors of the English Bank of there being no apprehension of a drain of specie from Ireland, that in their evidence before a Committee of the Lords, in 1797, they stated their alarms of a drain from England into Ireland; and their fears even of a loan being

then negociated in England for the use of Ireland are expressed in terms of repeated anxiety. In February 1797, the month when the restriction was imposed, their court resolved, "That such a loan would necessarily endanger the safety of the Bank of England, by the large drains of cash which it must occasion for the remittance of that sum to Ireland."

Under these circumstances the restriction passed in Ireland; and to the consequences of it your Committee must attribute the unfavourable exchange, and all the high and progressive advances of the rate.

It compelled the Bank to refrain from sending into circulation, gold, the only common medium between the countries—it gave occasion to the great issue of paper which followed to replace the gold so withdrawn, and removed at the same time the best and most effective check against the depreciation of that paper, namely its convertibility into gold at the will of the holder—it tended to encourage an unlimited and over-abundant issue, by releasing the Bank from performing their engagements, and by taking away from them the former criterion, namely, the diminution of their gold, which they were accustomed to look to for judging when their paper became excessive—it promoted a new and unrestrained trade in paper currency, and excited individuals to speculations which interfered with the steady natural rates of exchange—the number of speculators so encouraged contributed to raise the price of bills on England, which being paid for in depreciated paper the rate of exchange rose proportionably.

Other evil consequences followed, which tended, in a further degree, to assist in depreciating the paper; forgeries were multiplied, particularly of the smaller notes substituted for gold—additional silver currency became necessary, and as it was not supplied by the Mint, its place was either filled by small notes, even at 6d., without the checks against forgery attending those of larger value; or base coin was fabricated and forced into circulation.

The natural and constant effect of an unfavourable exchange remedying itself by diminishing the issue of paper, was also counteracted by this measure; for when exchange is so unfavourable to a country as to draw gold out of it, it is obvious, that for every guinea drawn out of the Bank an equal amount of paper must be drawn out of circulation to be paid for the guineas; the re-issue of paper to that amount must be prevented by the decrease of the stock of specie; the same cause will most probably induce the Directors to diminish their discounts, so that the quantity of paper becomes diminished by a still greater amount than the gold drawn out of the Bank in consequence of the unfavourable exchange.

Such has been the natural practice of Banks previous to the restriction; Mr. Colville states it in very clear and forcible terms, as to the Bank of Ireland. Prior to 1797 they limited the amount of their issues as exchange rose. If prudence had not dictated such a course, necessity would have compelled a diminution of issues by diminishing the stock of specie, which could only be replaced at a loss proportionate to the existing rise of exchange; and your Committee observe, that in fact as well as in theory, the result of such practice always was and must be the redress of the unfavourable exchange.

But the restriction act freed the Directors of the Bank of Ireland from that necessity, insomuch that your Committee have to observe, that so far from contracting their issues in consequence of the unfavourable exchange, they have increased them, which the state of the exchange would have prevented them from doing, had there been no restriction to protect them from the obligation of paying their notes in cash.

The fact mentioned by Mr. Colville, of the excessive issue of paper in 1753 and 4, and the considerable rise of the exchange against Ireland which accompanied it, confirms the position, that excessive issues of paper produce a proportionate rise in the rates of the exchange; and your Committee are still further confirmed in this opinion, by observing, that the exchange immediately became favourable to Ireland, when the failure of the Dublin banks which ensued, had annihilated the excess of paper.

The reason is obvious—the nominal rates of exchange are influenced by the medium in which the payments are made, and the quantity of that medium necessary to effect a given payment, must be increased as the value of the medium diminishes. This must equally take place, whether the payments are made in a degraded or adulterated coin, or in a depreciated paper.

There is a circumstance mentioned by Mr. Marshall, from Doctor Adam Smith, which happened in King William's reign, in the intercourse between London and Holland, which establishes the point, that a depreciated currency will not fail to affect the exchange. The British coin was at that time degraded in England 25 per cent. below its nominal value, and the computed exchange with Holland was 25 per cent. against England; but on the reformation of the coin the exchange fell to par. If paper, therefore, by depreciation comes to represent a less quantity of money than it professes to do, it must make the exchange which it is to pay appear unfavourable, in the same manner as coin in which it were to be paid would have done if by degradation it should cease to contain the same portion of gold which it used to do; and the removal of the degradation in the one case, and of the depreciation in the other, would have the same effect in bringing the exchange to par, or whatever might be its real state.

That this depreciation in Ireland arises almost entirely, if not solely, from an excess of paper, appears highly probable: and your Committee, in adverting to the issues of the Bank of Ireland, do not mean to decide whether the Directors of it might not have had strong reasons for their con-

duct; but they conceive it their duty to call the attention of the house to a matter of so much importance.

In March 1797, when the restriction took place, their circulating paper amounted to between 600,000 and 700,000l. and on the 1st of January 1804 it was 2,986,999l.

From 1,000,000 to 1,200,000l. of this increased paper consisted of notes of 1l. up to three guineas, which together with a small part of the issue for larger sums may be considered as chiefly occupying the place of the guineas withdrawn; so that if the whole of their paper in circulation in January last be divided into five parts, one will appear necessary as having existed prior to the restriction; two are to be set down as occupying the place with gold withdrawn; and no sufficient reasons have been given for the issue of the remaining two parts, or for the Bank not having diminished its paper, when exchange rose, in the same manner as they must have done in case the restriction act had not been in force. The issues of the Bank of England afford a very different view. They were, on the average of three months to 25th March 1797, 10,431,700l. whereof 268,500l. were 2l. and 1l. notes; and they were, on the 25th January 1804, 17,761,090l. whereof 4,711,150l. were 2l. and 1l. notes.

But your Committee are far from saying that local considerations, and different circumstances at the moment, might not have had a separate influence on the two banks; they would only add, that exchange began to rise in 1799, and that the circulation of the paper of the Bank of Ireland was, as Mr. Colville states, *concomitant and extended with it;* and that upon comparing the issues of the Bank of Ireland with the rates of exchange, a strong presumption arises of the connexion between an increased issue and a high exchange.

For in March 1797, the paper of the Bank was between ..... £6 & 700,000
And exchange in Dublin 5½ to 6¾.
April 1801, paper was 2,266,000
Exchange rose from 11¾ to 13.
1st January 1804, paper was 2,986,999
Exchange rose to 17 and 18.

How far the increase of their paper facilitated or encouraged the increase from private banks is not clearly established by the evidence; but it appears to your Committee that the increase of stamp duties (even under the observations made by Mr. Beresford) affords some proof of it; and the whole train of evidence respecting country banks supports the assertion, particularly as to those numerous country-shops throughout the south of Ireland (many of which can hardly be called banks) who forced their silver notes and I. O. U.'s on the public with such profusion, as, in one instance, not even to have kept an account of them; and the inundation must have been very great, if any inference can be drawn from the number of persons whom the restriction on specie encouraged into the business.

On this subject your Committee deem it necessary to call the attention of the House to the following remarkable facts:—

In the year ending 25th March, 1800, the number of bankers issuing notes was		11
In the year ending 1st January, 1801		23
Do.	do.	1802 29
Do.	do.	1803 30
Do.	do.	1804 40

And the number of notes paying duty in the like periods, was,

	1½d.	3d.	4d.
In 1800	148,112	198,361	104,248
1801	245,673	147,211	65,201
1802	941,894	196,108	95,600
1803	823,673	204,940	67,594
1804	1,110,217	256,801	90,265

By the existing law, all notes under three guineas may be issued on a 1½d. stamp—under 10l. on a 3d. stamp—under 50l. on a 4d. stamp—whence a judgment may be formed of the increase of paper circulation; and your Committee remark with concern the great inattention which has allowed silver notes to get into circulation without having paid the stamp duties. The loss of revenue forms no part of the inquiry before them; but the omission of the salutary check must have tended to encourage the over-abundant issue which has caused the depreciation of paper in general, enhancing thereby the price of the necessaries of life, and of all manufactures, encouraging the circulation of base and counterfeited metal, and driving out of circulation what little good silver had been in it; and above all, keeping up high and unexampled rates of exchange against the kingdom, unwarranted in their height and continuance by any other great or adequate cause than that depreciation which such an extravagant issue had assisted.

It is to be further observed, that very few of those people had registered their firms as by law required; an abstract of which law, as also of the law respecting the issue of small notes, is annexed in the appendix.

To show the extent of the evil in this respect, which the restriction promoted, your Committee have annexed the best account they could procure of the number of Banks, and other houses, which have been invited by it to partake in the profit of issuing notes and tokens, amounting to above 200, but probably to a much larger number now; and they have added the detailed account of one district, to show the quality and low condition of the generality of the people who were thus encouraged to overwhelm an unfortunate country with their paper.

Mr. Beresford, in his evidence, expresses his opinion, that the number of new country bankers, who have started up since the restriction, has made the circulation of country paper at least four times what it was.

Your Committee have not sufficient grounds to form any correct opinion as to the present amount of issue by private Dublin bankers. Mr. Colville

seems to think the issue of all private banks in Dublin and the country equal to that of the Bank of Ireland. Mr. Beresford does not think the issue of those in Dublin exceeds 700,000l. The practice of some of the great army agents, in depositing with their private bankers in Dublin, the notes which they received from the Bank of Ireland, for payment of troops in the country, and sending in their place the notes or post-bills of such bankers, justly met the disapprobation of Government, and orders have been issued very lately for checking it. In further support of Mr. Colville's opinion, it must be also observed, that as the restriction has made it necessary for every private bank to keep a stock of Bank of Ireland paper, equal, or nearly so, to what it would have otherwise deemed prudent to keep in specie for paying its notes, the facility of procuring that stock is increased by the increase of its quantity in the market; and although such part of that paper as is employed in forming that stock may be said for the time to be locked up from circulation, yet it must be remembered, that all such stock gives room to and necessarily implies an issue of the private banks' paper, equal not only to it, but to such further amount as bankers in general may in prudence suffer their outstanding notes to exceed their stock of specie lying in their coffers.

Other causes might be assigned to support the supposition of there being too great an issue of paper in Ireland; such as, the increased facility of borrowing on disccunt—the practice of long discounts out of all established mercantile course, mentioned by Mr. Frank; but your Committee deem it unnecessary to adduce them, being clearly of opinion, that the high exchange is in itself a sufficient presumptive proof of a depreciation of paper, and that this depreciation is in itself also a strong presumptive proof of an over quantity of paper being in circulation.

Your Committee will therefore proceed to the smaller subordinate matters which have affected the rates, and particularly promoted the frequent fluctuations, of exchange.

The first which attracts their attention is the mode adopted for bringing to Ireland the surplus of the money borrowed in England for the Irish government, which is minutely detailed in the evidence of Mr. Puget and Mr. Crofton.

Your Committee do not mean to impute any blame to the conduct of the Irish treasury—on the contrary, the directions given by the commissioners thereof seem to have arisen from a just anxiety for the public benefit; but the nature and constitution of their office appears to be unfitted for executing the business of exchange and brokerage beneficially, even if their proper duties allowed them leisure for the purpose, and if the law, commonly called the responsibility act, under which they are appointed, and the address of the House of Commons to his Majesty on the institution of the Bank, detailed in Mr. Crofton's examination, prescribed their undertaking it. Mr. Crofton shows that they did not enter upon the management of the receipt of that money as an object of Finance; he states their universal object to have been the regulating and steadying the exchange, rather than deriving any great profits to the Exchequer; but their interference appears to have rendered it unsteady, and to have created fluctuations, even to 4 per cent—their drafts have been sold on 'Change at advanced prices—their regulations as to the amount or minimum of each draft, left all persons wanting to remit any sum under 1,000l. at first, and afterwards under 500l., out of the range of being accommodated at the Treasury, and to buy at advanced prices from those who had got drafts there—their endeavours to prevent partiality or preference seem to have been ineffectual: it is true, a book was ordered to be kept to take down the names of persons applying, but the sums applied for were not entered; and although Mr. Crofton says such a book could be produced, your Committee cannot avoid observing, that the paper returned to their order does not purport to be a book or copy of a book—the entries in it begin only on 6th September, 1803, and end on 14th November, 1803, all written apparently at one time, and in one hand.

The number of days' sight at which the drafts were drawn varied from 3 to 21 days; for which variations sufficient motives have not been laid before your Committee.

Mr. Roach gives his opinion, "that the system of the Treasury drawing on England has been prejudicial to the exchange; and if any other mode could be adopted, it would have been better; he means, drawing by the Treasury at all. The system has held out some temptations to jobbing; numbers of people calling at the Treasury for bills, while they drew, and retaining those bills to job with afterwards, when the Treasury did not draw; the exchange, generally, when the Treasury stopt drawing, rises in a much greater proportion than it otherwise might; and that there has been much fluctuation in exchange since the practice of the Treasury drawing commenced." This rise, which has gone in a few days even up to 4 per cent. is effected by those dealers in exchange whom Mr. Frank considers as speculators, "who make large purchases at the Treasury when they are drawing, with a view to sell again at a considerable advanced price on 'Change;" whose intervention is no way useful, and who necessarily create an artificial rate of exchange highly injurious.

Mr. Puget's observation is very strong, "that any attempt on the part of the Treasury to lower exchange must necessarily prove either disadvantageous or abortive, particularly the latter, as Government can only draw as their occasions require, and their funds in England will *permit*;" and respecting their power of preventing fluctuations, his words are, "that when the amount of drafts drawn by the Treasury, and the short periods they were drawn in, is considered, to any impartial commercial man, knowing the Dublin market, it

will appear astonishing that the fluctuation was so little." Mr. Colville "does not hesitate to say that some regulations are necessary in order to put the drawings under a proper management;" and it is worthy of observation, that although the Treasury drew upon London between the 3d March and 3d April, 1804, for 585,960*l.* yet the exchange was not reduced lower than to 16½, and that only for 17 days of the month.

Your Committee now proceed to the 3d and most important head of their arrangement, the remedies of the evil; but first they wish to observe upon an opinion entertained by some of the witnesses, that the present high exchange operates as a tax upon absentees, and is in effect a bounty on export, and a discouragement to import. If the real exchange were unfavourable to Ireland, the opinion might have some foundation; but if it be, as it has been already suggested, in favour of Ireland, the absentee who receives his rents in guineas has a gain instead of a loss on the remittance; a fact which is felt and acknowledged by all proprietors in those districts where rents are so paid. On the other hand, if the rates of the nominal exchange against Ireland arise from the depreciation of the circulating paper there, that depreciation must equally affect the resident and the absent proprietor; the difference is, that the absentee sees the depreciation reduced to an item in his account, when the paper is to be converted for him into the currency of another country, but it operates on the resident by raising the price of every thing, and though he feels the effect, yet its operation is so blended with the price that it does not present itself ostensibly.

As to an exchange founded on depreciation operating on exports and imports, your Committee cannot express their sentiments in clearer terms than Mr. Borrowes uses, when he says, "that such an exchange has not the smallest influence on the trade of the country, either by encouraging its exports or checking its imports, because in the case of exports the exporting merchants pay as much more as the depreciation for every article which the exporting merchants draw back in the exchange, and which renders the exchange nugatory upon exports; and in case of imports, the importing merchants receive so much more as the depreciation amounts to, which prevents Irish exchange acting as a restraint, and thereby an exchange founded on a depreciated currency, stands upon principles totally different from an exchange founded on a currency not depreciated."

3. The great and effectual remedy to the high and fluctuating rates of the exchange, undoubtedly, would be the repeal of the restriction act from whence all the evils have flowed; the common circulating medium being thereby restored, the rise of exchange above par would be limited to the expense of transporting specie, and paper being convertible into gold its depreciation would be prevented. The expense and difficulty to

which the Bank of Ireland and other Banks might be exposed, in the event of the restriction being taken off, under the present circumstances of the exchange, form however a strong argument against the sudden adoption of such a measure.

No other reason arising from commercial motives has suggested itself to your Committee for its continuance in Ireland, more especially if the real exchange be favourable, as they have already stated that it it must be in their opinion; but as its continuance may be connected with political considerations, the discussion of which would involve your Committee in a very extended and tedious inquiry, they abstain from entering into the general expediency of removing or continuing the restriction at the present time, or into any conjecture of the period when it may be expedient.

Such remedies, therefore, as may answer to give redress during its continuance, are next to be considered; and the great object of many of those which have been suggested, is the procuring a common circulating medium in the absence of guineas.

With this view, a consolidation of the two Banks of England and Ireland has been proposed and supported with very plausible arguments by Mr. Borrowes; but its expediency seems rather problematical; and when the rapid advances which the manufactures, trade, and agriculture of Ireland have made since the establishment of the Bank, and the great assistance which they have received from it, under the wise and liberal conduct of its directors, are considered, your Committee cannot recommend the putting those benefits to a hazard, even if the redress of a high exchange could be ensured thereby: but, putting the hazard out of the question, the measure seems impracticable without the consent of both Banks, which the evidence shows very unlikely to be procured.

Other modes of obtaining a common medium, such as that of inducing or even compelling the Bank of Iraland to give Bank of England notes in exchange for their own on demand, or to make their own exchangeable for them in London, or to give bills of exchange on London for them, have been suggested; and there is no doubt any of them would have the effect of rectifying the exchange. The objection that has been made to this proposal, is the difficulty and expense to the Bank of Ireland which would attend the procuring a fund in London on which to draw. On this your Committee observe, generally, that neither the difficulty nor the expense attendant on this measure would be so great as that to which the Bank, by its constitution, is necessarily subject at all times when not protected by a restriction from performing its engagements; and that whatever funds the Bank formerly applied, or intend again to apply, on the removal of the restriction, to provide for the difficulty and expense of obtaining a supply of gold, might in the

interim be applied to the procuring of English Bank notes; the evidence of Mr. Winthrop points out the practicability of obtaining a sufficient supply of Bank of England notes with such a fund; his expression is, that "the Bank of Ireland, or any person, may procure bank notes now to any extent if they will pay for them." But Mr. Mansfield's evidence so clearly shows the practical mode of carrying this measure into effect, that your Committee cannot impress it too strongly upon the attention of the House; it shows, in the example of Scotland, how effectually a very small sum, vigorously and wisely applied, did operate, and that banks there did establish an adequate fund with ultimate advantage to themselves.

His account states, that "there was, after the peace of Versailles, in 1763, an exchange of 5 or 6 per cent. against Scotland with London, created by persons collecting gold from the different banks there, bringing it to London, and passing their bills at Edinburgh for it, in order to put a profit into their own pockets by raising the exchange. The two chartered banks of Scotland, seeing that this exchange arose from artificial means, collected as much funds as they could to bring to London, and by drawing gradually at ½ or 1 per cent. less than the others, reduced the exchange to what they esteemed par bills of 40 days' date;"—at which it has steadily continued ever since, unaffected by the failure of the Bank of Ayr; the convulsions to credit in general in 1792 and 1793; the failures in 1795; and the difficulties which caused the restriction in 1797 in England, but which was not extended to the chartered banks of Scotland; and all this notwithstanding the great presumption, that if an account of all pecuniary transactions between Scotland and England could be ascertained, it must have often happened that the balance was against the one country or the other.

This fact gives great force to the arguments of those witnesses who propose that the Bank of Ireland should establish a credit for the like purpose in London; and the present peculiar situation of the Irish finances not only points out a ready, but an adequate and effective fund, which at the same time that it gives to the Bank of Ireland every prospect of success which has attended the measures of the chartered banks of Scotland, exempts it from all expense, risk, or difficulty, which might attend it; for your Committee must observe, that the Bank of Scotland undertook to provide this fund at their own expense, but the Bank of Ireland has an opportunity of establishing it without expense to themselves; and further, it appears to have been suggested to the Banks of Scotland by their good sense and patriotism, to try the efficacy of a measure without precedent, while the Bank of Ireland has only to follow an example where success has been already demonstrated by experience.

Your Committee has stated, that the great loan, and other smaller sums to be remitted this year from England to the Irish Government, amounts to 5,000,000l. Irish; they have also shown that there is reason to believe the mode used by the Irish treasury of bringing over the loans from England has been prejudicial to the Exchange; and the whole weight of evidence goes to show it could be much more advantageously managed by the Bank of Ireland; they therefore recommend that immediate measures should be taken with the Bank of Ireland for the purpose, and for their establishing an effectual fund in London for drawing on, whereby they may gradually reduce the exchange in the manner somewhat resembling that which was adopted by the Edinburgh Banks. If any argument should be thought necessary in aid of the strong practical example which Scotland affords, they would refer to the evidence of Mr. D'Olier, and of others, but particularly Mr. Irving, who states, "that if the Bank were to invest part of its capital in England, thereby furnishing a fund which would at all times give it the means of drawing, it would in such case have a control over exchange operations, of such power as to enable it at all times to regulate the exchange;" and he says again, "that he would consider a loan of 2, 3, or 4,000,000l. in England for the use of the Government of Ireland, paid into the Bank of England, to be placed there to the credit of the Bank of Ireland, to operate to all intents and purposes as such fund." Mr. Irving adds, "that the creation of such a fund in London might, and most probably would, be attended with considerable expense to the Bank, but the evil of the expense would be temporary, the good would be permanent to the Bank and to the public." This plan, he says, "would necessarily oblige the Bank of Ireland to be dealers in exchange, which would be a new source of advantage that would more than compensate the additional risk and trouble." And your Committee are inclined to think that the union measure makes it expedient that they should deal so now, whatever might have been their interest or practice before; and that it is the duty of both Banks to endeavour, to the utmost of their power, to render the money dealings between the two countries as free from fluctuation, and at as steady a par at all times as it is between Edinburgh or Liverpool and London; and they agree entirely with that gentleman in his opinion, "That a Bank, having an exclusive charter, exacts from its directors a two-fold duty, a duty to the proprietors and a duty to the public, which, operating together, would make the directors avoid sacrificing their duty towards the public to the interest of the proprietors." In this case, however, the interest of the proprietors of the Bank of Ireland and the public seems to be the same; and there possibly and probably is another fund, which that joint interest might induce the directors to invest in the Bank of England, or use for the benefit of the exchange, if they were legally empowered, namely,

whatever surplus they have of specie in their coffers, over and above what they are allowed by law to issue, or what a due consideration of the circumstances of Ireland might show it prudent or necessary for them to keep there. Of the amount of such surplus your Committee do not pretend to form any judgment; be it what it may, it is as useless both to the Bank and to the public where it lies as if it were buried by them in the earth; but by being applied to free exchange from the mischiefs which oppress it, it might be of essential service. If an unfavourable exchange should even take the whole of such surplus out of the country, which is by no means to be supposed, a favourable exchange, which would be the probable consequence, must soon bring it back again, and meantime it would not only operate beneficially, but might have the advantage of being at least as completely secured for the Irish Bank proprietors as it is now.

Another means of aiding the endeavours of the Bank in creating such a fund of credit in London occurs—the vesting the Government with power to issue Treasury bills to the Bank, not to be made use of unless they should be found necessary to support that credit; and another and effectual resource still remains—their enlarging their capital for the purpose; so that upon the whole of the Government loans in England; the redundant specie now locked up, the contingent aid of Treasury bills, and a power to the Bank of enlarging its capital; your Committee cannot entertain a doubt of the practicability of what they recommend, nor that it ought to have the sure effect of reducing exchange to par. In case of such event they would also strongly urge the doing away the name of Exchange, and putting an end to its calculation, by equalizing the monies of account and monies of circulation in both countries, and the fixing the future interchange by bills at a stated number of days, adequate to defray the expense of remitting at all times, so as fully to adopt the same practice which prevails between Edinburgh and London, and between Liverpool and London. In mentioning Liverpool (which is divided from Dublin only by the intervention of the Irish Channel) it is worthy of remark that Mr. Irving states "the separation of Ireland from Great Britain by the sea not to be an obstacle to the fixing an invariable exchange between Dublin and London, because it seldom happens that the variation of posts exceeds many days: and Mr. Mansfield's evidence deserves again to be recurred to, when he says "that no inconvenience of any kind had resulted to Scotland from the system, except the temporary one of the Banks having to provide funds in London at the commencement of it; on the contrary he asserts it was productive of the greatest good."

But all the benefits proposed by this mode of remedies would be of little avail, and of very limited duration, if it did not promise at the same time to cure the depreciation of paper in Ireland by diminishing its over issue, a consequence which your Committee are firmly persuaded must follow—the Bank of Ireland notes being made convertible into Bank of England notes, almost in the same manner as if the restriction ceased, and they were convertible into gold; for if the fund in London of the Irish Bank should be too rapidly drawn on at any time, they must limit their issue of notes to lessen the demand on that fund; their notes would of course lose their depreciation, and become of equal value with the English notes, into which they would be convertible, or in other words with guineas, while English notes shall be undepreciated; and your Committee do in express terms declare their clear opinion, that it is incumbent on the directors of the Bank of Ireland, and their indispensable duty, to limit their paper at all times of an unfavourable exchange during the continuance of the restriction, exactly on the same principle as they would and must have done in case the restriction did not exist; and that all the evils of a high and fluctuating exchange must be imputable to them if they fail to do so. Your Committee have a proof of the effect which rendering Bank of England notes procurable in Ireland would have upon the exchange by the great fall of it from Dublin on London in the months of March, April, and May, 1797, when government passed Bank of England notes in Dublin; and this further benefit will attend the reduction of the quantity of their paper, that it will operate as a preparative for more speedily removing the restriction on the Bank whenever other circumstances shall allow the measure to take place. Your Committee, however, do not wish to be understood as recommending the reduction of the paper of the Bank of Ireland otherwise than cautiously and gradually.

It may be material also to assist their endeavours by a diminution of the issue of paper from private bankers and other dealers; to effect which much attention should be given to restrain the paper of the country banks, by a strict enforcement of the laws respecting the registry of bankers, and the full payment of stamp duties. It will also deserve consideration whether at a future time all bankers whatever, except the Bank of Ireland, should not be prevented from issuing any notes or post-bills under 10*l.* or 10 guineas, as Mr. Roach mentions; and as soon as a proper and sufficient silver currency is procured, it would seem expedient that the issue of silver notes should be entirely suppressed.

Before your Committee quit the subject of exchange, they wish to observe, that if their inquiries have failed in enabling them to propose any effectual remedy, still a remedy ought to be sought for by the wisdom of the house; for that a great country, now placed as Ireland is under the same legislature with England, forming a constituent part of the united empire equally as England, or any country in England does, its me-

tropolis not so distant from London as any part of Scotland, Newcastle, Carlisle, or Durham, should labour in its pecuniary intercourse with England under a constant varying exchange which the others are free from; that the intervention of a narrow sea, with regular daily packets and speedy means of mutual transport, should cause an encumbrance in the mutual interchange of money, which does not exist where the distance by land is greater, and the communication by post not more frequent, nor more expeditious; that there should be no exchange, or an exchange commuted for a regular number of days between Edinburgh and Liverpool, and Bristol with London; and that an exchange must exist, or is incapable of such commutation between Ireland and London; and that the evils which this long inquiry have investigated should be entirely without remedy, are positions so strange, that your Committee cannot believe them to be founded on the common nature of things, and must impute to their own insufficient investigation, or want of sagacity, the not having pointed out an adequate remedy, if they have failed to do so. They will only add, with respect to the money drawn from Ireland, that remittances to absentees did exist before the restriction to a considerable extent, without producing an exchange constantly unfavourable; and that if the high rates of exchange really operate as a tax on them, it does not appear politic or reasonable to continue any such tax with a view to encumber the resort of any Irish subject to the seat of government, and to the deposit of his dernier resort of justice, more than that of any inhabitant of Scotland, or any county of England; and when it is considered, that, if in the natural order of things, undisturbed by such a measure as the restriction on specie, the remittances to absentees, by causing a balance of pecuniary intercourse against Ireland, would force an export from thence wherewith to pay it, and restore the level, it may be fairly concluded, that the absentees, by bringing over their money to England, force the manufacture or produce to follow them, which, but for their coming, they would necessarily have caused to be used at home; the only difference is, that the produce or manufactures which their incomes naturally promote would come to be consumed or used in England, in the stead of being consumed or used in Ireland; and thus the encouragement to the productive industry of Ireland may be said to operate in both cases, though certainly the non-residence of men of fortune on their estates, is in many respects a great and lamentable misfortune to the country. On the other side of the account, with regard to the temporary influx of money to Ireland, from loans for Ireland in England, the temporary remittance of which has been said to operate as a set-off against the drain of the absentees, much as they may occasionally tend towards rendering the balance, and of course the exchange, favourable, your Committee cannot recommend them as desirable on that account. It should be remembered, that the relief they afford is temporary, while the drain of interest and charges, which they create, is permanent, and that the advantages which the great loan of this year must produce to the exchange, by its transmission, ought not to supersede resorting also to a diminution of paper, as a means of permanently rectifying the exchange. Their injurious effects go still farther: each loan, by supplying a means of paying any balance of debt due to England, interrupts the natural effect of that debt, to force out export and check import, so as to allow the money accounts to right themselves, and produce the proper level; it also, by the same operation, encourages import, in providing a ready fund wherewith to pay for it; and it will appear from the papers before your Committee, that the imports of Ireland increased during the last five years, (in each of which a considerable loan was made) compared with the five preceding years, at the average rate of 1,422,000l. the year, and the exports decreased during the same time, on a like average, in the sum of 239,000l. official value; while the average annual remittances for the loans, including some small payments by Mr. Puget, during those last five years, was 1,406,000l. Your Committee feel with satisfaction that this view of the injurious effects of the loans from England tends to dispel the gloomy prospect of the distressing and still more increased height of Exchange; when public circumstances shall allow the system of Ireland's raising the larger portion of her annual supply by such loans to be altered, the suppression of this system will then naturally tend to make her increase her exports and diminish her imports, and bring exchange to par.

The specie and current coin of Ireland remain to be considered. The evidence very fully points out the miserable situation of the silver coinage, or rather of the base metal and notes and I. O. U.'s substituted in its place.

This evil is clearly to be traced to the unfavourable exchange. The state of the exchange naturally caused the silver currency of Ireland, so long as it was degraded only in the same degree with the silver currency of England, to transfer itself to this country, where it would pass for the same sum as English silver money. The place of the Irish silver coin so withdrawn was supplied in many parts of Ireland by silver notes; but in Dublin, where notes of a very small description are not issuable, by an extremely base silver coin, which was privately fabricated in great quantities, and to which nothing but the want of any other medium capable of effecting small payments could have given currency. Some impediment having arisen to the circulation of the very base silver, the attention both of the Bank of Ireland and of the Government was called to this subject, and measures appear to have been taken in consequence of a communication with his Majesty's Privy Council for the coinage and issue, by the Bank of Ireland, of a considerable quantity of

dollars, at the price of six shillings Irish per dollar. These Irish dollars contain the same quantity of silver with those lately issued by the Bank of England at five shillings British, and differ little in appearance, except in having the name and device of the Bank of Ireland in the place of those of the Bank of England.

Your Committee think it proper to call the attention of the House to the difference in value between the two kinds of silver currency thus introduced into the two countries. The dollar of the Bank of England is very nearly equal in value to the 5s. for which it passes; the dollar of the Bank of Ireland, if the exchange were at par, would be nearly equal in value to 5s. 5d. Irish. The additional 7d. for which it is made to pass, is a further and a nominal value, which it is obvious that it has been found necessary to give to it, in order thereby to secure the continuance of its circulation in Ireland, under the present circumstances of the exchange; for if it had been exchangeable for 5s. 5d. of the present Irish paper, there would have been a profit on the exportation of it. Your Committee lament the necessity which has thus arisen for suffering the state of the exchange, even in any case, to prescribe the value which shall be given to the current money instead of providing that the value of the current money shall limit, as it ought ever to do, the fluctuations of the rate of exchange.

It is to be observed, however, that the measure of issuing the silver currency in question, at the price of six shillings, is not the act of Government; that the Irish dollars are not the legal or standard coin of the kingdom, being deemed to be a mere token, the name token being inscribed upon them; that they are not cash within the meaning of the act of Parliament imposing the restriction; and above all, that they are resorted to only as a temporary expedient.

Your Committee have been led to enter into these particulars by a wish to point out the temptation to increase the nominal value of the current coin to which a country is subjected under the present circumstances of Ireland, and also by an anxiety to assert the principle, that no depreciation, either of the chief or even of the inferior coins of these kingdoms, ought to be looked forward to as the means of remedying the evils resulting from a too extensive issue of paper, and from a consequently unfavourable exchange; and they cannot conclude this branch of their subject without remarking that the state of the silver coinage of Ireland, and the circumstances which have attended it, form an additional argument in favour of those measures for rectifying and fixing the exchange which they have recommended in the preceding part of this report.

When the exchange shall be reduced to its proper state, it appears to your Committee that the 6s. dollar ought to be called in at the expense of the Bank of Ireland.

The supply of silver, which it is in contemplation to procure, consisting of dollars only, without smaller change, is very short of the quantity supposed to be necessary; and the present distresses from want of silver all over Ireland, if suffered to increase, or even continue, must add to the depreciation of paper by increasing the quantity in the worst shapes, through the medium of small bankers, and shop-keepers with very inadequate capitals: on this subject it may be proper to remark, that the laws against the issuing of counterfeit or base coin, as well as against the forging of bankers' notes, requires to be amended and carried into more strict execution.

The copper coinage is so defective that it appears there is not a mint halfpenny in circulation; and if it shall be thought expedient to equalize the currency, by making the shillings contain only 12d. your Committee submit the advantage of doing so, if it could be accomplished with due regard to other circumstances, before a new copper coinage shall take place; and the making a copper penny, halfpenny, and farthing of England, equally current in Ireland as the silver shilling or golden guinea; and to abstain from coining any copper with any separate device, or under any separate weight or description for Ireland.

Your Committee have annexed to this report such further papers and abstracts as they have received, for the better information of the House.

SUGAR.

An Account of the Average Prices of Sugar in *Ireland*, at the several Periods at which the Rates of Duty may have been regulated, from 5th January, 1825, to 5th January, 1826; with the Rate of Duty payable at each of the said Periods respectively. [Commons *(Ireland)* 131.]

Average Price of Sugar at the several Periods at which the Rate of Duty may have been regulated, from 5th January, 1825, to 5th January, 1826; as published in the Dublin Gazette.	Per Cwt.			Rate of Duty Payable at each of the said Periods.	Per Cwt.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
From 5th January to 5th May, 1825	1	11	9¾		1	7	0
From 5th May to 5th September, 1825	1	15	2½		1	7	0
From 5th September, 1825, to 5th January, 1826	1	19	7½		1	7	0

An Account of Corn and Meal exported from *Ireland* in the last Twenty Years;

Years ended 5th January.	CORN AND MEAL. Exported to Great Britain. Corn and Grain. Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1807	8,036	2,297	6	297,649	2,463	304
1808	26,923	3,047	...	465,707	928	447
1809	30,419	2,801	...	602,177	117	656
1810	21,212	2,356	...	824,641	129	538
1811	2,937	2,686	...	463,516	167	41
1812	4,476	5,338	...	281,202	25	29
1813	48,191	4,790	...	476,587	66	305
1814	62,648	4,480	...	761,111	979	430
1815	9,595	6,379	...	586,704	1,383	5
1816	26,646	7,048	...	601,432	1,335	276
1817	63,135	5,029	...	706,679	1,523	44
1818	27,583	1,827	...	641,603	37	1
1819	24,860	4,012	...	1,056,644	...	4
1820	20,827	4,453	...	801,611	46	51
1821	94,250	7,636	...	989,505	1,612	177
1822	75,777	4,871	...	1,156,576	2,430	560
1823	21,832	7,431	280	563,169	1,372	473
1824	18,706	5,454	4	980,877	1,764	92
1825	44,699	5,790	1,173	1,139,463	756	112
1826	154,256	11,355	10,826	1,500,264	1,449	202

Account—*continued.*

Years ended 5th January.	CORN AND MEAL. Exported to Foreign Countries. Corn and Grain. Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1807	2,482	...	26	9	1	...
1808	12,381	29	...	1,280	1	...
1809	4,034	...	112	1,166	1	...
1810	5,346	...	...	3,817	...	...
1811	40,993	...	...	24,041	...	..
1812	97,622	...	...	83,428	24	493
1813	80,375	841	56	55,215	1	...
1814	131,545	...	28	47,218	...	17
1815	47,977	...	...	56,480	25	...
1816	54,865	32	...	1,848	...	...
1817	43,680	309	5,299	6,829	1	11
1818	11,531	31	...	4,433	12	...
1819	1,968	134	2	2,972	...	...
1820	183	...	2	5,651	...	...
1821	42	...	112	4,838	2	...
1822	2,451	...	...	3,248	24	...
1823	1,413	12	560	2,523	72	...
1824	746	49	698	3,706	...	...
1825	23	...	...	2,471	...	...
1826	566	...	...	2,940	...	...

also, of all Cattle, Horses, and Sheep, in the same Period.—[COMMONS *(Ireland)* 120.]

CORN AND MEAL.

Exported to Great Britain.						Years ended 5th January.
Corn and Grain.		Meal and Flour.				
Wheat.	Total of Grain.	Barley Meal.	Oatmeal.	Wheat Flour and Meal.	Total of Meal and Flour.	
Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
92,814	403,569	...	41,931	34,974	76,905	1807
41,729	538,781	...	43,652	6,125	49,777	1808
48,666	684,836	...	70,910	4,555	75,465	1809
85,318	934,194	...	88,403	15,843	104,246	1810
117,896	587,243	...	52,216	80,803	133,019	1811
153,513	444,583	...	35,280	85,651	120,901	1812
136,770	666,709	...	43,677	94,467	138,144	1813
171,233	1,000,881	...	99,928	159,459	259,387	1814
197,896	801,962	...	41,033	132,126	173,159	1815
151,770	788,507	...	41,064	105,921	146,985	1816
96,168	872,578	...	37,014	82,331	119,345	1817
54,569	725,620	..	31,600	32,773	64,373	1818
98,605	1,184,125	...	130,858	39,012	169,870	1819
138,056	965,044	108	49,181	96,566	145,855	1820
398,753	1,491,933	369	44,753	193,897	239,019	1821
476,935	1,717,149	494	64,451	294,774	359,719	1822
386,231	980,788	...	28,892	340,267	369,159	1823
273,845	1,280,742	...	106,435	353,840	460,275	1824
260,322	1,452,315	...	134,549	336,219	470,768	1825
283,340	1,961,692	...	203,644	394,374	598,018	1826

ACCOUNT—*continued.*

CORN AND MEAL.

Exported to Foreign Countries.						Years ended 5th January.
Corn and Grain.		Meal and Flour.				
Wheat.	Total of Grain.	Barley Meal.	Oatmeal.	Wheat Flour and Meal.	Total of Meal and Flour.	
Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
1,259	3,777	...	1,524	2,376	3,900	1807
2,156	15,847	...	3,128	896	4,024	1808
150	5,463	...	1,190	3,505	4,695	1809
281	9,444	...	2,545	2,244	4,789	1810
1,601	66,635	...	5,446	10,666	16,112	1811
69,732	252,140	...	6,834	40,333	47,167	1812
71,433	207,080	...	2,151	33,059	35,210	1813
30,040	208,848	...	8,619	108,435	117,054	1814
17,815	122,329	...	4,335	119,314	123,649	1815
56,253	113,275	...	3,739	11,313	15,052	1816
24,801	80,652	...	2,333	11,798	14,131	1817
2,711	18,821	...	3,263	1,744	5,007	1818
1,615	6,557	...	6,352	8,245	14,597	1819
2	5,838	...	4,120	9,904	14,024	1820
...	4,994	...	1,382	2,501	3,883	1821
5	5,740	...	1,118	261	1,379	1822
1,742	6,359	...	3,458	3,452	6,910	1823
1,333	6,483	...	3,162	10,010	13,172	1824
992	3,486	...	1,670	636	2,306	1825
...	3,506	...	973	133	1,106	1826

ACCOUNT—*continued.*

CORN AND MEAL.						
Years ended 5th January.	Exported to all Parts.					
	Corn and Grain.					
	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Rye.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1807	10,518	2,297	32	297,658	2,464	304
1808	39,304	3,076	...	466,987	929	447
1809	34,453	2,801	112	603,343	118	656
1810	26,558	2,356	...	828,458	129	538
1811	43,930	2,686	...	487,557	167	41
1812	102,098	6,179	...	364,630	49	522
1813	128,566	4,790	56	531,802	67	305
1814	194,193	4,480	28	808,329	979	447
1815	57,572	6,411	...	643,184	1,408	5
1816	81,511	7,357	...	603,280	1,335	276
1817	106,815	5,060	5,299	713,508	1,524	55
1818	39,114	1,961	...	646,036	49	1
1819	26,828	4,012	2	1,059,616	...	4
1820	21,010	4,453	2	807,262	46	51
1821	94,292	7,636	112	994,343	1,614	177
1822	78,228	4,883	...	1,159,824	2,454	560
1823	23 245	7,480	840	565,692	1,444	473
1824	19,452	5,454	702	984,583	1,764	92
1825	44,722	5,790	1,173	1,141,934	756	112
1826	154,822	11,355	10,826	1,503,204	1,449	202

ACCOUNT—*continued.*

CORN AND MEAL.						
Exported to all Parts.						Years Ended 5th January.
Corn and Grain.		Meal and Flour.				
Wheat.	Total of Grain.	Barley Meal.	Oat Meal.	Wheat Flour, and Meal.	Total of Meal and Flour.	
Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
94,073	407,346	...	43,455	37,350	80,805	1807
43,885	554,628	...	46,780	7,021	53,801	1808
48,816	690,299	...	72,100	8,060	80,160	1809
85,599	943,638	...	90,948	18,087	109,035	1810
119,497	653,878	...	57,662	91,469	149,131	1811
223,245	696,723	...	42,114	125,984	168,098	1812
208,203	873,789	...	45,828	127,526	173,354	1813
201,273	1,209,729	...	108,547	267,894	376,441	1814
215,711	924,291	...	45,368	251,440	296,808	1815
208,023	901,732	...	44,803	117,234	162,037	1816
120,969	954,230	...	39,347	94,129	133,476	1817
57,280	744,441	...	34,863	34,517	69,380	1818
100,220	1,190,682	...	137,210	47,257	184,467	1819
138,058	970,882	108	53,301	106,470	159,879	1820
398,753	1,496,927	369	46,135	196,398	242,902	1821
476,940	1,722,889	494	65,569	295,035	361,098	1822
387,973	987,147	...	32,350	343,719	376,069	1823
275,178	1,287,225	...	109,597	363,850	473,447	1824
261,314	1,455,801	...	136,219	336,855	473,074	1825
283,340	1,965,198	...	204,617	394,507	599,125	1826

ACCOUNT—*continued.*

CATTLE, HORSES, AND SHEEP.					
Years Ended 5th January.	Exported to Great Britain.				
	Cows and Oxen.	Swine.	Horses.	Sheep.	Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1807	27,704	11,455	3,971	14,656	57,786
1808	26,252	17,345	4,673	14,395	62,665
1809	13,958	7,432	2,152	8,643	32,185
1810	17,917	4,712	3,264	7,572	33,465
1811	44,553	35,876	3,328	20,931	104,688
1812	67,680	57,332	2,963	24,471	152,446
1813	79,122	34,853	3,685	15,855	133,515
1814	48,973	14,521	3,904	7,508	74,906
1815	16,435	45,392	1,334	11,689	74,850
1816	33,809	127,570	1,283	26,502	189,164
1817	31,752	83,618	801	34,483	150,654
1818	45,301	24,193	848	29,460	99,802
1819	58,165	23,960	2,142	25,152	109,419
1820	52,175	61,759	2,944	19,710	136,588
1821	39,014	99,107	2,552	24,159	164,832
1822	26,725	104,501	2,392	25,310	158,928
1823	34,659	65,037	1,089	35,685	136,470
1824	46,351	82,789	2,277	55,158	186,575
1825	62,314	73,027	2,081	61,137	198,559
1826	63,519	65,919	3,130	72,161	204,729

ACCOUNT—*continued.*

CATTLE, HORSES, AND SHEEP.					
Years ended 5th January.	Exported to Foreign Countries.				
	Cows and Oxen.	Swine.	Horses.	Sheep.	Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1807	60	3	119	195	377
1808	99	...	1	47	147
1809	164	1	125	10	300
1810	418	...	187	24	629
1811	632	...	213	98	943
1812	746	13	202	163	1,124
1813	103	..	47	36	246
1814	619	...	97	182	898
1815	1,067	...	37	32	1,136
1816	132	7	9	10	158
1817	63	11	13	...	87
1818	21	225	31	18	295
1819	20	368	49	...	437
1820	68	4	44	...	116
1821	16	7	84	5	112
1822	34	55	111	44	244
1823	21	4	157	68	250
1824	12	4	95	212	323
1825	79	...	21	89	189
1826	5	...	10	30	45

ACCOUNT—*continued.*

CATTLE, HORSES, AND SHEEP.					
Years ended 5th January.	Exported to all Parts.				
	Cows and Oxen.	Swine.	Horses.	Sheep.	Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1807	27,764	11,458	4,090	14,851	58,163
1808	26,351	17,345	4,674	14,442	62,812
1809	14,122	7,433	2,277	8,653	32,485
1810	18,335	4,712	3,451	7,596	34,094
1811	45,185	35,876	3,541	21,029	105,631
1812	68,426	57,345	3,165	24,634	153,570
1813	79,285	34,853	3,732	15,891	133,761
1814	49,592	14,521	4,001	7,690	75,804
1815	17,502	45,392	1,371	11,721	75,986
1816	33,941	127,577	1,292	26,512	189,322
1817	31,815	83,629	814	34,483	150,741
1818	45,322	24,418	879	29,478	100,097
1819	58,185	24,328	2,191	25,152	109,856
1820	52,243	61,763	2,988	19,710	136,704
1821	39,030	99,114	2,636	24,164	164,944
1822	26,759	104,556	2,503	25,354	159,172
1823	34,680	65,041	1,246	35,753	136,720
1824	46,363	82,793	2,372	55,370	186,898
1825	62,393	73,031	2,102	61,226	198,748
1826	63,524	65,919	3,140	72,191	204,774

An Account of the Quantity and Value of Linen, Corn and Meal, Pork, Beef, Butter,

Years.	EXPORTED FROM							
	Linen.		Corn.		Meal and Flour.		Pork.	
	Quantity.	Official Value.	Quantity.	Official Value.	Quantity.	Official Value.	Quantity.	Official Value.
	Yards.	£	*Barrels.*	£	*Cwts.*	£	*Barrels.*	£
1790	39,846,088	2,455,092	872,194	451,021	158,748	56,351	95,467	132,186
1791	45,702,328	2,815,915	772,747	382,134	182,656	74,139	81,824	113,308
1792	43,441,423	2,675,713	732,836	337,799	130,726	53,020	119,012	164,786
1793	43,369,128	2,670,884	595,061	248,621	28,670	10,027	149,153	206,520
1794	43,070,706	2,655,551	683,856	266,578	41,989	14,792	129,922	179,892
1795	47,453,709	2,932,733	157,065	55,412	38,873	11,564	128,266	177,599
1796	37,061,938	2,286,787	648,636	224,547	115,027	33,352	142,294	197,022
1797	33,694,005	2,044,433	678,287	306,685	97,587	37,578	168,436	233,119
1798	38,726,932	2,387,312	696,259	293,797	98,758	30,625	139,268	192,833
1799	35,916,172	3,137,458	159,669	55,915	27,327	7,720	114,744	158,877
1800	34,563,868	2,129,282	4	2	1,124	405	117,884	163,224
1801	37,921,919	2,335,601	202	71	2,981	1,339	81,601	112,986
1802	35,615,854	2,193,073	665,318	388,416	215,524	118,588	59,528	82,423
1803	37,584,598	2,313,885	530,840	284,058	121,658	59,376	119,049	164,837
1804	43,140,629	2,657,726	550,625	333,874	88,826	37,222	82,193	113,806
1805	43,683,533	2,689,360	491,659	295,291	57,071	29,118	110,425	152,896
1806	39,126,241	2,411,674	641,610	365,797	80,805	44,283	113,376	156,982
1807	41,064,703	2,527,757	871,832	382,277	53,801	19,013	170,289	235,785
1808	43,992,086	2,708,237	1,081,621	460,199	80,160	260,701	168,603	233,450
1809	37,198,872	2,290,930	1,478,097	650,185	110,220	41,461	136,568	189,094
1810	36,898,270	2,271,189	1,032,469	549,654	149,131	94,852	110,806	153,424
1811	31,434,747	1,936,171	1,119,982	663,256	168,058	120,168	177,250	245,423
1812	35,845,453	2,206,522	1,397,469	837,795	173,344	122,557	156,685	216,948
1813	39,023,587	2,401,676	1,931,110	1,036,509	376,441	260,860	141,771	196,298
1814	43,003,226	2,647,354	1,462,469	846,148	296,988	229,356	165,056	228,539
1815	43,482,565	2,677,448	1,431,795	833,637	162,037	113,377	154,719	214,226
1816	45,729,629	2,815,583	1,510,954	743,786	133,477	92,037	103,585	143,425
1817	56,230,575	3,461,155	1,167,096	466,819	69,380	40,708	133,095	184,285
1818	50,925,308	3,134,292	1,860,301	802,101	188,354	82,296	118,345	163,862
1819	37,641,251	2,320,472	1,521,183	738,301	159,880	106,574	120,334	166,616
1820	43,613,218	2,683,629	2,372,414	1,443,205	242,905	182,249	142,431	197,212
1821	49,531,139	3,058,036	2,725,527	1,674,189	361,100	272,571	141,211	195,559
1822	46,601,703	2,872,468	1,566,823	1,123,557	376,081	305,132	115,956	160,527
1823	51,235,597	3,160,707	2,024,664	1,116,142	473,449	343,822	120,046	166,218
1824	49,493,377	3,050,189	2,287,922	1,194,650	473,076	327,937	106,543	147,521
1825	55,113,265	3,392,881	3,101,981	1,554,130	599,124	396,545	108,141	149,754

and Live Cattle, exported from Ireland in each Year, from 1790 to 1825, both inclusive.

IRELAND.

Bacon.		Beef.		Butter.		Live Cattle, *viz.* Cows and Oxen.	
Quantity.	Official Value.	Quantity.	Official Value.	Quantity.	Official Value.	Quantity.	Official Value.
Cwts.	£	*Barrels.*	£	*Cwts.*	£	*No.*	£
31,695	43,885	120,506	166,855	295,875	546,232	30,132	139,071
32,401	44,863	135,219	218,431	323,872	635,288	24,351	134,867
38,327	53,069	102,333	165,308	311,961	611,923	21,830	120,849
24,642	34,119	135,326	218,607	271,027	531,631	5,652	31,303
32,656	45,216	124,607	201,288	276,403	542,175	5,160	28,578
63,633	88,108	122,155	197,327	315,256	618,383	10,524	58,287
47,357	65,571	110,141	177,920	322,219	632,043	36,311	201,107
28,165	38,999	108,346	175,020	315,895	619,640	30,670	169,865
35,973	49,810	153,578	248,088	262,764	515,422	9,331	51,679
62,640	86,753	149,857	242,076	263,290	516,453	2,534	14,034
49,291	68,249	103,095	166,538	220,978	433,457	5,147	28,506
21,161	29,300	79,259	128,001	304,666	597,615	31,664	175,370
86,643	119,968	80,161	129,491	396,353	777,462	42,680	236,382
61,146	84,664	79,347	128,176	334,251	655,646	28,522	157,968
47,505	65,777	79,531	128,473	320,155	627,997	16,003	88,632
95,073	131,640	111,673	180,395	294,415	577,507	21,941	121,519
119,151	164,978	120,588	194,796	338,508	663,996	27,764	153,770
151,343	209,552	110,218	178,044	333,998	655,150	26,351	145,944
144,033	199,430	122,064	197,180	346,856	680,371	14,122	78,214
167,122	231,400	126,176	203,823	385,953	757,062	18,335	101,548
171,730	237,781	95,498	154,266	390,833	766,634	45,185	250,255
227,776	305,382	136,713	220,844	433,714	850,747	68,426	378,975
249,982	346,129	144,597	233,580	435,408	854,070	79,285	439,128
234,606	324,839	139,732	225,721	461,513	905,277	49,592	274,663
234,561	324,777	110,510	178,516	432,154	847,687	17,502	96,934
236,349	327,252	81,270	131,282	428,193	839,917	33,941	187,981
227,668	315,205	60,344	97,479	391,118	767,193	31,815	176,206
191,025	264,496	129,510	209,208	397,965	780,624	45,322	251,014
214,956	297,631	103,872	167,794	432,438	848,245	58,185	322,255
224,134	310,340	70,504	113,891	501,163	983,050	52,243	289,082
262,736	363,797	62,604	101,130	556,366	1,091,312	39,030	215,948
366,209	507,059	77,955	125,928	472,944	927,697	26,759	138,570
241,865	334,890	59,643	96,347	441,158	865,349	34,680	162,278
343,675	475,858	84,556	136,590	521,465	1,022,876	46,363	224,496
313,788	434,475	77,373	124,988	482,964	947,353	62,393	345,561
362,278	501,615	73,135	118,142	474,161	930,085	63,524	351,825

An Account of the Quantity of Grain, Malt, and Flour, shipped at the different Ports in *Ireland* 10th October, 1825, to 5th April, 1826; distinguishing the different kinds of Grain,

Year ended

Ports from which Shipped.	Corn and Grain.						Meal and Flour.		Total Quantity Shipped from the Ports.	
	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oatmeal	Wheat-Meal and Flour.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*
Dublin	920	..	418	..	..	592	1,000	400	1,930	1,400
Baltimore	3,519	..	..	5,807	..	1,839	..	3,574	11,165	3,574
Belfast	205	..	..	..	..	6,715	6,620	9,178	6,920	15,798
Coleraine	520	..	..	243	..	..	..	..	763	..
Cork	4,644	..	3,992	638	..	..	3,077½	16,405	9,274	19,482½
Donaghadee	113	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	492	..
Drogheda	195	..	4,888	352	..	832	..	100	4,267	100
Dundalk	1,136	..	1,361	219	..	834	..	2,354	3,550	2,354
Galway	1,734	..	..	1,209	..	2,698	13,058½	..	5,641	13,058½
Killybegs	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	60
Kilrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinsale	4,236	..	..	1,069	..	566	..	1,320	5,871	1,320
Larne	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	5,730	30	5,730
Limerick	1,854	..	..	..	..	7,808	..	..	9,662	..
Londonderry	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,360	80	..	4,440
Newry	4,995	..	2,533	2,195	..	6,519	..	..	16,242	..
ligo	..	..	..	849	..	..	85	..	849	85
ralee	571	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	611	..
Waterford	2,652	..	779	691	..	2,372	..	7,345	6,494	7,345
Westport	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	..
Wexford	10,828	377	39,247	672	..	2,041	..	3,204	53,165	3,204
Wicklow	11	..	1,691	308	..	14	..	..	2,114	..
Youghall	15,915	..	532	1,013	..	5,004	160	480	22,464	640
Total	54,471	407	53,441	15,395	..	38,213	28,421	50,170	161,927	78,591

Continuation of the

Year ended

Ports from which Shipped.	Corn and Grain.						Meal and Flour.		Total Quantity Shipped from the Ports.	
	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oatmeal	Wheat-Meal and Flour.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*
Dublin	223	..	3,306	1,325	..	..	..	220	4,854	220
Baltimore	5,243	..	..	10,464	..	5,514	..	2,898	21,221	2,898
Belfast	..	..	..	..	..	5,290	120	7,878	5,290	7,998
Coleraine	641	..	..	707	..	..	886	..	1,348	886
Cork	..	..	3,612	239	..	190	..	4,900	4,041	4,900
Donaghadee	391	..	..	15	..	224	..	..	630	..
Drogheda	572	..	1,400	..	..	1,555	..	..	3,527	..
Dundalk	1,234	..	..	289	..	..	..	..	1,523	..
Galway	8	..	..	645	..	1,955	4,700	..	2,608	4,700
Killybegs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinsale	6,386	..	..	2,118	..	3,073	..	1,824	11,577	1,824
Larne	57	18	..	545	..	15	..	13,980	635	13,980
Limerick	2,533	..	..	..	..	4,552	..	..	7,085	..
Londonderry	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1,440	10
Newry	5,786	..	1,022	..	..	4,361	..	..	11,169	..
Sligo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tralee	..	..	..	376	..	..	..	..	376	..
Waterford	1,972	..	2,308	..	..	403	..	5,420	4,683	5,420
Westport	1,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,074	..
Wexford	1,362	483	41,226	7	11	153	..	2,108	43,242	2,108
Wicklow	820	24	1,203	695	..	983	..	..	3,725	..
Youghall	11,129	..	872	129	..	1,488	..	..	13,618	..
Total	40,871	525	54,949	17,554	11	29,756	5,716	39,228	143,666	44,944

to other Ports in *Ireland*, in each of the two last Years preceding 10th October, 1825, and from the respective Ports shipped from and to, and the Quantity from and to, each Port.

10th October, 1824.

Ports to which Shipped.	Corn and Grain.						Meal and Flour.		Total Quantity Shipped to the Ports.	
	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oatmeal	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*
Dublin	14,700	355	48,862	3,580	..	12,819	2,587½	26,565	80,316	29,152½
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Belfast	11,147	30	3,545	966	..	5,107	13,746	10,295	20,795	24,041
Coleraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cork	16,932	..	616	6,730	..	3,465	..	4,631	27,743	4,631
Donaghadee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drogheda	2,032	..	..	..	..	1,799	..	300	3,831	300
Dundalk	2,211	..	..	2,970	..	2,314	1,212½	..	7,495	1,212½
Galway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killybegs	..	..	..	4	..	..	85	..	4	85
Kilrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinsale	142	..	..	..	..	184	..	..	326	..
Larne	250	..	..	..	..	5,463	400	..	5,713	400
Limerick	571	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	612	..
Londonderry	592	..	..	74	..	2,531	8,040	8,274	3,197	16,314
Newry	5,823	..	348	219	..	422	2,030	..	6,817	2,030
Sligo	..	..	..	..	..	2,682	..	..	2,682	..
Tralee	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	110	..
Waterford	49	..	..	734	..	155	..	..	938	..
Westport	17	..	..	..	..	1,162	320	..	1,179	320
Wexford	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wicklow	..	22	..	77	..	..	..	100	99	100
Youghall	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	69	..
Total	54,471	407	53,441	15,395	..	38,213	28,421	50,170	161,927	78,591

preceding Account.

10th October, 1825.

Ports to which Shipped.	Corn and Grain.						Meal and Flour.		Total Quantity Shipped to the Ports.	
	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oatmeal	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*
Dublin	4,503	480	45,759	850	11	4,474	1,400	7,464	56,077	8,864
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	8,377	18	3,242	2,687	..	2,915	4,196	19,400	17,239	23,596
Coleraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cork	22,662	..	3,211	12,588	..	8,903	..	4,722	47,364	4,722
Donaghadee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drogheda	..	..	294	..	..	..	..	..	294	..
Dundalk	421	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	1,821	..
Galway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killybegs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinsale	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	111	..
Larne	..	..	..	..	..	5,015	100	..	5,015	100
Limerick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Londonderry	273	..	205	295	..	1,859	20	7,422	2,632	7,442
Newry	4,071	..	831	193	..	..	..	..	5,095	..
Sligo	..	..	..	..	..	6,204	..	..	6,204	..
Tralee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westport	..	..	..	331	..	..	..	..	331	..
Wexford	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Wicklow	143	27	..	..	..	..	..	220	170	220
Youghall	421	..	2	499	..	386	..	..	1,308	..
Total	40,871	525	54,949	17,554	11	29,756	5,716	39,228	143,666	44,944

Continuation of the

Ports from which Shipped.	Half year ended									
	Corn and Grain.						Meal and Flour.		Total Quantity Shipped from the Ports.	
	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oatmeal	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*
Dublin	6	1	1,078	457	..	931	102½	736	2,473	838½
Baltimore	4,183	..	..	5,723	..	7,764	..	1,900	17,670	1,900
Belfast	..	..	..	21	..	3,379	..	4,006	3,400	4,006
Coleraine	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	111	..
Cork	..	..	2,076	348	..	520	17½	1,150	2,944	1,167½
Donaghadee	46	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	75	..
Drogheda	..	..	195	..	..	545	..	400	740	400
Dundalk	1,506	..	56	..	..	..	40	600	1,562	640
Galway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killybegs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinsale	4,917	..	..	1,523	..	721	..	895	7,161	895
Larne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,410	..	6,410
Limerick	1,733	..	..	..	..	3,059	..	[illegible]	4,792	..
Londonderry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newry	4,690	..	1,319	..	..	1,850	..	200	7,859	200
Sligo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tralee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford	556	..	3,443	..	..	..	..	9,332	3,999	9,332
Westport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wexford	5,888	300	25,040	11	..	180	..	178	31,419	178
Wicklow	1,570	42	63	51	..	140	..	..	1,866	..
Youghall	11,427	..	505	..	..	274	..	..	12,206	..
Total	36,522	343	33,775	8,245	..	19,392	160	25,807	98,277	25,967

preceding Account.

5th April, 1826.

Ports to which Shipped.	Corn and Grain.						Meal and Flour.		Total Quantity Shipped to the Ports.	
	Barley.	Beans.	Malt.	Oats.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oatmeal	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Corn and Grain.	Meal and Flour.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Cwts.*
Dublin	8,519	342	26,471	62	..	633	..	1,528	36,027	1,528
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..	17½	..	..	17½
Belfast	5,436	..	2,329	556	..	30	100	15,742	8,351	15,842
Coleraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cork	17,336	..	4,917	7,246	..	8,485	..	2,795	37,984	2,795
Donaghadee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drogheda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dundalk	161	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	469	..
Galway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killybegs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinsale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larne	..	..	..	..	..	4,849	..	..	4,849	..
Limerick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Londonderry	..	..	..	6	..	2,278	..	4,022	2,284	4,022
Newry	3,845	..	56	..	..	32	40	1,000	3,933	1,040
Sligo	..	..	..	21	..	2,777	..	..	2,798	..
Tralee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wexford	6	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	15	..
Wicklow	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½	720	..	722½
Youghall	1,219	..	..	348	..	..	..	..	1,567	..
Total	36,522	343	33,775	8,245	..	19,392	160	25,807	98,277	25,967

FISHERIES.

Substance of the Seventh REPORT *of the Commissioners of the Irish Fisheries, for the year ending the 5th April, 1826;—pursuant to the Acts 59 Geo. III. c. 109, and 5 Geo. IV. c. 64.*—[COMMONS *(Ireland)* 395.]

THE erection of fishery piers and the formation of small safety harbours, where natural shelter is not to be found, have occupied much of the Commissioners' consideration, but however useful (and their utility cannot be questioned) those works may prove in advancing the fisheries, they have been much impeded in their progress by local difficulties, chiefly arising from the impossibility of procuring the necessary contributions in aid of their *formation* or their *future repairs*, as prescribed by the Act of the 5th Geo. IV. c. 64. These impediments, it is much to be lamented, too often occur on those parts of the coast where poverty predominates, but where capability is manifest. And yet the Commissioners are not without hope that every season will tend to their gradual removal, and consequently to an extension of the fisheries, as well as a corresponding amelioration in the condition of the coast population.

The Commissioners have not as yet judged it expedient to resume the prosecution of the *Coast Survey*, adverted to in all the former Reports, and which was instituted at the commencement of this establishment for the furtherance of fishery objects. It has, however, been so far effected as to comprehend nearly two-thirds of the whole of the Irish coast, and the details of a principal portion of it have already appeared in the shape of an Appendix to the *Fourth* and *Sixth* Reports of the Commissioners of Irish fisheries to the Honourable the House of Commons. Some charts appertaining to this survey have been published for the use of the fisheries, and sought after with much earnestness. A few more are in the hands of the engraver, comprehending some of the most interesting Bays on the western and north-western coasts; namely, *Galway*, *Clew*, and *Killala* Bays.

The funds set apart for the building an improved description of fishing boats, (as mentioned more particularly in the Commissioners' Fifth Report to Parliament) are now on the eve of being carried into active operation; the necessary preparations are nearly made, and a supply of materials about to be purchased; and were the Commissioners to rest their expectations on the representations of those intrusted with the management of these funds, they have every right to calculate on important benefits.

From the establishment of *loan funds* to assist poor fishermen in the repairs of their boats, the Commissioners have to report the most beneficial results. The aid in this case being furnished in materials and not in money, precludes the possibility of any misapplication of the relief afforded. For the means of carrying such institutions into effect, the Commissioners are exclusively indebted to the London Committee, who placed, in 1822, a sum of money under their management for the promotion of this object. The details of those institutions are transmitted to the London Committee (now directors of the Irish *Loan Fund*) in periodical Reports from this Board, and it is with extreme satisfaction the Commissioners have to state, that in the management of such portion of the money as they have been enabled to superintend through the medium of their own officers, the benefits have even exceeded their expectations, and have proved so far satisfactory to the donors of the funds as to induce them to transmit to the Board a resolution expressive of their thanks.

The disposition to outrage and destructive modes of fishing, although considerably subdued, will sometimes evince itself in places where local interests are supposed to be affected by either its sufferance or suppression.

The evil is however rapidly abating, but every year's experience more fully demonstrates the necessity of continuing a controlling body, legally vested with sufficient means of enforcing the observance of salutary regulations, as well as with the power of making and varying those regulations so as to meet local peculiarities. The Commissioners have often found it expedient to exercise such powers as are vested in them under the Act of the 59th Geo. III. c. 109, for the attainment of this object, by occasionally hiring the services of a small decked boat and crew, whose exertions have tended much to the restoration of order, and the prevention of illegal and injurious fishing on the southern coast of Ireland.

Annexed hereunto are the usual Returns. By a reference to the last account, it will appear that the increase of *men* and craft, as taken from the officers' returns for the present season, is considerable, and sufficiently demonstrates the general improvement in the fisheries of this country, as well as their vast importance in promoting national industry, and in furnishing employment and wholesome subsistence to many thousands.

An Account of the Total Number of Vessels entered Inwards at each Station, from the White Fishery of 1825; distinguishing the Number of Tons, the Number of Men, and the Number of Cwt. of dried Cod, Ling, Hake, Haddock, Glassen, and Congor Eel, landed from each Vessel, and marked for Bounty, with the Amount of Bounty allowed thereon.

Stations.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Cod.	Ling.	Hake.	Haddock.	Glassen.	Eel.	Bounty allowed.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	£ s. d.
Dublin	13	541	103	318	1,822½	...	...	...	22	739 12 0
Balbriggan..	47	2,688	358	358	634	2,437½	55	9½	3,797	3,185 8 10
Ardglass ...	2	59	13	22½	55	2½	...	...	247	124 8 0
Killybegs ...	1	22	7	5½	15	...	..	1	1	26 11 0
Kilrush	1	24	5	14½	29½	...	¾	13½	2¼	36 0 0
Westport ...	1	20	6	7¼	41	...	...	10	...	31 13 0
Bantry	1	21	6	11	78	...	1	...	6	40 4 0
Glandore ...	1	19	5	6	5½	4¾	½	...	...	22 11 0
Dungarvan..	26	567	166	322	363½	945½	...	45½	4	895 18 0
Totals.....	93	3,961	669	1,064½	3,044	3,395	57¾	79¼	4,079¼	5,102 5 10

An Account of the Total Number of Vessels cleared Inwards at the following Stations, for the open Sea Herring Fishery of 1824, but the consideration of whose claims unavoidably postponed until the present year.

Stations.	Vessels.	Tons.	Amount of Bounty.
			£ s. d.
Carlingford	1	36	Rejected. ..
Baltimore	14	287	... 855 0 0
Kinsale	1	22	... 66 0 0
Totals	16	345	... £921 0 0

An Account of the Total Number of Cwt. of dried Cod, Ling, Hake, Haddock, Glassen, and Conger Eel, which have been marked for the production Bounty of 4s. per Cwt. in the year ending 5th April, 1826; distinguishing the Quantity marked at each Station, and the Amount of Bounty allowed.

Stations.	Cod.	Ling.	Hake.	Haddock.	Glassen.	Eel.	Amount of Bounty.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	£ s. d.
Dublin	71½	391	...	...	...	9	94 6 0
Balbriggan	6½	35½	...	...	...	32	14 8 4
Ardglass	7	4	289	...	267½	3½	116 0 0
Belfast	179½	103	...	...	...	...	56 10 0
Rathmullin	117	...	...	...	214	...	66 9 3
Sligo	270	241	310	...	75	...	179 16 0
Killybegs	146½	154¾	3,695¼	6	279	...	874 14 1
Westport	17	17	...	...	¼	...	6 16 0
Galway	108	71	...	...	...	...	35 15 10
Kilrush	9	48	...	¾	2¾	4¾	13 2 0
Valentia	295	160	2,953¼	...	1,102	416	981 16 0
Bantry	1½	81¼	2,010½	6¼	...	5	416 8 3
Baltimore	194¼	235½	158¾	200½	290¾	93¼	253 18 8
Glandore	5¼	73¾	111¾	1	1	61¾	50 17 0
Kinsale	719	2,058	619	8¾	...	592	800 3 8
Cove	18	35¾	360¼	...	10	281¼	140 17 0
Dungarvan	399	598	1,409	1	115	104½	526 10 6
Totals	2,574	4,418¼	11,916½	224¼	2,377¼	1,603	4,628 8 7

An Account of the Total Number of Barrels of Herrings which have been marked for the Bounty of 4s. and 3s. 6d. per Barrel, in the year ended 5th April, 1826; distinguishing the Quantity branded at each station; also those gutted with a knife from those otherwise gutted, together with the Amount of Bounty allowed.

Stations.	Barrels.		Amount of Bounty.
	Gutted with a Knife.	Otherwise Gutted.	£ s. d.
Dublin	6,279½	...	1,255 18 0
Balbriggan	2,099	...	419 12 4
Carlingford	3,737	...	747 8 0
Wexford	30	...	6 0 0
Ardglass	1,479	...	295 16 0
Belfast	13,426	...	2,705 3 3
Rathmullin	1,801½	...	360 6 0
Sligo	414	1,005	260 6 6
Killybegs	20	9	6 0 9½
Galway	7,262	20	1,455 14 1
Westport	11	...	2 4 0
Kilrush	241	219	436 9 10
Baltimore	22	...	4 8 4
Glandore	58	...	11 12 0
Kinsale	67	...	14 10 4
Cove	...	93½	33 17 3
Totals	36,957	4,419½	8,015 6 8

An Account of the Number of Barrels of Pilchards and Mackarel which have been branded for the Bounty of 3s. per Barrel; distinguishing the Quantity branded at each Station for the year ending 5th April, 1826, and the Amount of Bounty allowed.

Stations.	Barrels.		Amount of Bounty.
	Pilchards.	Mackarel.	
			£ s. d.
Killybegs	...	132½	19 17 6
Kinsale	...	134	20 2 3
Totals	...	266½	39 19 6

Account of the Number of Barrels of Cod, Ling, Hake, Haddock, Glassen, and Conger Eel, cured with Pickle, which have been branded for the Bounty of 2s. 6d. per Barrel, under the 1st Geo. IV. c. 103; distinguishing the Quantity branded at each Station, and the Amount of Bounty allowed.

Stations.	Barrels.						Amount of Bounty.
	Cod.	Ling.	Hake.	Haddock.	Glassen.	Eel.	
							£ s. d.
Sligo	...	...	...	...	68	...	9 4 2
Belfast	13	12	...	...	...	...	3 2 6
Totals	13	12	...	...	68	...	12 6 8

Account of the Total Number of Barrels of Herrings, Pilchards, Mackarel, and Pickled Fish, with the Total Number of Dried Fish, that has been exported for the year ended 5th April, 1826.

Stations.	Barrels.					To where exported.
	Herrings.	Pilchards.	Mackarel.	Pickled Fish.	Dried Fish.	
Ardglass	82	...	...	...	...	Scotland.
Ditto	127	...	...	...	...	Isle of Man.
Total	209	...	...	...	...	

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Decked and Half-decked Vessels, together with Undecked or Open Boats of every description, registered and employed in the Fisheries; also their Tonnage, and Number of Men employed thereon, in the year ended 5th April, 1825.

Stations.	Decked Vessels.			Half-decked Vessels.			Open Sail Boats.		Row Boats.		Total Number of Men Employed.
	No.	Tonnage	Men.	No.	Tonnage	Men.	No.	Men.	No.	Men.	
Dublin	61	2,092	355	11	200	61	230	1,364	32	120	1,900
Balbriggan	96	3,962	717	46	1,732	325	...	...	25	100	1,142
Carlingford	18	720	152	18	473	151	9	44	448	2,206	2,953
Wexford	...	...	...	14	242	88	213	1,335	184	925	2,348
Ardglass	66	2,262	484	84	1,847	494	363	1,948	390	1,560	4,486
Belfast	46	2,099	264	13	208	52	118	472	195	703	1,491
Rathmullin	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	75	384	1,879	1,954
Sligo	6	82	35	1	12	6	58	291	506	3,536	3,768
Killybegs	1	22	6	...	...	...	...	..	603	3,285	3,291
Westport	2	37	8	...	...	...	84	336	969	3,876	4,220
Galway	8	236	52	10	130	50	600	3,000	1,390	5,560	8,862
Clifden	13	581	52	...	...	...	99	306	818	3,272	3,630
Kilrush	4	...	...	157	..	...	...	...	365	...	2,079
Valentia	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	1,510	271	1,400	2,920
Bantry	5	112	37	3	51	15	54	237	609	3,145	3,434
Baltimore	4	89	23	17	324	90	58	231	333	1,678	2,022
Glandore	5	132	35	13	247	78	20	120	308	1,848	2,081
Kinsale	10	282	60	44	694	260	37	180	336	1,671	2,171
Cove	3	84	20	21	396	120	106	320	344	1,310	1,770
Dungarvan	30	628	204	33	620	157	16	69	116	857	1,287
Totals	378	13,420	2,504	485	7,196	1,947	2,334	11,838	7,626	38,931	57,809

BUTTER.

Substance of the REPORT *of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Butter Trade of Ireland.*—[COMMONS (*Ireland*) 406.]

YOUR Committee have examined several witnesses upon the subject referred to them: but having, in consequence of the great importance of the Butter Trade to every part of Ireland, continued their examinations to this late period of the session, they are deprived of the opportunity of giving the evidence that consideration which could enable them to give a decided opinion on the laws regulating this trade. They, therefore, submit the evidence to the House, with this observation alone—that illegal practices and unauthorized fees have been most clearly proved to exist in many markets; for the correction of which, your Committee regret that the lateness of the session precludes them from recommending any specific measures; but the whole subject cannot, in the opinion of your Committee, be too soon brought under the notice of Parliament, in the ensuing session.

It may, however, be expected, that in the meanwhile, the publicity which this inquiry will give to the abuses already referred to, may lead to a more vigilant attention in those respects, on the part of the magistracy and other local authorities in Ireland.

The evidence above alluded to, fills 315 pages, but the general result of it may be stated as follows:

The butter trade of Ireland is subject to certain statutory regulations, and the object of the Committee was to make enquiry, as well touching the expediency of the regulations, as into sundry abuses said to exist in the execution of them.

The regulations require, among other things, that the casks in which the butter is packed, shall be of a certain size and quality, and that the butter shall be examined and marked as merchantable or not merchantable.

In order to secure this, a public officer, called a weigh-master, is required to brand the tare on each cask before it comes out of the cooper's hands; a public inspector is appointed to examine the butter by boring and tasting, and a weigh-master to declare its weight at a public scale. The charges for these operations vary in different markets and ports, from 4d. a cask to 11½d., and upwards, partly imposed by law, and partly unauthorized, except by custom. The inspectors, instead of marking the butter as merchantable and not merchantable, have always marked it as of first, second, or third quality.

In the course of the enquiry, it seemed agreed on all hands, that in the smaller markets, chiefly inland, and in Dublin, this system had been attended with great abuses; occasioned in the smaller markets by the incompetency or dishonesty of the public officer; in Dublin, by the exaction of charges not contemplated by the legislature, and by the repetition of charges and inspection which had already been submitted to in the inland market.

The parties more immediately engaged in the trade, are: 1. The farmers, or makers of butter; 2. The butter buyers, who collect it from the farmers; 3. The exporting merchants, who resort to the butter buyer; 4. The general dealer in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere, who receives it from the exporting merchant.

Witnesses were examined from all these classes, as well as from the class of inspectors, but they were considerably divided in opinion as to the expediency of the regulations in question.

The smaller portion of the witnesses, including persons from all the classes above mentioned, are of opinion, that these regulations are altogether pernicious, and may with safety be abolished.

The larger portion, including some of the most extensive wholesale dealers, esteem the regulations absolutely necessary to the trade; and require that the abuses shall be checked by increased vigilance and penalty.

A third portion proposes, that public officers shall still be appointed, and that the farmer shall resort to them, or not, at his option.

On the part of those who propose the abolition of the regulations, it is asserted that all the parties interested in the trade are conversant in the value of the article, and competent to detect any fraud which may be practised against them; and that there is nothing in the nature of Irish butter or of the dealers in it, to call for legislative interference, more than in the nature of other articles, the trade in which is unrestrained; while even in other butters, such as Dorset, Westmoreland, and Dutch, a considerable traffic is carried on without interference.

That in the long run, the interests of the trade would establish by convention such a size and quality of cask as general convenience required, and a respectable class of merchants, whose name or mark would indicate with sufficient certainty the quality of the article exported.

That it being impossible for any one inspector to pass an accurate judgment on the many hundred casks presented to him for inspection in a single day—to say nothing of the distrust occasioned by the want of integrity which prevails in the smaller markets, another detailed inspection remains to be made by the exporter who wishes to establish and maintain his character; so that the expense and delay of the public inspection is nothing but uncompensated loss. That, except among the retail dealers, confidence is not to any extent reposed in the mark of the public inspector, the wholesale dealers relying mainly on the credit of the exporter with whom they correspond; but that to the extent to which confidence is reposed in that mark, the confidence has a pernicious effect, by enabling persons without appropriate knowledge or character to enter into the trade, and by giving rise to fraudulent imitations. That these and other frauds have become so prevalent as to have thrown the business into less respectable hands than formerly.

That it is scarcely possible to devise a system of inspection which shall not give rise to every species of intrigue and fraud; while without such interference, private interest must in the long run, in this as in other trades, lead to a satisfactory mode of conducting business, and that it has done so, in the town of Limeric.

The advocates for the regulations, contend,

That butter being a perishable article, its quality must be fixed at once by a public inspector, or the farmer would be exposed to great loss, if, dissatisfied with the offer of a first merchant, he should suffer a second and a third to bore it for the purpose of ascertaining its quality; independently of the depreciation occasioned to the article by the appearance of having been rejected.

That it is more satisfactory to the buyer and seller, and leads to speedier results, to have the quality of the article determined by an umpire not interested in the contract, than to leave it to be ascertained by the conflict of interested opinions.

That though the public inspector's mark does not entirely supersede the necessity of re-inspection by the exporting merchant, (if a man of character), yet, where the inspector is a man of character, it gives additional confidence to the importer, and exempts him from any responsibility to the retail dealer.

That the trade has increased since the regulations were imposed in 1812.

That there are very few exporters at present, on whom the importers can place entire reliance.

That the frauds in the inspection might be suppressed by additional vigilance and penalties.

An Account of the Quantity of Butter Exported from *Ireland* for the last Twenty

Countries to which Exported.	In the Years				Quantity of Butter exported			
	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Sweden	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..
Norway	10½	..	..	..	41	71	400½	44
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal, Azores, and Madeiras	54,028¾	30,931	7,715	27,250	30,521	62,316	55,974	58,655
Spain and Canaries	3,491	..	3,103	7,720	3,612	7,339	11,622	11,097
Gibraltar	469	1,027	3,290	1,172	1,749	2,233	2,819	3,999
Italy	..	..	2,794	145	..	..	..	55
Malta	..	..	118	86	..	..	..	111
Turkey and Levant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man..	1,204	461	..	858	583½	907	593	709
Europe, exclusive of Great Britain	59,203¼	32,419	17,020	37,229	36,509½	72,866	71,408½	74,670
ASIA:								
East Indies and China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales and South Seas	..	..	..	..	53	6	21	28
AFRICA:								
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Parts	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
AMERICA:								
British Colonies in North America	1,521¾	2,045	1,785	2,183	2,407	3,284	3,686½	4,899
British West Indies	18,469	13,304	13,630	13,626	11,656	18,062	15,855	25,742
Foreign West Indies	768	4	1,195	2,520	2,644	1,826	1,189	4,274
United States	127	155	118	51	16	1	282	63
Brazil	..	..	1,792	189	477	..	77	6
Buenos Ayres	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Great Britain	80,101	47,927	35,545	55,798	53,762½	96,047	92,519	109,682
Great Britain	258,407	286,071	311,311	330,155	337,070½	337,667	342,889	351,832
Total	338,508	333,998	346,856	385,953	390,833	433,714	435,408	461,514

The preceding Account of Ports

Ports from which Exported.	In the Years				Quantity of Butter exported				
	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Baltimore	..	187	..	6	..	..	70	..	..
Belfast	14,464	19,414	19,695	30,684	30,708	39,590	37,269	41,686	42,489
Coleraine	384	910	757	2,923	1,508	2,368	3,296½	4,500	4,348
Cork	149,222	117,084	119,546	116,288	119,545	143,490	134,332½	156,464	144,807
Donaghadee	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	154
Drogheda	2,206	2,844	3,015	4,124	4,002	3,943	4,573	7,139	10,051
Dublin	12,183	14,252	21,261	33,996	30,649	38,711	33,764	39,764	46,638
Dundalk	9	10	38	159	31	122	128	1,167	201
Galway	3	5	3	372	126	1	..	17	..
Killybegs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..
Kilrush	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..
Kinsale	..	..	..	21	51	..	28	..	157
Larne	686	253	476	375	335	161	964	239	1,113
Limerick	22,015	26,422	28,322	23,186	20,442	23,588	25,455	18,673	14,115
Londonderry and Ballyraine	496	521	376	1,063	862	3,308	2,960	1,598	822
Newry and Strangford	23,157	23,509	27,919	41,280	47,766	46,929	52,183½	48,023	44,484
Sligo	9,553	9,325	7,428	9,608	10,890	16,387	17,471½	18,791	18,607
Tralee and Dingle	..	..	460	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford and Ross	87,524	99,897	92,790	90,326	104,920	98,296	102,656	105,129	92,555
Westport and Newport	..	2	68	10	..	18	16	100	79
Wexford	7,237	12,127	15,373	21,993	11,215	9,668	12,401	11,491	7,264
Wicklow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Youghall	9,369	7,236	9,329	9,539	9,780	7,999	7,903	6,562	4,210
Total Export	338,508	333,998	346,856	385,953	390,833	433,714	435,408	461,514	432,154

Years; distinguishing the Ports from which, and the Countries to which, Exported.

from Ireland, to each Country.

1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	32	44	13	16¼	5½	..	..	..	..	..	..
330	..	101	3½	..	..	18	8	..	..	..	..
40,667	50,758	47,527	40,515¼	24,084	35,521½	33,949½	32,482½	35,474½	30,774½	29,020½	29,460½
12,195	9,247	8,077	5,801¼	3,394	4,533	5,790½	2,422¼	3,158½	902	1,748½	923
840	1,521	1,307	2,998	4,247	1,847½	3,978½	3,393¼	4,235	5,025	4,689¼	3,533¼
20	43	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
112	199	302	21½	34¾	100	84	59½	407¼	86½	159	7
54,314	61,800	57,541	49,353¼	31,771½	42,007½	43,820	38,365¼	43,495½	36,788¼	35,626¾	33,118½
..	..	..	..	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	11	32	3	..	21¾	6	99¾	128½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	8½
3,903	5,643	5,376	5,537½	2,576½	3,422	2,173	3,445	2,239½	2,593½	2,143½	1,773¼
18,617	20,870	20,805	21,455¼	16,380¾	22,050	19,334	17,703¼	17,663¼	15,084¼	14,019	13,590¾
3,568	1,428	..	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	1,074	3,154	1,139½	140½	496¼	11¾	¾	6¾	..	..	..
1	..	267	..	..	..	110¼	335	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80,479	90,815	87,154	77,785½	50,884¾	67,980½	65,521½	59,855¼	63,507	54,631	51,789½	48,490¾
351,675	337,378	303,964	320,179¾	381,553¼	433,173½	490,844¼	413,088	377,651¼	466,834½	431,175	425,670¼
432,154	428,193	391,118	397,965¼	432,438½	501,163	556,366½	472,943¾	441,158½	521,465¾	482,964¼	474,161

from which Exported,—*continued.*

from each Port of Ireland.

1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
..	..	..	15½	1	210	300	966½	362½
47,303	34,532	28,010¼	42,178	52,156½	39,079¾	25,567½	29,241¼	41,451¼
3,458	3,160	1,400	3,3,5	3,949	3,825¼	5,350	598¾	56¼
134,895	140,490	132,321	131,612¾	152,367	181,164¼	146,770¼	137,547¼	126,014¼
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,837	7,989	3,804	6,098½	2,832	2,033	2,142	2,198½	3,938½
41,314	27,233	34,443¾	29,756	36,283	41,292¼	24,863¾	31,731	31,352½
252	242	95	277	251¼	688½	3,685	4,868½	15,465¼
10	..	280¼	44½	79½	224	3½	3½	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¼	..
..	..	..	..	149	341	154	120	269½
..	..	28	..	..	..	10	..	..
1,931	89	317¼	10	129	214½	109½	18⅜	8
12,337	11,710	21,214	20,471¼	21,273½	33,848	27,379	26,211	41,404
1,020	844	861	2,320	8,075½	11,226	11,267¼	8,588	8,471
50,393	31,501	32,747½	53,945	58,921½	51,089¾	57,529¾	41,788	58,599½
17,963	16,419	17,628¼	30,290	24,450	31,805¼	31,123¼	16,464	23,295¼
..	..	..	12	..	291¾	43	..	73
92,837	99,365	111,208½	94,811	122,528½	143,074	120,266½	121,651½	138,899½
190	90	32	..	..	2	8¾	..	..
8,336	11,417	7,679¼	8,033	12,809½	10,168¾	8,514¼	11,615½	17,705½
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
6,111	6,037	5,964½	3,161¼	4,903	5,788¾	7,849½	7,543	11,067½
428,193	391,118	397,965¼	432,438½	501,163	556,366½	472,943¾	441,158½	521,465¼

Note.—The Quantities exported from the Ports of Ireland individually, in the last two years, cannot be ascertained, as the Exportations to Great Britain, since 1824, have been excluded from the Returns rendered from the Irish Ports to the Inspector General's Department; and the Returns received from the British Ports, at which the Cargoes are discharged, exhibit them as Importations from Ireland generally, without distinguishing the particular Ports of shipment.

An Account of all Coals exported to Ireland; specifying the Ports from which they are sent,

	Ports in Great Britain from which Shipped.	Quantity of Coals, Cinders, and Culm, exported from			
		Coals and Cinders.		Culm.	Total Computed Weight of the preceding.
		Winchester Measure.	By Weight.	Winchester Measure.	
		Chaldrons.	*Tons.*	*Chaldrons.*	*Tons.*
Ports of England.	Bristol	...	19	...	19
	Gloucester	...	5,667	...	5,667
	Cardiff	...	11,644	...	11,644
	Newport	...	96,688	...	96,668
	Swansea	17,039¼	927	13,745	43,659
	Llanelly	30	20,357¼	...	20,399
	Milford	288	72	714	1,463
	Chester	978½	4,197¾	...	5,557
	Liverpool	44,011	840½	...	61,932½
	Preston	5,845	...	...	8,114
	Whitehaven	190,996½	...	...	265,121
	Newcastle	1,732½	...	...	2,404
Ports of Scotland.	Leith	...	12	...	12
	Bo'ness	...	170	...	170
	Alloa	...	100	...	100
	Greenock	...	982	...	982
	Port Glasgow	...	5	...	5
	Glasgow	...	18,051½	...	18,051½
	Irvine	76,159½	...	...	105,716
	Air	34,100¾	...	...	47,334
	Cambeltown	...	10	...	10
	Total	371,181	159,723	14,459	695,028

as also where landed; from 5th January, 1825, to 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS (*Ireland*) 155.]

Great Britain to Ireland in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

Ports in Ireland for which Cleared.	Coals and Cinders.		Culm.	Total Computed Weight of the preceding.
	Winchester Measure.	By Weight.	Winchester Measure.	
	Chaldrons.	*Tons.*	*Chaldrons.*	*Tons.*
Dublin	192,955½	14,614¾	133	282,640
Wicklow	3,776	893	513	6,847
Wexford	4,958	9,404¾	1,148½	17,884
Waterford	8,638½	27,091¾	3,309	43,604
Youghall	1,122½	9,025½	7,189	20,563
Cork	13,236½	70,338¼	1,617	90,956
Kinsale	461	9,989	...	10,629
Baltimore	389¾	162	34	750
Tralee	414¾	348	...	924
Limerick	5,450¼	2,046	...	9,610½
Kilrush	61	...	...	85
Galway	688	268¾	...	1,224
Westport	565½	150	...	935
Sligo	1,304	2,079	...	3,889
Killybegs	57¼	46	...	125
Londonderry	3,181	1,070½	...	5,486
Coleraine	218¾	174	...	477½
Larne	6,651	983	...	10,215
Belfast	79,274½	4,829½	...	114,869
Donaghadee	1,079	293	...	1,791
Newry	20,929¾	2,349¾	...	31,402
Dundalk	8,080½	1,768½	140	13,179
Drogheda	17,688	1,870	375½	26,943
Total	371,181	159,723	14,459	695,028

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

An Account of the Official Value of the Exports from and the Imports into Ireland in each Year, from 1790 to 1825, both inclusive.—[Commons (*Ireland*) 63.]

Years.	TRADE OF IRELAND, Stated according to the Official Value (in British Currency).			
	Imports.	Exports.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1790	3,758,579	4,489,317	73,084	4,562,401
1791	4,004,319	4,911,960	61,357	4,973,317
1792	3,770,899	4,611,145	48,172	4,659,317
1793	2,968,990	4,282,432	23,872	4,306,304
1794	3,824,581	4,342,830	43,017	4,385,847
1795	4,298,408	4,627,646	47,123	4,674,769
1796	4,095,640	4,184,947	34,221	4,219,168
1797	3,135,582	3,984,547	57,361	4,041,908
1798	4,055,091	4,112,621	127,916	4,240,537
1799	5,707,807	3,603,545	161,936	3,765,481
1800	5,155,014	3,295,938	133,089	3,429,027
1801	4,621,344	3,778,144	286,400	4,064,544
1802	5,619,003	4,503,049	195,776	4,698,825
1803	4,869,831	4,273,002	130,432	4,403,434
1804	5,273,356	4,526,086	158,012	4,684,098
1805	5,294,967	4,670,646	131,521	4,802,167
1806	5,174,731	4,646,173	145,538	4,791,711
1807	6,127,299	4,899,513	138,803	5,038,316
1808	6,581,083	5,258,674	216,014	5,474,778
1809	6,896,693	4,992,839	305,477	5, 28,316
1810	6,059,611	5,050,952	579,205	5,630,157
1811	6,675,327	5,385,209	236,691	5,621,900
1812	8,141,871	5,966,533	373,315	6,339,848
1813	7,797,286	6,297,265	402,993	6,700,258
1814	6,687,732	6,114,879	475,370	6,590,249
1815	5,637,118	6,360,207	170,676	6,530,883
1816	4,693,745	6,021,597	165,869	6,187,466
1817	5,644,176	6,412,875	150,562	6,562,437
1818	6,098,720	6,436,951	84 078	6,521,029
1819	6,287 002	5,692,867	61,657	5,754,524
1820	5,190,888	7,079,145	89,982	7,169,127
1821	6,407,427	7,705,071	77,805	7,782,876
1822	6,612,207	6,774,173	54,280	6,828,453
1823	6,025,464	8,091,775	61,736	8,153,511
1824	7,848,273	7,919,423	48,611	7,968,034
1825	8,596,740	9,102,029	141,654	9,243,283

TOLLS AND CUSTOMS.

REPORT *from Select Committee on Tolls and Customs in Ireland.*—[COMMONS *(Ireland)* 49.]

IN executing the duties intrusted to them by the House, your Committee have proceeded to consider,—1st, the laws which regulate tolls, customs, and other duties, on the sale of commodities in markets, fairs, and sea-ports in Ireland;—2dly, the tolls, customs, and other duties, which, by the papers referred to them, appear to be actually claimed and received;—3dly, the additional remedies against abuse and illegal exaction, which it may be expedient to provide.

I.

It appears, that, from the earliest period of our history, the amount of burthens imposed upon the sale and transit of commodities has been considered a subject requiring the attention of the legislature. So early as in the reign of Edward I. a statute was passed, by which the taking of outrageous toll, "contrary to the common cus-"tom of the realm, in market towns," was made punishable in certain cases by the forfeiture of the franchise, and in others by fine and imprisonment. In the 25th year of the reign of Henry VI. a second statute was passed, apparently for the purpose of extending to places not being market towns, the remedies contained in the act of Edward I. The 25 Hen. VI. c. 3, recites, "that many people did take custom of merchants "passing along the highway against right and "reason," and prohibits "the taking of any "custom of merchants, or of other people, but "within cities, boroughs, or merchant towns, "where there is authority to take them." The penalty imposed upon the infraction of this law, is that of twenty shillings for every penny illegally taken.

During the interval which elapsed between the reign of Henry VI. and any further enactment on this subject, the exactions in markets and fairs in Ireland appear to have been frequently made matters of parliamentary inquiry. In 1635 it was resolved, upon question, that "the excessive "taking of *toll* and custom in fairs and markets, "in corporations and other places within the "kingdom, be presented to the lord deputy by "way of petition of remonstrance in the name of "the House, humbly desiring his lordship to take "the same into consideration, and to examine "and regulate the same as shall seem best for "the ease of the subject." During subsequent sessions various inquiries were substituted, and very summary proceedings taken by the House against individuals claiming tolls considered to be oppressive and illegal; and in the year 1640, a bill was carried through the House of Commons for establishing and reducing to certainty, customs, fees, and tolls in fairs and markets. The Earl of Essex, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation in 1672, with the advice of the privy council, reciting that he had received information "that in many cities and towns corpo-"rate, greater customs, tolls, and duties than "were really due had been of late exacted upon "goods exported and imported within such cities "and towns corporate, to the decay of trade and "discouragement of merchants, and directing "that no new or illegal demands should there-"after be made." The proclamation also contained an order that schedules should be returned of all tolls and customs, specifying which were claimed by charter, and which under any other and what title, to the end that the lord-lieutenant and council might "judge of the reasonableness "of the same, and give such orders thereon as "should be just." In the years 1697, 1698, and 1703, these inquiries were renewed in parliament. Bills were ordered to be brought in on two occasions, the leading members of the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Solicitor General, appearing to have been engaged in the furtherance of these measures, In the year 1703 this inquiry seems to have been more distinctly prosecuted, and the following resolutions were reported and agreed to by the house:—

28 Die Februarii, 1703, O. S.

"Resolved,—That no toll ought to be paid for "driving any cattle or carrying any goods to or "from any city, corporate town, or other place "where the same are not to be sold, unless such "city or corporate town, or other place, at their "own cost, and not at the charge of the county, "repair and keep up some public bridge, over "which the said cattle or goods do pass."

"Resolved,—That exacting or taking such "toll or custom is against the law, and an high "misdemeanour."

"Resolved,—That it is the duty of her Ma-"jesty's Court of Queen's Bench (every term) the "justices of assize in their several circuits, and "the justices of peace at their quarter sessions, "to give in charge an act made in this kingdom, "in the 25th year of the reign of king Henry the "Sixth, intituled, 'an act that none should take "custom but within cities, boroughs, or merchant "towns, where there is authority to take cus-"toms.'"

6 Die Octobris, 1793, O. S.

"Doctor Coghill reported from the Committee "of grievances, that they had come to several "resolutions, which he read in his place, and "after delivered in at the table, where the same "were again read, and are as follow:—

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this "Committee, that the receiving or exacting toll "or custom for cattle in any market town "or place where the same are not sold, is a "grievance.

"To which resolution, the question being put, "the house did agree.

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this "Committee, that the receiving any toll or cus-"tom for the driving cattle, or carrying any sort "of goods through any market town or high "road, where the same are not to be sold, is a "grievance; except where the persons receiving

" such toll do, and ought to repair bridges, on " account of receiving the same.

" To which resolution, the question being put, " the House did agree, with an amendment.

" Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this " Committee, that the receiving or exacting of " toll or custom for the bringing of any goods " whatsoever into any market town, where the " same are not to be sold, is a grievance."—Vol. 3, p. 36.

In pursuance of these resolutions the statute of the 4 Anne, c. 8, seems to have been passed. It recites, that " the exacting and receiving toll " for any sort of goods or cattle droven through " any city, market town, or other place within the " realm, where such city, corporate or market " town do not, at their proper cost and charges, " keep up and repair some public bridge or " bridges, over which such goods or cattle shall " be droven or carried, is greatly prejudicial to " the subjects of the realm, and a discouragement " of trade." As a remedy for this grievance, the statute prohibits the demand of any such tolls in future, under penalties recoverable in a summary way. It contains a proviso, saving the rights of pontage, and enactments subjecting persons to penalty, who, under colour of the act, shall defraud the owners and collectors of tolls. Penalties are also imposed upon justices who shall neglect the performance of their duties, in the summary jurisdiction created under the preceding sections. With the exception of the latter clause, your Committee are of opinion, that any amendment of the law on this subject should comprehend a re-enactment of the statute of the 4 Anne, c. 8. By another statute passed in the same year, the obligation of appointing weigh-masters is vested in the chief magistrates of the cities, boroughs, or market towns, except where the tolls are the property of other persons, and in such cases the appointment is vested in the owner of the franchise. It is provided in this statute, that the weigh-master shall take an oath for the due performance of the duties of his office; but considering how liable to objection is such a mode of taking security against misconduct, your Committee recommend the substitution of a penalty, in case of any neglect of duty or abuse of authority.

By the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, §§ 5, 6, 7, and 12, the chief magistrates in all cities and market towns are required to provide proper weights and scales, and the fees upon weighing are fixed and regulated. As in many market towns there are in point of fact no public officers coming under the description of chief magistrate, it may be advisable that in such cases the duty should be attached to the proprietor of the market. An important provision is introduced into this act, (upon which your Committee will feel it their duty to observe hereafter,) exempting potatoes from any fees for weighing, and rendering it obligatory on the public officer to weigh that article gratuitously.

The next legislative enactment took place in 1761. The 1 Geo. III. c. 17, § 10, recites, that " it was found very difficult as the law stood to " obtain impartial trials in cases where the right " to tolls and customs claimed by the respective " corporations came into question;" and proceeds to enact, that in every such case the trial shall take place in an indifferent county, to be appointed by the court. A subsequent section, § 25, commences by a preamble, declaring that " great abuses had prevailed in cities and towns " corporate by the exacting of several unreasonable tolls not warranted by law, charter, or " usage;" and prescribes, that all such corporations shall affix at the respective market-houses schedules of the tolls and customs claimed by them, under a penalty of 100l. This statute (§§ 26, 27,) prohibits the taking of any toll not comprehended in the schedule; and for the encouragement of the linen manufacture, exempts from toll, or any similar payment, all turf, furze, and timber for fuel. Upon the same principle of policy which governed these exemptions, in a statute which prohibited the sale of all linen and yarn except within the " custom gaps," or boundaries of fair greens or market places, all articles connected with the manufacture of linens and cottons are exempted from toll. These enactments are guarded by peculiar penalties. This section has been re-enacted in subsequent statutes.

By the 11 and 12th Geo. III. c. 31, § 29, all goods brought by the grand canal are freed from claim of toll, custom, duty, or rate, other than those provided in that act.

The 32d Geo. III. c. 29, was passed to give the public a better remedy in case of abuse in the collection of tolls by officers of corporate bodies. The preamble states, that " corporations had " frequently authorized persons of little or no " substance to collect tolls to which they claimed " to be entitled, and that such toll-gatherers compelled many persons to pay tolls to which such " corporations were not entitled by law, and " when suits were instituted against such toll-gatherers by persons aggrieved, the toll-gatherers have been defended by and at the " expense of the corporations, and after judgment " had been obtained, such toll-gatherers had ran " away, and the plaintiffs had been left without " any redress for the injury they had sustained." The enactment provides, that the mayor or chief magistrate of the corporation may be called upon to avow the taking or demanding the tolls complained of, in which case remedy may be had, not only against the toll-gatherer, but against the corporation joining in the certificate of avowal.

The law respecting tolls and customs was regulated in the manner already described, by the statutes passed in Ireland prior to the Union. One enactment has taken place in the imperial parliament, that of the 57 Geo. III. c. 103 which recites, " that certain tolls, customs, and

" duties, unwarranted by law, had been at sundry times levied in Ireland." It prescribes that boards or schedules shall be affixed at the places where such tolls are demanded, and returns made to the clerks of the peace of all tolls and customs claimed. The right of taking toll is suspended till these acts are performed, and penalties are provided for non-compliance with the provision of the law.

Such is the abstract of the existing statute law of Ireland, relating to tolls and customs in fairs, markets, and sea-ports. On this review it will appear that from the earliest times undue exactions of toll have been complained of, and made the matter of parliamentary inquiry and legislative regulation.—How far these laws have been effectual for the purpose for which they were passed, your Committee will next proceed to investigate.

II.

By the 57 Geo. III. c. 108, all persons and corporations claiming a right to levy any toll, custom or duty, are required to return to the clerk of the peace a list of the tolls, customs, and duties so claimed. Copies of these schedules were presented to the House in the session of 1823, and have been referred to your Committee. After considering these returns, it fully appears, that, notwithstanding the many existing laws to which in a former part of this report reference has been made, many most exorbitant and illegal charges are still made in markets, sea-ports, and fairs in Ireland; all of the most injurious tendency in checking commerce and industry. Several of these charges appear to your Committee to be so burthensome and oppressive, as to produce the most mischievous restraint both on the sale and transit of commodities. It appears from all the returns, without exception, made from one of the largest counties in Ireland, that the tolls invariably claimed on corn, potatoes, oatmeal, and fresh butter, amount to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and that duties of equal amount are claimed on the sale of flannels, friezes, and the coarse woollen and linen manufactures of the country. In other fairs and markets one sixteenth in kind or in value is demanded on wheat, potatoes, and oatmeal, and the general charge upon woollen goods amounts to one shilling in the pound sterling. In some cases the charge is made not only on the sale, but on the exposure to sale, and consequently may either expose the vendor to an improvident sale, or to a repetition of this outrageous and illegal demand. As these charges are capable of repetition upon every sale, they may be imposed both on the wholesale and the retail purchase, thus doubling the amount of a burthen, in its simplest form of a nature the most oppressive. Such tolls would unquestionably be illegal, even though supported by an express charter or patent, (a circumstance which your Committee cannot consider very likely to be the case;) but collected as they now are, they afford decisive evidence of the practical abuses prevailing in this matter in Ireland, and requiring the most decisive and effectual remedies to suppress them, and to prevent their recurrence. " Even were outrageous tolls granted with a fair and market," observes Lord Coke, (2 Inst. 220,) " the grant " would be void."

Nor are these examples of violation of the general principles of the common law the only abuses existing; the statute law has been violated in many important particulars. The House will have seen, that by the 1 Geo. III. c. 17, § 27. all turf, furze, and faggots, are allowed to pass into and through every city and town, free from all customs, tolls, and payments claimed by any officer or member of a corporation; yet in several cases claim of toll on turf and furze are specifically made, and a general charge upon wood and timber of all description seems to pervade a majority of the returns. In like manner, though potatoes are freed from all charge for weighing, not only are general charges for weighing all commodities introduced, but specific fees for the weighing of potatoes are set forth. Thus the intentions of the legislature, in exempting from burthen the food of the lower classes of the community, have been defeated, and the violation of a positive act of parliament is advanced as the supposed foundation of a claim of right.

The exemptions granted to articles connected with the linen and cotton manufactures, appear, in many instances, to have been in like manner disregarded; and flax, yarn, linens, bendle-cloth, cottons, kelp, ashes, and flax-seed, are enumerated in the returns as articles subject to duty. They are also chargeable under general terms: as, of " every article sold by the yard;" of " all bale " goods;" or as a tax upon " dealers in linen;" or upon the cars on which the linen is conveyed to market. Wheels, reels, and hackles, which are also included in these exemptions, become chargeable under the title of " all turned and " wooden ware." These infractions of the law appear the less excusable, because the exemption of articles connected with the linen manufacture, &c. is not only acknowledged, but actually stated on the face of some of the returns before your Committee.

The 4 Anne, c. 2, under which toll thorough has been abolished in Ireland, has been in a similar manner disregarded. By that statute no tolls are payable for any cattle, goods, or merchandize in passing through any city, borough, or market town, except where the same shall be sold, slaughtered, or consumed; yet tolls are charged upon " cattle entering markets," upon cattle " brought to be sold," upon provisions " coming in upon cars," and upon " horses " laden," on passing through several towns and markets, from whence schedules have been received. These charges ceasing to be duties on sale, become still more onerous and unjustifiable as duties upon transit, and as such, more burthensome to commerce, and more prejudicial to the general interests of the community. The

extreme importance of this branch of the subject will appear, when it is considered that these transit duties attach, contrary to law, upon the shipments of corn for England, and upon the importation of British manufacture; in both cases cramping industry, and enhancing the price payable by the consumer.

In some instances the statutable limitation of the fees on cranage, or weighing, has been attended to; but in the greater number of the schedules the different heads of charge are blended together in such a manner, that it is impossible to discover whether the law has been obeyed. Cases, however, exist, in which the principle of the statutes requiring the appointment of weigh-masters, &c. has been carried infinitely beyond what either law or expediency can justify. The policy of the 4 Anne, c. 14, and the 25 Geo. II. c. 15, appears to have been to make a provision for legal weights and scales in the several cities and towns, and to place them in the custody of a proper officer, to whom reference might with facility be made. As a reasonable deduction from this principle, it may be just and right to prohibit any person other than the legal weigh-masters from keeping scales for hire; but any prohibition restraining either buyer or seller from weighing their goods in effecting a sale, cannot but be considered a most improper violation of the rational principles of trade; yet this seems on various occasions to be attempted, and arbitrary fines to be imposed on "persons weighing in pri-" vate;" additional tolls are also charged upon persons "not weighing at the public crane, un-" less they compound with the weigh-master for " the right of weighing at their private scales."

The intention of the legislature in requiring, by two statutes, toll-boards to be erected in fairs and markets, was to protect the public against extortion, by giving to buyers and sellers full notice of the precise amount of all demands legally payable. But this object is no longer attained, if these schedules, in place of specific charges, contain only general statements of a vague and uncertain character. Such is the case in very many instances. The schedules frequently close with a charge upon "any article not before " enumerated;" or upon "any goods not parti-" cularly named;" charges are also made upon car loads, horse loads, and even baskets of "any " commodity;" upon chests of "any merchant's " goods," and upon the "hawkers and vendors " of any article." By this course all the statutable exemptions may be violated, and the tolls prohibited by the 4 Anne, c. 2, may be collected

Such are the facts to which your Committee feel it their duty to direct the serious attention of the house. They are by no means prepared to state that these abuses pervade all markets and fairs in Ireland; but the violations of law, which, by a mere examination of the papers referred to them, are proved to have taken place, are sufficiently numerous and clear to lead them to express their decided opinion, that remedies more simple, more efficacious, and more in accordance with the spirit of modern legislation, ought to be provided by parliament. It should also be remembered that these instances are derived not from the evidence of adverse parties, but are furnished from the returns of the claimants of tolls, and from schedules made up by them in pursuance of an existing law, and delivered in as the foundation and evidence of their titles.

A curious example of the carelessness with which the most illegal and indefensible charges have been included in these schedules, may be given by referring to the numerous entries of tolls "for the standing of gambling tables," or as licenses for gambling and lotteries. This most unjustifiable claim is actually included among tolls taken, and as such is returned to the clerk of the peace.

Before they quit this branch of the subject, your Committee feel it their duty to animadvert upon the illegal oaths administered at fairs and markets. It appears by the evidence taken before the select Committees on the state of Ireland, that, in order to ascertain whether cattle have in point of fact been sold, the toll attaching on the sale only, the toll-gatherers have administered illegal oaths to the peasantry. Your Committee need not press upon the notice of the House the innumerable evil consequences of such a course of proceeding. The act is in itself a felony; and in its practice it at once familiarizes the peasantry with an habitual violation of the law, and a disregard of the obligation of an oath. Conceiving that the impunity with which this crime has been committed may perhaps be traced to the severity of the punishment affixed to the offence, your Committee recommend that the taking or administering this class of illegal oaths should be made a misdemeanor, and as such, punishable by fine, imprisonment, and hard labour.

III.

Such being the state of the law, and of the practice in many of the markets and fairs in Ireland, your Committee feel it incumbent upon parliament to provide simple and more effectual remedies for the correction of these abuses. For this purpose, they consider it advisable that the existing laws should be repealed, and re-enacted with such amendments and additions as may suit the nature of the case. The consolidation act should contain every enactment on the subject of tolls and customs, and all similar charges levied on the sale and transit of commodities, by the authority of individuals or corporations claiming under grant from the crown, as well as the fees of weigh-masters, and officers of a similar description.

The principles on which it is expedient that the consolidation bill should be brought in, appear to your Committee to be the following:

§ 1. That every person or corporation claiming to levy any toll, custom, or any duty whatever, on the sale or transit of commodities in Ireland, shall be required to deliver in to the clerk of the

peace (either signed by the claimant or under the seal of the corporation,) an account of all tolls, customs, and duties, of whatsoever nature they may be. Such schedules to be filed, and a receipt given by the clerk of the peace.

§ 2. That on or before every summer assize, a list shall be delivered by the clerk of the peace to the secretary of the grand jury, of all places from whence such schedules are received; that this list shall be published with the presentments granted, and in the county papers; and that a notice be added to such list, that no tolls, customs, or duties, can be legally payable at any place not included therein.

§ 3. That such schedules shall, in distinct terms, enumerate the separate articles liable to toll, &c.; distinguishing the rights under which such tolls are demanded, whether as cranage, murage, pontage, or charges of an analogous nature, and stating whether claimed by prescription, patent, or charter; the precise times and places at which the respective payments are required, and including therein no charge made in general terms.

§ 4. That any person or persons objecting to the charges in any such schedule shall be authorized to apply to the court of King's Bench for the reduction of the same; and that in default of cause shewn, or in default of cause shewn to the satisfaction of the court, all charges inserted in the schedule contrary to law may be struck out. In other cases, an issue to be directed to try the facts by a jury.

§ 5. That toll-boards be erected at every fair, market, sea-port, and other place, where any tolls or other duties are collected on the sale and transit of commodities, being exact copies of the schedules lodged with the clerk of the peace. No toll to be leviable without the erection of such toll-boards, unless removed by force. Penalties to be imposed on collecting toll without a compliance with these enactments, and upon demanding any toll not comprehended in the boards and schedules.

§ 6. That all toll-gatherers shall be provided with an authority in writing, and a copy of the schedule duly attested.

§ 7. That the statute of the 4 Anne, c. 2, be re-enacted, with such additional provisions as may render it more efficient for the protection of trade.

§ 8. That the exemptions of fuel from toll provided by 1 Geo. III. c. 17, § 27, be re-enacted, substituting coal for timber; and that the exemption of articles connected with the linen manufacture, provided by the 3 Geo. III. and of goods brought by the grand canal, by the 11 and 12 Geo. III. c. 31, § 29, be re-enacted.

§ 9. That the laws respecting weigh-masters, weights and scales, and the exemption of potatoes from charge, be re-enacted.

§ 10. That the administering or taking any illegal oath at fairs or markets respecting tolls or customs, be made a misdemeanor.

§ 11. That the 32 Geo. III. c. 29, be re-enacted, respecting tolls taken in corporations.

§ 12. That the 1 Geo. III. c. 17, be re-enacted, providing for the trials of cases in which the tolls of a corporation are concerned, and that the principles extended to summary convictions before justices.

§ 13. That a general saving of tolls and duties, and market regulations, made under the authority of local acts, be introduced.

Such are the principles on which your Committee are of opinion that the consolidated act should be framed; thus reserving all question of law and title for the superior courts, but giving to the magistrates at petty sessions, (subject to an appeal,) a power of inquiry and correction, where the proof of abuse rests on mere matter of fact. Your Committee anticipate the most beneficial consequences from requiring the grantees and patentees of the crown themselves to sign and furnish the schedule of their claims, subject to the supervision and correction of the court of King's Bench. Your Committee trust that these persons will, before they make such returns, inquire cautiously what are their legal rights, and will exclude from the schedule every demand which is not fairly sustainable. A collateral benefit may arise from this enactment; and the honourable example already given by some persons, and by a corporation entitled to toll, who have waived their rights, may perhaps in other cases be imitated. When it is considered that these burthens cannot but check the improvement of the country, by restraining trade, and discouraging the division of labour; and when it is also recollected that the greater number of grantees and patentees are also proprietors of estates in the neighbourhoods of the fairs, markets, and ports where such tolls are demanded, it may perhaps be found that a full equivalent for the tolls abandoned would be found in the improvement of the cities and towns themselves wherein free markets would then be established, and of the lands in their vicinity. This is, however, a consideration for the proprietors of tolls themselves: the duty of the legislature is to guard against undue or illegal exaction, and to afford, as far as is possible, to the poorest classes of the community a protection from any unjustifiable or exorbitant demand. This becomes the more necessary, as these claims, objectionable as they now are, must become still more onerous in proportion as Ireland advances in industry and manufactures. The exaction of improper tolls and customs has been brought under the notice of parliament by the reports of the Select Committees of both Houses. Your Committee agree in thinking the subject to be one requiring "the most serious and the earliest attention;" and they earnestly hope that the consolidated and amended bill recommended by them may correct existing abuses, and prevent their future recurrence.

Before they close this Report, your Committee feel it to be their duty to call the attention of the House to the state of the law respecting the

charges imposed on the sale of potatoes. No fees are allowed upon the weighing of this article of the first necessity; but the practical benefits and relief to the poor intended by this exemption are, in fact, rendered abortive by the other charges introduced under other titles. In order, therefore, fairly to carry into effect the spirit and principle on which the legislature of Ireland acted, your Committee recommend the exemption of potatoes (at least when sold by retail) from all claim of toll whatever.

Your Committee conclude their Report by instructing their chairman to move for leave to bring in a bill "For amending and consolidating "the laws respecting tolls, customs, and all other "duties taken by local authority in fairs, markets, "sea-ports, and all other places in Ireland, with "a view to relieve commerce and manufactures "in that part of the United Kingdom from any "undue restrictions, and to correct the demand of "any illegal or oppressive charges on the sale or "transit of cattle, goods, wares, or merchandize."

NEWSPAPERS AND PROCLAMATIONS.

An Account of the Amount paid to the under-mentioned Newspapers in Ireland, in each Year for the last five Years ending 5th January, 1826, from the Money voted by Parliament for Proclamations.—[Commons (*Ireland*) 178.]

Titles of Newspapers.	Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January, 1822.			Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January, 1823.			Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January, 1824.			Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January, 1825.			Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sligo Journal	186	7	9	133	0	0	112	2	0	125	15	10	91	3	2
Athlone Herald	158	18	0	122	10	0	113	4	0	88	4	0	...		
Clare Journal	146	8	6	126	5	8	102	7	6	112	2	2	110	12	3½
Ulster Chronicle	160	10	0	124	15	2	113	13	4	90	10	1	...		
Westmeath Journal	130	19	4	127	18	4	113	12	10	114	13	6	112	11	7½
Kerry Western Herald	158	15	2½	126	0	11	105	1	1½	93	14	3	99	5	9
Kerry Evening Post	160	9	4	129	13	0	110	8	4½	110	13	8⅓	108	15	3
Belfast Commercial Chronicle	162	8	6	128	8	9	114	12	8	114	14	0	114	12	6
Enniskillen Chronicle	142	17	5	121	10	0	107	11	3	109	14	5	108	18	6½
Limerick Journal	160	12	9	67	13	0		...			...			...	
Southern Reporter	166	19	9½	125	0	3½	114	6	2	114	4	4	113	0	3½
Connaught Journal	165	2	6	124	5	6	88	18	3	139	15	0	84	5	11½
Ennis Chronicle	164	7	4	132	1	7	123	8	6	126	16	2	113	13	3½
Cork Advertiser	173	4	10½	101	1	3	88	0	0	130	15	0	112	4	6½
Wexford Herald	112	0	6½	118	4	8	103	18	1	119	12	3	110	12	9
Mayo Constitution	160	7	9	124	1	11	109	6	10	114	18	11½	114	16	7
Waterford Chronicle	158	5	2	95	18	2	81	0	5	50	11	8	32	8	8
Belfast News Letter	164	5	8	123	9	10	117	1	1	110	8	5	113	7	6½
Limerick Gazette	160	5	4	40	0	0		...			...			...	
Dublin Correspondent	511	3	0	482	12	8	415	13	6	353	7	1	335	9	6
Hibernian Journal	387	15	0		...			...			..			...	
Dublin Journal	279	17	7	227	1	8½	201	4	10	210	3	6½	258	6	3
Cork Morning Intelligencer	163	16	10	98	12	6		...			..			...	
Limerick Chronicle	164	7	1	132	13	3	116	15	0	125	11	9	115	2	3½
Kilkenny Moderator	136	6	8½	119	14	1	111	4	6½	110	16	6	118	18	1
Drogheda Journal	161	11	5	121	14	7	110	14	2	110	14	4	110	18	0½
Saunders's News Letter	314	4	10	224	2	1	147	9	3	127	12	4	139	13	5½
Patriot	975	9	4	914	18	6	812	16	2	840	11	11	838	2	3½
Clonmell Advertiser	134	8	10	117	5	4	101	3	4	106	7	11	111	11	2½
Clonmell Herald	112	2	10½	102	5	1	111	10	1½	81	1	5	119	0	5½
Newry Telegraph	162	1	2	123	7	10	115	3	10	117	17	1	114	6	1½
Dublin Morning Post	24	4	3	17	4	6		...		31	15	5	21	18	9
Carlow Morning Post		...			...		6	16	6		...			...	
Freeman's Journal		...			...			...		14	6	0	61	14	10
Derry Journal		..			...			...		2	16	0		...	
Dublin Evening Post		...			...			...		13	15	0	13	15	2
Mercantile Advertiser		...			...			...		3	14	9	10	11	7
Roscommon Gazette		...			...			...		15	0	0	26	19	11½
Evening Mail		...			...			...		7	16	0	51	10	6
Waterford Mail		...			...			...			...		81	18	5
Warder		...			...			...			...		5	14	4
Ballina Impartial		...			...			...			...		15	0	0
Morning Register		...			...			...			...		22	8	6

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

Abstract of the Accounts of Presentments of the Expense of Roads, Bridges, Gaols, Police, &c., made by the Grand Juries of the several Counties, Cities, and Towns in Ireland, pursuant to Act 4 Geo. IV. *c.* 33, § 18, *in the Year* 1825. [COMMONS (*Ireland*) 290.]

	£.	s.	d.
County of.....Antrim	34,770	17	9½
.....Armagh	21,538	16	7½
.....Carlow	8,741	13	0
.....Cavan	30,409	16	0½
County of the town of Carrickfergus	593	15	8½
County of .....Clare	30,579	7	10
.....Cork	82,116	1	2¼
City of.....Cork	26,306	7	3½
County of .....Donegal.	30,941	13	1
.....Down	31,679	8	4
County of the town of Drogheda	1,281	4	10
County of.....Dublin	21,681	15	2
County of the City of Dublin.....	29,094	3	9
County of.....Fermanagh ...	16,295	1	9¼
.....Galway.....	28,821	19	10
Town and County of the town of Galway.....	3,884	4	0½
County of.....Kerry	23,491	2	4½
.....Kildare.....	22,965	17	1½
.....Kilkenny	19,958	3	2½
City of.....Kilkenny	2,029	17	11
King's County	14,639	17	8½
County of.....Leitrim	17,072	14	10½
.....Limerick	31,574	1	6½
County of the City of Limerick ...	6,360	16	4
City and County of Londonderry, returns not received.			
County of..... .....Longford	11,011	11	0¾
.....Louth	11,743	4	4
....Mayo	27,552	5	7
.....Meath	28,671	5	11¼
....Monaghan ...	20,020	14	10¼
Queen's County	16,615	15	6½
County of.....Roscommon ...	20,701	19	2¾
.....Sligo	22,115	6	6
.....Tipperary	48,836	14	4
.....Tyrone	34,299	18	5¼
.....Waterford 18,459	3	1	
County of the City of Waterford...	3,895	14	9
County of.....Westmeath ...	14,621	12	9
.....Wexford	28,603	9	5¼
.....Wicklow	21,808	2	2¼

OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

Substance of the Fifteenth REPORT *of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Duties, Salalaries and Emoluments, of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of Justice, in all Temporal and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland.* — [COMMONS (*Ireland*) 310.]

THIS is an important document, in which the Commissioners have entered in detail into the origin and duties of the office of Sheriff, and into the various enactments which have passed from time to time to regulate the office and correct abuses.

The Report contains also an account of manifold abuses which prevail in the Sub-sheriff's department, with a table of the fees illegally exacted, of fees recommended by the Commissioners, together with suggestions for the future discharge of the duties of the office, and concludes as follows:

We have now laid before your Majesty a statement of the duties of the office of Sheriff, as it stood under its original constitution, and has since been modified by a number of successive statutes; and also the manner in which those duties have been, and continue to be, discharged. Those legislative enactments, sometimes in extension of official duties, but generally for regulation and correction, exhibit also the continual recurrence of abuses and corruptions, and prove how ineffectual statutable provisions have hitherto been for their prevention. That they have failed for that purpose appears sufficiently manifest, as far as concerns these ministerial duties which relate to the execution of legal process; respecting which, in the districts in which those abuses have principally prevailed, we are far from being confident that we have either discovered their full extent, or all the secret channels through which they have operated. It will not be deemed surprising, therefore, that after failure of such anxious and reiterated endeavours by the legislature, we should feel apprehension of the efficacy of any corrective regulations which we can devise. We have, however, after much consideration bestowed on the subject, suggested a system of regulations which, in our opinion, present as fair a prospect of effecting improvement as can reasonably be expected, whilst the office shall continue on its present footing.

The trust of the execution of legal process is one most important to the administration of justice, requiring, for the correct discharge of it, much technical exactness and attention,—qualities not much to be expected in the description of persons usually appointed to the office of High Sheriff. Practically, therefore, the discharge of the duties of this office is, of necessity, delegated by the High to the Sub-sheriffs, who are generally selected from motives of convenience and security, and whose legal emoluments afford very inadequate remuneration, whilst their indirect gains,

derived from a corrupt compromising of their duties, as has been seen, may be very considerable. The temptations these last present it is difficult to resist; whilst, for the neglects or irregularities they induce, the High Sheriffs, who are generally incapable of checking them, are however responsible to an extent which has often proved ruinous to their fortunes; and this in an office productive of expense instead of emolument, and which the law compels them to undertake. From these combined considerations, and others, it has appeared to us desirable, as well for the public interest as for relief of the description of persons now compellable to serve this most important and dangerous office, to divest it of the greater part of the ministerial and judicial duties at present connected with it, and to transfer them to an officer to be specially appointed, with due qualifications for the discharge of them.

An arrangement somewhat analogous has been adopted in Scotland, by the establishment of the office of Sheriff Depute and Substitute. We would not, however, suggest innovation to the same extent as has been there admitted. We would not propose, as in Scotland, that the office of High Sheriff should be allowed to fall into disuse; on the contrary, we would still have it the subject of annual appointments, leaving to it the exercise of all those honorary and confidential functions suitable to the station of the persons who should fill it; and for the due execution of which it would not be unjust to impose on them a rigid responsibility. The Sheriff should still be the King's Deputy in his county, and the official organ of the executive government; principal conservator of the peace, and, as such, possessing the power of calling out and directing the general strength of the county. He should also retain a portion of the ministerial duties. He should still attend and give dignity and support to the administration of justice at the assizes and sessions; and, as most qualified, and more elevated above any suspicion of unfairness, he should prepare and return all panels of juries for those courts, and execute writs of election. And for the due discharge of these several duties, (all of which he must be supposed competent to perform,) and to be in readiness for them, he should on no pretence, without permission of the Government, be absent from his county during his year of office.

To the officer, whose appointment we have suggested, would belong all the other ministerial duties; the principal of these being the execution of legal process, in aid of which a subordinate executive agency might be found necessary. To this officer also should be committed the remaining duties of a judicial nature which have not been withdrawn by legislative enactments.

In the first suggestion of this alteration, so important to the administration of justice, as the adoption of it is far from certain, we have not thought it necessary to enter into the particular details of official arrangement which it would require; but if it shall be found deserving of consideration, it will then become necessary to digest such details, and arrange the subordinate agency requisite for giving it effectual operation. Of the principles which we conceive should direct such an arrangement, we would say, that, as the ministerial duties to be performed by this officer would be the same as those executed by the Subsheriff under the existing constitution of the office, many of the provisions suggested in the regulations contained in this Report would equally apply to the new establishment; that we would contemplate the appointment being in the Crown, but that the officer, when appointed, should be under the immediate superintendence and control of the courts above, and removable by their order, for misfeasance or incompetency, on petition. That a suitable salary should be provided for these officers, to the payment of which the fees arising on the several services to be performed by them may be made applicable; and that an adequate security for the faithful discharge of these duties should be entered into by recognizance to the Crown, to be made available to suitors through the medium of Crown process, to be issued on such orders from the superior courts or judgments at law as at present may affect High Sheriffs. The money of suitors would be more safe than under the existing practice, and in cases of default or neglect, they would have the double guarantee of the value of the office to be forfeited, and the greater amount and more certain nature of the security which might for the object of obtaining such an appointment be demanded. The party aggrieved would also have the additional aid of Crown process to recover his rights, while at present his recourse must be to the property of the High Sheriff, generally under settlement, and too often encumbered, who, for his own safety or reimbursement, has only to look to such security as he may have been able to procure from his Subsheriff, which proves often fallacious.

The separation of the duty of execution of legal process from the office of Sheriff is not so much of innovation as may at first view appear. In the city of London, we understand, that duty is discharged by officers named Secondaries, whose appointment is not in the High Sheriffs; and in Ireland, as the law at present stands, in the case of the death of the High Sheriff of a county, all the functions of the office devolve on the Sub-sheriff for the remainder of the year; and his securities alone stand responsible to the public for any claims against the office. That the abuses which have suggested this proposed alteration have much decreased within these few last years cannot be questioned; but if, as we have reason to suspect, this suspension of their operation has been in a great degree influenced by the inquiry which impended over them, there is too great reason to apprehend that when it shall have passed, the abuses may recur; and that the correctives we have suggested, or those which legislative wisdom may further devise, will be baffled by new subterfuges to evade them.

Of the very numerous statutes directly applying to the office of Sheriff, exclusive of many of collateral application, (commencing with the 9th of Henry III. and ending with the 6th Geo. IV.) we would observe, that whatever may be determined respecting the future execution of the duties of the office of Sheriff, it will be most advisable to have the statutes carefully reviewed, and consolidated into one regulated system.

BANKRUPTCIES.

An Account of the Number of Commissions of Bankrupt in Ireland, from the 1st January, 1819, to the present Time; distinguishing those of Bankers.—[COMMONS (*Ireland*) 28.]

In 1819	88	Commissions.
1820	127	...
1821	58	...
1822	39	...
1823	51	...
1824	62	...
1825	90	...
20th Feb. 1826	11	...
In all	526	

Of which, five commissions were against bankers; viz. Stephen and James Roche, Maimsel and Kenedy, James Loughnan, Samuel Newdort, and James Evory.

PRISONS.

Substance of the Fourth Report of the Inspectors General on the General State of the Gaols, &c. of Ireland.—[COMMONS (*Ireland*) 173.]

COUNTY GAOLS.

IN our Report of the last year, we expressed our hope that, before the expiration of another year, every county would possess a place of confinement adequate to its wants, and which could afford the means of giving effect to the system of discipline and classification prescribed by law: at least we had hoped, that in those counties in which the work was not executed, preliminary steps would have been taken by the grand jury, and presentments made for establishing a sufficient gáol; and we are gratified in being able to state, that very few counties at present remain in which such measures have not been adopted; and we are enabled to present a detailed statement upon this important subject, which we trust cannot fail to excite general feelings of satisfaction.

We subjoin a return of the gaols of the several counties, counties of cities, and counties of towns in Ireland, divided into eight classes; specifying the plan of each, whether containing sufficient classification, &c., and adding the date of the years in which any new gaol or extensive additions have been occupied; by which it will appear within how short a period the prevalence of enlightened principles of prison discipline has produced an extensive improvement.

Class.	Plan.	Description.	Counties.
1	Radiating plan	Complete new gaol	3
2	Semicircular or crescent plan	Do.	8
3	Old plan, not panoptic	Sufficiently commodious, and affording legal classification	7
4	Radiating plan	Old gaols, with new extensive additions on the radiating plan	4
5	Semicircular plan	Old gaols, with new extensive additions on the semircular or crescent plan	4
6	Old plan, not panoptic	Old gaols, with new extensive additions on plans not panoptic	5
	N. B. The above six classes contain accommodation for legal classification.		
7	...	Gaols wanting additions or alterations	2
8	...	Counties wanting new county gaols	7
			40

The following are the Counties to which these classes respectively apply:

Class.	Counties.	State.	Year.
1	County of the city of Cork	Occupied	1824
	Downpatrick	An extensive gaol in progress of building	...
	Limerick county	Occupied	1822
2	Clare	Occupied	1818
	Galway county	Occupied	1811
	Kildare	Not built; plan approved.	
	Londonderry	Occupied	1824
	Longford	Do.	1825
	Monaghan	Do.	1823
	Roscommon	Do.	1819
	Sligo	Do.	1823
3	Carlow.	...	...
	Drogheda.	...	...
	Dublin county.	...	...
	Fermanagh.	...	...
	Kilkenny county.	...	...
	Tipperary.	...	...
	Waterford city.	...	...
4	Armagh	Additions not built; plan approved.	...
	Cavan	Do. Do.	...
	Cork county	Extensive house of correction added; occupied	1824
	Kerry	Not built; plan approved.	...
5	Donegal	Occupied..	1824
	Leitrim	Do.	1824
	Tyrone	In forward progress of building.	...
	Westmeath	In progress of building.	...
6	Limerick city	County gaol purchased; and plan for adding it to the city gaol approved.	...
	Louth	Addition occupied.	...
	Wicklow	Addition occupied	1823
	Wexford	Nearly complete.	...
	Waterford county	Addition occupied	1824
7	Galway town	A small addition wanted.	...
	Kilkenny city	Requires interior alterations.	...
8	Antrim	The subject under consideration.	...
	Carrickfergus town	Do. Do.	...
	Dublin city	Do. Do.	...
	King's County	Plan has been approved but no presentment made.	...
	Mayo	No steps as yet taken.	...
	Meath	Do. Do.	...
	Queen's County	A plan has been approved, but not acted upon.	...

From this statement it appears that it only now remains to accomplish the erection of seven new buildings, in order to complete an efficient system of county gaols; and we are gratified in stating, that in several of the counties of the last class, the gaols of which we consider as defective, the subject of building now occupies the attention of the grand juries; and we trust that the measure has been only delayed in consequence of doubts which have arisen as to the most advantageous manner of carrying the plans into effect. We therefore hope that the proceedings at the spring assizes may enable us to report that their arrangements are in progress.

On the subject of the interior management of the gaols, our tour has afforded us much satisfaction; and we are enabled to report that, in a great majority of the counties, the prisons are not only improved in the last year, but that a very striking change has taken place; the cleanliness of the yards, day rooms, and cells—the regularity of messes—the comparative efficiency and zeal of the officers—are much to be approved of. The establishment of male and female schools has made considerable progress, and the regulations prescribed by the acts of parliament have been much better observed, as will more fully appear from our observations under other heads, and from the reports contained in our Appendix.

DISTRICT BRIDEWELLS.

3 *Geo. IV.* c. 64, s. 32.

No addition has been made to the number of these prisons, within the last year. The system is not generally applicable to the local circumstances of the different counties, but in some instances the power of appointing district bridewells may be found most valuable, as we conceive it to be in the case of the two prisons of this class which have been established.

As we have found that a misconception with respect to the nature of such gaols is not uncommon, we repeat that their distinguishing character is, that in case of persons committed for trial, at or under sentence of the court of quarter sessions, within their respective districts, the prisoners are confined in the bridewell, and not transmitted to the county gaol, whereby expensive and fatiguing transmissions are avoided, and, in some cases, inconvenient crowding prevented in the county gaol.

In ordinary cases, doubtless the discipline of the houses of correction, or county gaol, is much to be preferred.

SMALLER BRIDEWELLS.

The opinion on the progress of improvement, which would be formed on inspection of the present state of these prisons, which have been a subject of so much disgrace to the gaol system of the country, and of so much difficulty in the correction of abuses, is not by any means such as the real circumstances of each case would warrant; as, on the one hand, very little has been completed, and consequently no very important change is as yet apparent; on the other hand, many improvements have been decided on and commenced, and measures are in considerable forwardness towards effecting a radical reform. The subject has been taken up with a laudable spirit by the grand juries in the great majority of the counties; and we are happy to state, that not many cases remain in which the sums of money necessary for new buildings, and for the complete arrangement of the bridewell system, have not been actually presented. The following will appear, by our appendix, to be the present state of bridewells in our annual list:—

27 complete and sufficient.
15 in progress of building.
7 in progress of building, with new court-houses.
29 presentments or resolutions passed for rendering them conformable to law.
14 reported insufficient.
14 to be abolished.

It has been distressing to see the humane system of "Rules and Regulations of the Court of "King's Bench," and "Extracts from the Pri-"son Acts," posted in these abodes of wretchedness, as if (to adopt the words of the Report of the Association for the Improvement of Prisons, &c.) in derision. It has been, however, our duty to give to the contrast between the law and its fulfilment every publicity in our power, in order to stimulate to that improvement, which a fair view of the case could not fail to lead; and the liberality of the counties has been most satisfactory. We feel also much indebted to the grand juries for the adoption of plans recommended by us.

We have so far succeeded as to have little further need to urge upon the grand juries the subject of building a sufficient number of good bridewells; but we are persuaded of the necessity of a legislative measure to follow the legal abolition of those which are condemned, which would effectually prevent the committal of prisoners to any place of confinement but those publicly sanctioned: without such a regulation the system cannot be complete. This desirable object would be effectually attained by the annual publication of the list of bridewells, returned by the inspectors-general of prisons, and by a penal prohibition of the confinement of any person whatever in any other prisons.

The quarterly returns are made with regularity, and the attention of the parochial clergy to the charge imposed upon them as local inspectors, remains unremitted; which alone can afford to us a security for the due regulation of establishments so scattered throughout the most remote parts of the kingdom. These returns also afford valuable information as to the committal, discharge, and treatment of every prisoner confined even for one night, vouched on oath, and are the only existing public documents from which any information is afforded on these important subjects.

MANOR PRISONS.

The system of proceeding against the person of debtors, and their committal to gaols of this class, has been very much abandoned by the officers presiding in the courts of private jurisdiction: still, however, an abuse obviously remains; viz. that while such places exist, nominally connected with the manor court, they, in fact, become county prisoners, although not supported by the county; and while the lords of the manors refrain from exercising their power from feelings of humanity, advantage is taken of the convenience of the only public place of confinement, and the manor prisons are in many cases used as bridewells. While such places exist, affording a ready means of disposing of a prisoner, the cruelty of which is from long established custom overlooked, so long will they be made use of; and no plan appears to us to afford an effectual remedy, but such an arrangement as we have ventured to suggest at the close of our remarks upon the smaller class of bridewells.

We trust that a regulation on the subject of manor prisons is likely to be made to the satisfaction of all persons concerned.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The established asylums in Dublin and in Cork, as well as the minor institutions in several counties for the care and treatment of the insane, remain very much in the same state as when made the subject of our last report; the particular circumstances relating to each will appear throughout our Appendix.

Since the period of our last report, the first district lunatic asylum appointed under the acts 1 Geo. IV. c. 98, and 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, and placed under the management of the commissioners "for the general control, &c. and for directing "the erection, establishment, and regulation of "asylums for the lunatic poor of Ireland," has been opened at Armagh, with the advantages of a commodious building, an intelligent board of local commissioners, and a governor of experience; and it promises to afford a good example of the principle upon which such institutions are formed—an example which we trust may encourage a general adoption of the plan. The asylum at Armagh extends to the lunatic poor of the five counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh. It contains 106 cells, allowing the average accommodation to each of these counties of sending 21 cases. The regulations of the asylum confine the admissions to 84 cases of acute mania, allowing 22 beds for convalescent patients.

It is impossible to estimate too highly the public advantage which must arise from the establishment of charitable institutions, founded on principles of true benevolence, and possessing the advantages which the scale and system of the district asylums will afford. It is, nevertheless, to be lamented, that a miserable class of paupers, who at present generally occupy the smaller lunatic institutions, and who are the principal nuisances so much complained of in the county towns, and much injure the county gaols, are still to be provided for. The advantages of superior medical and moral treatment, and prospect of cure, afforded in the district asylums, will attract the notice of the respectable families of the poorer class, in which there may be lunatic patients, and draw forth from them numberless applications for admission into these institutions—indeed, such are the most proper subjects for them—while the inadmissible cases of idiots, so born, the epileptic, and cases of incurable insanity, will remain in each county; and it is in these cases that the instances principally arise of petty offences committed in breach of the peace, which induce the magistracy to commit the offenders to the county gaols. By the act before cited, all cases sent from the county gaols are thereby rendered admissible into the district asylums; and it is to be feared that persons having no other claim may be committed to gaol with a view to give a colour to their admission to the district asylums, under that clause of the act, and contrary to their general rules. This evil is to be guarded against, either by the establishment of small places of safe keeping for such persons, attached to county infirmaries, or by some additional provision which may connect them with the district asylums. We do not presume to go any further in our observations, than to point out the facts as they appear before us on our tour.

A district asylum is nearly completed at Limerick, for the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kerry; and a third asylum is in contemplation for three of the northern counties, the site of which has not yet been fixed.

OFFICERS OF GAOLS.

We have, in our preceding observations on county gaols, observed that a striking change has taken place in the general appearance of order and cleanliness throughout the prisons of Ireland; and such a change must establish a claim on the part of the officers in general to a share in the approbation which that change must excite; but we are sorry to see, that in counties in which the Board of Superintendence do not undertake the details, so much of the labouring oar is thrown upon the local inspectors. The success of the efforts of these officers confirms us in the opinion that the government of our county gaols requires the services of persons of liberal education, whose minds are prepared to take an enlarged view of any subject to which their attention is directed. From this class are the local inspectors almost universally selected. And it is to the further experience of these officers, and to their cordial desire to establish the best principles of prison discipline, that we principally impute the change. Some judicious appointments of governors and inferior officers have, however, been made, and

considerable improvement has appeared in many of the old officers.

With respect to the office of governor of a county gaol, we still hold the opinion which we have for four years reported, that it is a matter of vital importance, and likely to be that turning point upon which the ultimate and permanent success of the system of prison discipline will depend, that the qualifications of persons holding this arduous office should not continue to be underrated, and that persons should be sought from the more cultivated ranks of life. Many such persons could be found, who would not think it beneath their rank to undertake duties, the discharge of which require the best moral and religious principles, sound judgment, habits of order and arrangement, as well as the constant exercise of the best feelings and tempers towards the most unhappy of their fellow creatures; and the remuneration for which is so liberal as fairly to claim the services of such a class. We do not by any means intend to level these observations against any individuals who may at present fill the offices in question, but we consider it an imperative duty to press these views on the authorities in whom may be vested the power of future appointments.

One class of inferior officers demands our particular notice;—viz. the keepers of the smaller bridewells. We have stated with much pleasure, under a former head, that a very fair prospect is opened for the establishment of suitable small prisons throughout the kingdom; the proper method of conducting which is clearly pointed out in the "Rules and Regulations of the Court of King's Bench," which are posted up in each of them. To carry into effect these rules, which the keepers are bound to do, will require order and method, to be able to read and write, as well as habits of strict cleanliness. Persons possessing these qualifications can easily be found to fill a situation which offers the advantages of a house rent free, and a salary of at least 10l. a year, and varying from that rate to 50l. a year. The lowest of these salaries, with an army pension, would enable a very efficient military man to live in comfort, and would secure the effectual discharge of the duties required; but how different a picture do the families in charge of these prisons present? The bridewells are in most instances filled up to make provision for persons incapable of earning their bread, the filthy state of whose families would destroy the new bridewells now in progress, and effectually counteract the intentions of the legislature, and render their erection a waste of the public money.

SCHOOLS AND LABOUR.

The progress of work of the male prisoners in our gaols has been much impeded by the uncertainty of the law respecting the power of sentence to hard labour, and the legitimate mode of employment of those not under that sentence. While on the one hand, the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 64, not only authorizes, but requires the governor of every gaol to employ the poor prisoners in such labour as the magistracy shall appoint, the Boards of Superintendence, in different counties, differ in their view of the law, and construction of the term "labour," as intended by the Act, and consequently in their regulations on a point upon which so much of the success of prison discipline depends. It also does not yet seem to be understood whether the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 114, which extends the sentence of "hard labour" to numerous, to indeed almost all of the most common offences, which were, prior to the passing of that act, only subject to punishment by imprisonment, is applicable to crimes committed in Ireland. We trust that all these doubts may in the present year be cleared up. These circumstances have in many counties prevented the general use of, and consequently any important result from, the labour of the "tread-wheel," it not being used systematically as an instrument of labour, but often merely, as occasion may require, worked for a short time for the purpose of raising water. Several of the wheels are *ill* constructed, and worse than useless, as they discourage the magistracy from following up a system, the success of which appears from the public reports made in Great Britain, to have been completely proved in that country, and to have established it as one of the most valuable instruments of imprisonment in the county gaols. Tread-wheels are erected in nearly half of the counties. We have, however, no means of furnishing a satisfactory statement of the proportions of the quantum of labour in the several prisons; we can only affirm confidently, that the wheel is used beyond the most moderate rate of labour in no one instance.

The breaking stones for the yards of prisons, and for the public streets and roads, has made considerable progress, and appears now to be the principal established mode of employment. The profits upon this description of labour are in some instances considerable. The house of correction at Belfast have made a clear profit of 120l. on the breaking stones within the year ending at summer assizes 1825, and within the last three months the produce has exceeded 55l.; weaving, pounding hemp, scutching flax, making nets and matting, and the employment of some tradesmen, in their respective trades, are to be found in the county gaols: but, on the whole, the progress of labour in the male classes is very backward, and heretofore discouraging: we are not, however, without hope of improvement within the next year in this important branch of prison discipline. The employment of the females proceeds in a much more satisfactory manner; and the different classes of women are to be found in all the best-regulated gaols well employed, and placed under efficient matrons; the better class are principally instructed in spinning, knitting, and other female trades, and the lower class in washing for the whole gaol, for which purpose some well appointed laundries have been fitted up.

The schools, both male and female, have be-

come almost universal, and been attended with the best success; attention to this subject has been peculiarly called for in prisons defective in other modes of employment, and the instruction of the prisoners has been carried on with considerable good effect.

The success of this most interesting part of prison discipline has derived invaluable aid from the increase of the number of ladies' committees, to the happy effects of which we have borne our warmest testimony, and we feel that we cannot too often repeat our opinion of the value of their labours. This benevolent spirit has spread within the last year, and is so rapidly gaining ground, that we have every hope that within a short period such a committee will be formed in almost every county. Nothing could be more truly gratifying to us than on our late tour to witness several instances in which the ladies of leading rank and influence in the country had entered into every detail connected with the regulation of the female class, and afforded a considerable portion of their time to personal superintendence.

The shelter for females discharged from the prisons in Dublin continues to answer the purposes for which it is intended; and we are happy to receive an account of the proposed establishment of a similar place of refuge in the city of Cork. Such charitable institutions are not only good in themselves, but they also afford proof of the success of the ladies' committee in the gaols, as no persons discharged are admissible to them but those who are anxious to seek a shelter from evil communication and temptation to crime, in consequence of a "change of mind," produced by previous instruction; and of this class abundant applications are to be found for admission into any such places of shelter as may be established.

GENERAL PENITENTIARIES.

Richmond General Penitentiary.

Our opinion upon the importance and value of the penitentiary system, founded on the sound and humane principle of substituting moral reform for the punishment of transportation, has been so fully expressed in former years, that we do not feel it necessary to put forward in this Report what would only be a repetition of sentiments already submitted to Government.

The Richmond Penitentiary being the only establishment of this kind in Ireland, our experience of the application of the principle is limited to the example which that institution affords, which however much tends to confirm us in our favourable views of the system.

This penitentiary being situated in the city of Dublin, we have frequent opportunities of inspecting its interior management; and we do not hesitate to state, that in the general arrangements of the establishment; the strict observance of the regulations; the system of accounts and bookkeeping in the several departments; the checks established upon the expenditure of money, as well as upon the routine of duty; the general deportment of the inmates, both on the male and female side; and the minute attention to cleanliness which distinguishes every part of the establishment; the Richmond Penitentiary is not surpassed by any institution in the empire.

We are gratified in thinking that the character of this national establishment, and the justice of our remarks, do not rest upon our opinion alone, but that the testimony of many individuals of influence and intelligence who have visited this country, and whose attention has been attracted to the penitentiary system, will be found to corroborate our Report.

It is manifest, however, that the exertions of the governor to do justice to this institution are impeded by certain defects, some of which are so important, and at the same time so capable of correction, that we feel called upon to submit them to the notice of Government; and to propose such remedies as the case requires, and as appear necessary to give effect and permanency to the system. We allude particularly to the three following particulars; viz. 1st, The mode of selecting the inmates; 2dly, The propriety of extending the present building; and, 3dly, The necessity for establishing some test whereby systematically to ascertain that the object of moral reformation has been substantially effected in the case of persons discharged. As the partial substitution of domestic confinement, in place of transportation, is grounded on the principle of *selection*, it is obviously necessary that such inquiry should be made in each case, as would enable the Government, in whose hands the power of selecting is placed, to fix upon the proper objects. To this end it is absolutely necessary that information should be obtained respecting the age, health and moral character of the applicants, as well of the desire manifested by them respectively to undergo the commuted and (as is intended) mitigated sentence of committal to a penitentiary.

The rules of the establishment being framed for adults, the institution is evidently unsuited to persons of either sex of extreme youth, such as have frequently been confined. Those rules are still more inapplicable to the old and infirm, who cannot be kept at "hard labour," as directed by the warrant of committal, or instructed in trades whereby to enable them to obtain a livelihood. On this head, therefore, we would beg to suggest that the governor should prepare a list of queries, embracing these objects of inquiry, and such further particulars as it might be desirable to learn respecting every convict whom it is proposed to commit to the penitentiary. We would propose that those queries should be transmitted to the local inspectors and governors of the several prisons in which applicants are confined, and that satisfactory answers should be indispensably required.

As future decision on the general question of extending the penitentiary system in this country

may much depend upon a comparative view of the expense of a convict transported to the colonies, with that of one committed to a house of reform, it is evidently desirable to reduce the cost of the latter as low as may be practicable, without injury to its main object. The obvious means by which to effect this desirable end in the Richmond General Penitentiary, will be by an extension of its means of accommodation.

This institution, in its present form, is not capable of containing more than 220 prisoners; and even from this number must be deducted the accommodation required for male and female hospitals. The original expense of erecting the building was very considerable, and the establishment of officers required to give effect to the system is also necessarily expensive.

The present governor, Mr. Rowan, has suggested a plan by which Government may be enabled, by additions to the present building, to extend the accommodation to upwards of 400 prisoners, and he has also prepared an estimate, from which it appears, that this object may be effected at an expense of less than 15,000l. As the additional number of officers, which this extension would require, would bear no proportion to the increased number of convicts, the rate per head, at which each would be instructed and maintained, would consequently be very materially reduced, to the extent, according to the governor's calculation, of from fifty to sixty per cent.

Under these circumstances we cannot hesitate to urge the immediate execution of the proposed plan of enlargement.

It is to be observed, finally, that the regulations of a penitentiary are but the means whereby to effect the important end of restoring the inmates as valuable members of society. Many interesting facts can be adduced as encouraging proofs of success in this respect; but as, under present circumstances, information can only be obtained either accidentally, or by an investigation on the part of the governor, both laborious and uncertain, it is of vital importance that a principle should be acted upon which might, in a systematic way, establish the success or failure of each individual case. To effect this object we respectfully beg leave to suggest the adoption of the principle which we understand is acted upon by the governors of the Millbank Penitentiary in London, namely, that of awarding a small gratuity, at intervals of one and two years, to those individuals who can produce testimonials, perfectly satisfactory, of sustained good conduct from the date of their pardons up to the period at which they shall appear to advance their claim.

We have been induced to dwell at greater length than we intended in the statement of our view on the three important particulars to which these observations refer, and shall close this branch of our Report by detailing the manner in which the inmates of the Richmond General Penitentiary were employed at the time of our last inspection; viz.

Male Department.

Tailors	3
Shoemakers	10
Carpenters	6
Weavers	58
Labourers in the garden and elsewhere	13
Total confined	90

Female Department.

Washing	10
Shoe-binding	3
Needlework	41
Knitting	14
Unemployed, in consequence of age and *infirm health*	3
Wardswomen employed as divisional leaners	5
Total	76

GAOL OF NEWGATE, DUBLIN.

Although in the seven county gaols which form the eighth class in our Report on that head, the accommodation is too defective to render them (what they ought to be) the instruments of punishment and fear, and at the same time of moral reformation; yet in these prisons nothing appears absolutely repugnant to the common principles of humanity, or to shock the feelings of a casual visitor. In the metropolis alone are such scenes continued to the present enlightened period; and it is our duty again to report, that the prison of Newgate presents a spectacle which it must be painful to any person to behold, however he may be indifferent to, nay, prejudiced against, that humane policy which the prison acts in Great Britain and Ireland breathe through every page. Any friend to humanity or civilization must shrink from such scenes of crowding, filth, nakedness, blasphemy, and disorder, as these prisons present. These evils, we again repeat, arise solely out of the want of a sufficient building. We attach no blame whatever to the officers placed in the government of those establishments; on the contrary, it is surprising that things are not worse, and that the degree of cleanliness which is observed, and vigilance of medical officers, can keep this place of confinement in that healthy state in which we have always found it. Moral infection has, however, its full effect; and we do not hesitate to declare, that in whatever manner the object is to be attained, the erection of a new prison for the city of Dublin is indispensable. This object is one of great magnitude, in respect to the sum which must necessarily be expended; but, on the other hand,

the extent of the good which is to be attained, and of the mischief to be avoided, is in proportion great. As it is impossible but that the effects of the bad state of Newgate must be felt throughout the prisons in Ireland; the number of prisoners apprehended and confined in Dublin, who are transmitted to other county gaols; the number of convicts who are transmitted to the hulks and the female depôt; the frequent opportunities which duty presents for the visits of officers from the different counties to the gaol of the metropolis; these and other causes tend to render Newgate (what it really is) a source of contagion to the prison system in general, and a counteraction to the progress of general improvement in the prison discipline of the country. The sample which this gaol of the metropolis exhibits to an active magistrate, or the officer of a county prison, who may seek for information in Dublin, must tend to damp exertion, and to convey an extraordinary idea of the manner in which the laws relating o the department are enforced in the metropolis. The character of the gaol system of Ireland must thus suffer, not only from the observation of visitors from the interior of the country, but from those of the numerous travellers of intelligence and influence, the attention of whom is happily much drawn to the subject, and who naturally pay their first visit to the gaol of Dublin, and from thence form their first, if not their only idea of an Irish county gaol.

The appendix to the foregoing Report contains observations in detail on every prison in Ireland.

A Return of the Amount of the Composition, paid under the Tithe Composition Act, and whether with the Clergyman or Lay Impropriator.—[COMMONS *(Ireland)* 78.]

Province.	Diocese.	No. of Parishes	Amount of Composition.		Total Amount of Composition.
			Lay Impropriator.	Incumbent.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ARMAGH.	Armagh	19	...	8,437 14 9¾	8,437 14 9¾
	Clogher	15	848 6 8	6,728 7 2	7,576 13 10
	Meath	57	3,152 2 3	11,538 6 2½	14,690 8 5½
	Down and Connor	14	100 0 0	5,691 11 0	5,791 11 0
	Derry	10	...	4,225 4 11½	4,225 4 11½
	Raphoe	8	382 2 11	4,511 6 9	4,893 9 8
	Kilmore	10	...	2,915 4 5	2,915 4 5
	Dromore	...	...	...	...
	Ardagh	15	1,606 0 0	3,884 5 2	5,490 5 2
DUBLIN.	Dublin	47	1,537 6 3½	9,641 11 4¾	11,178 17 7¾
	Kildare	19	718 6 2	6,149 16 1	6,868 2 3
	Ossory	14	...	4,618 16 4¾	4,618 16 4¾
	Ferns and Leighlin	70	3,602 16 10	23,224 1 4½	26,826 18 2½
CASHEL.	Cashel and Emly	29	1,304 3 4	8,514 3 11½	9,818 7 3½
	Limerick, Ardfert, & Aghadee	76	2,513 14 5¾	16,704 7 0¾	19,218 1 6½
	Waterford & Lismore	17	449 11 1	5,265 15 3	5,715 6 4
	Cork and Ross	23	165 0 0	8,936 0 6	9,101 0 6
	Cloyne	25	1,700 19 9	8,883 1 3½	10,584 1 0½
	Killaloe and Kilfenora	84	1,008 18 0¾	20,161 16 6	21,170 14 6¾
TUAM.	Tuam	30	1,125 13 11½	6,183 15 0¾	7,309 9 0¼
	Elphin	52	1,560 7 0	6,240 4 8	7,800 11 8
	Clonfert and Kilmacduagh	32	...	5,446 2 2½	5,446 2 2½
	Killala and Achonry	10	744 2 3	2,073 8 3	2,817 10 6
	Total	676	22,519 11 0½	179,975 0 5¼	202,494 11 5¾

N. B.—The Amount of Composition under the head of "Incumbent," includes the sums payable to all Ecclesiastical Tithe Owners.

Accounts of the Number of Schools and Scholars supported, in the whole or in part, by the several ligion of the Scholars therein, according to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Education Children educated in Schools, not receiving aid, distinguishing their Religion, according to the

No. 1.—An Account of the Number of Schools in Ireland, and of the Scholars in attendance therein; distinguishing the Religion of the Scholars, according to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, by the Protestant Clergy, in the Year 1824; to which is added, a further Number of Scholars returned by the Roman Catholic Clergy in attendance on Schools which are included in the Roman Catholic, but not in the Protestant Returns*.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Scholars, distinguishing their Religion.					Total.	Observations.
		Of the Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Of other Denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Religion not stated.		
Ulster	3,144	34,143	41,425	2,332	51,506	1,794	131,200	The Account of the Number of Scholars in attendance upon the several Schools, was taken on an average of 3 months preceding the date of the respective Returns.
Leinster	3,058	27,794	499	341	109,286	3,156	141,076	
Munster.....	2,984	16,176	107	420	149,339	1,750	167,792	
Connaught	1,219	8,170	204	57	46,305	2,442	57,178	
	10,405	86,283	42,235	3,150	356,436	9,142	497,246	
Add, from the Roman Catholic Returns	1,438	7,146	3,042	252	51,629	951	63,020	
Total.....	11,843	93,429	45,277	3,402	408,065	10,093	560,266	

* The total Average Number of Scholars attending in the several Schools in Ireland, according to the Returns made by the Protestant Clergy, amounts, as above stated, to 497,246; but, on examining the Returns made by the Roman Catholic Clergy, it appears that there are 1,438 Schools, containing 63,020 Scholars, included in the latter, not mentioned in the Returns made by the former; this amount being added to the former, will make in the whole 560,266 Scholars in attendance, according to the Returns made by the Protestant Clergy, as amended by the above additions taken from the Returns made by the Roman Catholic Clergy. In like manner, the total Average

Societies and Institutions in Ireland, receiving Aids from the Public Funds; distinguishing the Religion of the Scholars, according to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Clergy, in the Year 1824:—Also, of the Number of same Returns.—[COMMONS (*Ireland*) 189.]

No. 2.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Schools in Ireland, and of the Scholars in attendance therein; distinguishing the Religion of the Scholars, according to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, by the Roman Catholic Clergy, in the Year 1824; to which is added, a further Number of Scholars returned by the Protestant Clergy in attendance on Schools which are included in the Protestant but not in the Roman Catholic Returns*.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Scholars, distinguishing their Religion.					Total.	Observations.
		Of the Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Of other Denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Religion not stated.		
Ulster	2,889	30,679	32,313	2,229	53,902	1,875	120,998	The Account of the Number of Scholars in attendance upon the several Schools, was taken on an average of 3 months preceding the date of the respective Returns.
Leinster.....	3,082	26,023	398	438	118,488	2,465	147,812	
Munster	3,155	16,057	105	420	165,421	1,310	183,313	
Connaught.....	1,378	8,184	199	109	59,838	578	68,908	
	10,504	80,943	33,015	3,196	397,649	6,228	521,031	
Add from the Protestant Returns	1,339	11,155	11,456	479	23,766	1,186	48,042	
Totals	11,843	92,098	44,471	3,675	421,415	7,414	569,073	

Number of Scholars, according to the Returns made by the Roman Catholic Clergy, amounts to 521,031; but, on examining the Returns made by the Protestant Clergy, it appears, that there are 1,339 Scholars, containing 48,042 Scholars, included in the latter, not mentioned in the Returns made by the former; this amount being added to the former, makes in the whole 569,073 Scholars in attendance, according to the Returns made by the Roman Catholic Clergy, as amended by the above additions taken from the Returns made by the Protestant Clergy.

No. 3.—An Account of the Number of Schools and Scholars supported in the whole or in part, by the several Societies and Institutions in Ireland, receiving aid from the Public Funds; distinguishing the Religion of the Scholars therein, according to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, by the Protestant Clergy, in the Year 1824; to which is added, a further Number of Scholars returned by the Roman Catholic Clergy in attendance upon Schools, receiving aid from the Public Funds, which are included in the Roman Catholic but not in the Protestant Returns *.

Societies and Institutions.	Number of Schools.	Scholars, distinguishing their Religion.						Observations.
		Of the Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Of other Denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Religion not stated.	Total.	
Association for discountenancing Vice	225	6,914	806	72	4,647	162	12,601	The account of the number of Scholars in attendance upon the several Schools, was taken on an average of three months preceding the date of the respective returns.
Add, from Roman Catholic Return	1	13	...	...	...	...	13	
	226	6,927	806	72	4,647	162	12,614	
Kildare Place Society	822	14,525	8,305	362	25,311	1,960	50,463	
Add, from Roman Catholic Return	30	405	275	9	1,100	152	1,941	
	852	14,930	8,580	371	26,411	2,112	52,404	
Protestant Charter Schools	26	2,130	...	...	...	...	2,130	These numbers are taken from the Returns made to the Commissioners, by the Officers of the respective Establishments.
Foundling Hospital	1	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	
Hibernian Military School	1	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Hibernian Marine Society	1	170	...	...	...	...	170	
Female Orphan House	1	168	..	...	...	...	168	
	30	4,168	...	...	...	...	4,168	
Total.....	1,108	26,025	9,386	443	31,058	2,274	69,186	

* The total average number of scholars attending in the schools in connexion with the Association for discountenancing Vice, according to the returns made by the Protestant clergy, amount to 12,601, and the number of schools to 225; but on examining the returns made by the Roman Catholic clergy, it appears that there is one school containing 13 scholars, included in the latter, which is not mentioned in the returns made by the former; this amount being added to the former, will make in the whole 226 schools and 12,614 scholars; in like manner, the total average number of scholars in the schools connected with the same Society, according to the returns made by the Roman Catholic clergy, amounts to 11,928, and the schools to 207: but on examining the returns made by the Protestant clergy, it appears that there are 19 schools containing 750 scholars included in the latter, which are not mentioned in the returns made by the former; this amount being added to the former, will make in the whole 225 schools and 12,678 scholars.

No. 4.—An Account of the Number of Schools and Scholars supported in the whole or in part, by the several Societies and Institutions in Ireland, receiving Aid from the Public Funds; distinguishing the Religion of the Scholars therein, according to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, by the Roman Catholic Clergy, in the Year 1824; to which is added, a further Number of Scholars returned by the Protestant Clergy in attendance upon Schools, receiving Aid from the Public Funds, which are included in the Protestant but not in the Roman Catholic Returns *.

Societies and Institutions.	Number of Schools.	Scholars, distinguishing their Religion.						Observations.
		Of the Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Of other Denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Religion not stated.	Total.	
Association for discountenancing Vice	207	6,571	757	55	4,282	263	11,928	The Account of the number of Scholars in attendance upon the several Schools, was taken on an average of three months preceding the date of the respective Returns.
Add, from Protestant Returns	19	393	45	2	310	...	750	
	226	6,964	802	57	4,592	263	12,678	
Kildare Place Society	762	13,742	6,991	386	25,321	785	47,225	
Add, from Protestant Returns	90	1,166	1,423	53	1,764	192	4,598	
	852	14,908	8,414	439	27,085	977	51,823	
Protestant Charter Schools	26	2,130	...	...	...	...	2,130	These numbers are taken from the Returns made to the Commissioners, by the officers of the respective Establishments.
Foundling Hospital	1	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	
Hibernian Military School	1	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Hibernian Marine Society	1	170	...	...	...	...	170	
Female Orphan House	1	168	...	..	...	...	168	
	30	4,168	...	...	...	..	4,168	
Total.....	1,108	26,040	9,216	496	31,677	1,240	68,669	

The number of schools in Ireland in connexion with the Kildare Place Society, according to the return made by the Protestant clergy, amounts to 822, and the total average number of scholars in attendance therein, to 50,463; but on examining the Roman Catholic Returns, it appears that there are 30 schools in connexion with the same society, containing 1,941 scholars included in the latter, but which are not mentioned in the returns made by the former. These schools and scholars being added to the amount stated in the Protestant returns, will make in the whole 852 schools and 52,404 scholars; in like manner, the number of schools in connexion with the same society, according to the returns made by the Roman Catholic clergy, amounts to 762, and the total average number of scholars in attendance therein to 47,225; but on examining the returns made by the Protestant clergy, it appears that there are 90 schools in connexion with the same society, containing 4,598 scholars included in the latter, which are not mentioned in the returns made by the former. These schools and scholars being added to the amount stated in the Roman Catholic return, will make in the whole, 852 schools and 51,823 scholars.

No. 5.—An Account of the Number of Children educated in Schools not receiving Public Aid, distinguishing their Religion, according to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, by the Protestant Clergy, in the Year 1824.

	Of the Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Of other Denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Religion not stated.	Total.
Total Number of Children in Education in Ireland, according to No. 1.....	93,429	45,277	3,402	408,065	10,093	560,266
Deduct,						
Number of Children educated in Schools receiving Public Aid; according to No. 3.....	26,025	9,386	443	31,058	2,274	69,186
Remaining number of Scholars educated in Schools not receiving Public Aid	67,404	35,891	2,959	377,007	7,819	491,080

No. 6.—An Account of the Number of Children educated in Schools not receiving Public Aid; distinguishing their Religion, according to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, by the Roman Catholic Clergy, in the Year 1824.

	Of the Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Of other Denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Religion not stated.	Total.
Total Number of Children in Education in Ireland, according to No. 2.....	92,098	44,471	3,675	421,415	7,414	569,073
Deduct,						
Number of Children educated in Schools receiving Public Aid; according to No. 4.	26,040	9,216	496	31,677	1,240	68,669
Remaining number of Scholars educated in Schools not receiving Public Aid	66,058	35,255	3,179	389,738	6,174	500,404

1.—An Account of the Number of Lunatics and Idiots at present confined and maintained in the Public Institutions, supported wholly or in part by Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland.—[Commons *(Ireland)* 289.]

County.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Under what Acts maintained.
Antrim, County Gaol	1	2	Prison Acts.
House of Correction	2	1	do.
Carlow, County Gaol	3	...	do.
Cavan, County Gaol	7	1	do.
Cork, County and City Lunatic Asylum	254	38	27 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 8.
Clare, Lunatic Asylum	12	1	do.
Donegal Lunatic Asylum	12	6	do.
Down, County Gaol	10	3	Prison Acts.
Fermanagh, County Gaol	1	...	do.
Kildare, County Gaol	1	...	do.
Kilkenny, County Gaol	2	...	do.
City Gaol	7	1	do.
House of Correction	8	...	do.
King's, County Gaol	4	...	do.
Leitrim, County Gaol	3	1	do.
Limerick, County Gaol	1	...	do.
House of Industry	59	8	46 Geo. 3. c. 95.
Londonderry, County Infirmary	13	12	45 Geo. 3. c. s. 1.
Longford, County Gaol	...	2	...
Mayo, Bridewell	17	5	...
Meath, County Gaol	1	...	Prison Acts.
Queen's, County Gaol	1	...	26. Geo. 3. c. 27. s. 4.
Roscommon, County Gaol	20	2	Prison Acts.
Sligo, County Gaol	5	4	do.
Tipperary, House of Industry	26	13	46 Geo. 3. c. 95. s. 2
Tyrone, County Gaol	...	10	Prison Acts.
Waterford, County and City House of Correction	49	44	46 Geo. 3. c. 95. s. 2.
Wexford, House of Industry	27	11	
Totals	546	165	

2.—An Account of the Number of Lunatics and Idiots in every Public Asylum in Dublin, and in every Asylum in Ireland, erected under the Provisions of the Act 1st and 2d Geo. 4. c. 33.

City of Dublin.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Under what Acts maintained.
Richmond Lunatic Asylum	252	...	55 Geo. 3. c. 107.
House of Industry Lunatic Asylum	461	...	...
Totals	713	...	...

Erected under the 1st and 2d Geo. 4. c. 33.

	Lunatics.	Idiots.
District Lunatic Asylum, Armagh	52	6

DUNLEARY HARBOUR.

1.—An ACCOUNT of the total Expense incurred in forming the Harbour at Dunleary.—[COMMONS (*Ireland*) 363].

Total expense incured in forming the harbour at Dunleary, to the 5th day of January, 1826 ..... £357,773

2.—An ESTIMATE of the Sum that will be necessary for completing the Harbour at Dunleary.

Estimate grounded on the original plan, as now in progress.

	£
779,000 cubic yards of rough rubble work, at 5s. per yard	194,750
434,666 cubic feet of cut ashlar work, for finishing the ends of the piers, at 3s. 9d. per foot.....	82,000
88,400 square yards of glacis to the sea face of the eastern pier, and the three other kants of the western pier, at 6s. per yard	26,520
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	30,327
	333,597

Memorandum: The original estimates for the east and west piers amounted to 800,000l.

We are perfectly satisfied that the above estimates will fully cover the expense of the works mentioned.

RICHARD VERSCHOYLE.
JAMES CROFTON.
A. BRADLEY KING.

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 30th July, 1823.

MY lords have again under their consideration the estimate of the expense of carrying on the works at King's Town, formerly Dunleary, for 1823, and they refer to the report of the commissioners, dated February 1822, in which the whole expense of the eastern pier of this work is estimated at 505,000l., and that of the western pier, at 296,159l., making together 801,159l.; of which sum it appears that there has been paid out of the consolidated fund, between 5th January 1816 and 5th January 1823, the sum of 218,796l. 4s. 7d., and that there has been granted by order of parliament (including the grant of the present session) the sum of 75,000l. leaving the expense to be provided by votes in future years, supposing the estimate not to be exceeded, the sum of 507,363l.

It appears also that towards the discharge of the principal and interest of the sums advanced out of the consolidated fund, there has been repaid by the dues levied in the port of Dublin for this work,

	£	s.	d.
In 1817	2,571	6	8¼
1818	18,447	6	6
1819	8,895	7	4½
1820	7,620	8	5½
1821	7,182	9	2¾
1822	8,069	1	10
Altogether.....	£52,731	19	11

My lords contemplating the magnitude of the expense remaining to be incurred for this work, and the inadequate return made by the dues appropriated to defray the interest of the funds already applied to it, think it necessary to call for particular information upon the following points, with a view to enable them to determine what measure it may be advisable to submit to parliament on the subject in the ensuing session:—

1. As to the probable utility and importance of the work, so far as the progress already made in it may enable scientific and nautical judges of the subject to determine.

2. As to the point at which the work might be stopped, if it should be decided not to complete it, according to the original plan, so as to derive the utmost possible advantage from the expenditure which has been already incurred for this object.

3. As to the probability of the work, as originally projected, being executed for the estimated expense.

4. As to any alteration of the original plan, by which, if it should be thought necessary to continue the work, the object might be more economically obtained.

They therefore desire a letter to be written to Mr. Goulburn, to call the attention of the lord-lieutenant to this subject, to acquaint his excellency that my lords have directed Mr. Whidbey to proceed to Ireland, to survey the works at King's Town, in order to report to this board upon the points above mentioned, and to request his excellency to direct the Commissioners to give Mr. Whidbey such information and assistance as may be necessary to enable him to fulfil the instructions of their lordships.

Write to the Admiralty, stating that my lords being desirous of obtaining a professional opinion and report upon the works now carrying on at King's Town (late Dunleary harbour) in Ireland, and having been informed that Mr. Whidbey would be found peculiarly qualified to execute a survey, for that purpose request the lords of the admiralty will allow Mr. Whidbey (whom they understand to be now employed by their lordships) to proceed without delay to Ireland, in conformity with the letter of authority and instructions now preparing for him.

My lords further desire that the lords of the admiralty may be requested to cause an inquiry

to be made concerning the nautical advantages and utility of the proposed harbour at Dunleary, and favour my lords with their opinion thereupon.

Write to Mr. Whidbey to authorize and instruct him to proceed forthwith in obedience to the directions of this minute.

Letter from Mr. R. Whidbey to J. C. Herries, Esq.

SIR, *Plymouth, 3d Sept.* 1823.

I BEG you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, that in consequence of your communication to me, dated 1st August 1823, received on the 10th of that month from the Admiralty, I directly proceeded to Kingstown (late Dunleary), in Ireland, for the purpose of carrying into effect their lordship's commands, and I request you will be pleased to lay before their lordships the following observations, in reply to the questions put to me in your letter, as contained in the articles 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Article 1st inquires "As to the general utility "of the work, with reference to the object "which it is intended to effect, and as to the de- "gree in which the progress already made in it "may justify your expectation of complete suc- "cess."

In reply thereto, I beg to say, in the first place, that when the harbour of Kingstown is completed, it will be of the greatest utility and benefit to the coasting trade navigating those seas, as well as to the ships of war below the highest classes that may be stationed on that coast, there being no harbour on that side of Ireland between Carlingford and Waterford where vessels can run for in gales of wind and in distress, but the harbour of Kingstown now making, nor any on the opposite coasts of England and Wales, for which vessels so situated can run, excepting Holyhead and Milford. This is what I conceive to be the object of building the harbour of Kingstown, and it ought to be finished to a certain point with all speed possible.

In the second place, I beg to observe, that as the greater part of the eastern pier is completed, which gives protection to vessels lying under it in the easterly winds, I am certain that when the western pier is brought nearly to its completion, there will be found a most excellent and safe harbour for ships to run for to obtain shelter.

Article 2d, "As to the point at which the "work might be stopped, if it should be desired "to complete it according to the original plan, so "as to derive the utmost possible advantage "from the expenditure which has already been "incurred for this object."

In reply generally to this article, I think the western pier of the greatest utility in making Kingstown a complete harbour; it will not only prevent sand from settling therein, but will give protection to the small coasting vessels, that otherwise would not be able to ride there for the want of it in gales of wind from the W. and N.W., and would, in such cases, be often driven on shore and lost on the eastern pier. Under these circumstances, I think the western pier very essential to the making of Kingstown a good harbour; but I would not carry the head of it so near the head of the eastern pier as is drawn in the plan, but I would stop near the commencement of the last kant, making the next kant 50 feet longer, which would reduce the length of the western pier 360 feet. My reason for proposing this is, that I am of opinion that the points of entrance are too near each other, and will produce a confused sea between them in gales of wind, and endanger vessels going into and out of the harbour, if the wall be finished according to the plan, which is not likely to be the case if the heads of the piers be placed more remote from each other; and I conceive that such an increase of opening to the entrance of the harbour would not hurt the anchorage within it by any increase of sea; I therefore think that the western pier may be considerably shortened, as well as its shape altered, for I would not only take away the outer kant, as I have before mentioned, but I would alter the direction of the next kant, extending it in a straight line, so as to place the head of the pier about 400 feet further seaward; this would then increase the anchorage in the harbour, and, in deep water, at the same time materially extending the entrance into it.

I would also alter the head of the eastern pier, and instead of the outer kant taking the direction which it does, it should form a continuation of the next kant in a straight line, which would give more room for the anchorage than the present plan proposes, and in deep water. This alteration would cover more of the harbour from the sea, without increasing the length of the pier, consequently there would not be any additional expense, and the head would be about 470 feet further seaward, thus increasing the entrance of the harbour from 430 to 800 feet.

I here beg to remark, that these piers are built 13 feet above the height of spring tides, and as they are merely intended as a breakwater, I conceive the ten feet in height may be reduced, leaving the piers 3 feet above high water spring tides, which is quite enough, and will give equal security to shipping in the harbour.

By adopting this plan with the western pier, there will be effected a reduction of 90,740 cubic yards of stone, at 5s. per yard, according to the prices given me of the cost of stone in quarrying and depositing, thus curtailing the expense of 22,685l.

The height being thus reduced 10 feet, leaving the pier 3 feet above high water spring tides, at which height the pier measures 82 feet wide, and conceiving that 50 feet wide at that height is sufficient to give strength and stability to the pier, a reduction of 32 feet in the width may be made, which will produce 82,960 cubic yards, which, at 5s. a cubic yard, will give 20,740l., the two sums together forming a total of 43,425l.

The unfinished part of the eastern pier may be reduced in the same way as I have proposed for the western pier; but as it is so far advanced towards completion, it may probably be as well to let it be finished as it is now going on, excepting the proposed alteration in its direction.

Article 3, "As to the probability of the work, as originally projected, being executed for the "estimated expense."

In reply to this article, it has been stated to me that the sum estimated will cover the expense of finishing the harbour, but as I have not seen the original estimate, I cannot give any opinion thereon.

Article 4, I have answered in my remarks on Article 2; and, in addition to these observations, I further beg leave to say, that I conceive nearly the whole of the estimate of 199,885*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for building cut stone walls under low water mark and above it, may be done away, as, in my opinion, such walls will not be wanted. The building of cut stone walls under water with a diving bell to such an extent, and in deep water, will be found extremely tedious, and in my mind of little, if of any use whatever.

I here close my remarks upon Kingstown harbour; trusting that I have fully answered all the points to which my attention has been directed, and submitting the same to their lordships' consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. Whidbey.

To J. C. Herries, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

An Account of the Official Value of the Exports from and the Imports into Scotland in each Year, from 1790 to 1825, both inclusive.—[Lords (*Scotland*) 64.]

Years.	Trade of Scotland, stated according to the Official Value.											
	Imports.			Exports.								
				Produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			Total Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1790	1,688,337	4	6	894,671	3	6	340,734	5	10	1,235,405	9	4
1791	1,981,630	13	9	944,756	2	3	351,764	10	4	1,296,520	12	7
1792	1,761,657	9	0	922,875	0	5	308,009	4	5	1,230,884	4	10
1793	1,431,842	4	7	810,517	17	8	212,881	16	9	1,023,399	14	5
1794	1,443,895	0	10	889,155	17	4	195,655	11	0	1,084,811	8	4
1795	1,268,520	1	10	874,150	18	2	102,841	1	0	976,991	19	2
1796	1,724,610	3	0	1,164,469	1	4	158,254	5	10	1,322,723	7	2
1797	1,493,084	8	11	1,062,208	2	2	154,913	1	0	1,217,121	3	2
1798	1,903,727	14	0	1,415,477	11	8	253,719	10	5	1,669,197	2	1
1799	2,353,590	17	1	1,696,584	8	5	220,046	8	7	1,926,630	17	0
1800	2,212,790	11	8	1,908,723	3	2	437,346	4	6	2,346,069	7	8
1801	2,579,944	8	10	2,505,824	8	0	338,677	16	0	2,844,502	4	0
1802	2,912,213	7	3	2,079,198	1	5	523,660	11	1	2,602,858	12	6
1803	2,497,732	15	7	1,751,570	6	10	301,652	4	2	2,053,222	11	0
1804	2,611,942	9	4	1,924,086	4	11	328,223	0	9	2,252,309	5	8
1805	3,010,978	5	11	2,208,263	8	6	296,604	10	5	2,504,867	18	11
1806	3,033,963	4	7	2,300,906	17	6	415,707	15	10	2,716,614	13	4
1807	3,039,157	17	9	2,271,100	12	10	465,737	10	6	2,736,838	3	4
1808	2,152,683	16	5	2,395,051	1	6	421,291	6	10	2,816,342	8	4
1809	3,264,069	2	6	3,635,698	4	8	729,395	11	8	4,365,093	16	4
1810	3,671,158	0	5	4,245,104	17	8	495,134	17	5	4,740,239	15	1
1811	2,427,917	11	0	3,226,439	3	6	669,217	8	1	3,895,656	11	7
1812	2,775,183	19	7	5,266,005	1	11	849,732	18	7	6,115,738	0	6
1813	3,182,223	6	3	6,982,485	17	5	847,509	12	6	7,829,995	9	11
1814	3,757,058	7	3	6,236,593	15	4	1,949,063	8	9	8,185,657	4	1
1815	3,447,353	14	3	7,441,888	11	8	1,535,820	15	11	8,977,709	7	7
1816	2,539,231	18	0	5,872,689	18	4	810,962	19	2	6,683,652	17	6
1817	3,426,753	14	2	7,329,745	19	1	423,802	14	5	7,753,548	13	6
1818	4,130,360	0	9	6,255,224	8	7	514,808	19	10	6,770,033	8	5
1819	3,240,347	0	7	5,328,776	12	4	542,344	13	6	5,871,121	5	10
1820	3,275,307	16	5	5,479,225	10	1	416,552	12	3	5,895,778	2	4
1821	4,086,507	1	5	5,747,896	7	7	365,458	4	10	6,113,354	12	5
1822	3,743,172	5	0	6,070,535	6	4	335,055	6	1	6,405,590	12	5
1823	3,910,252	8	5	5,475,034	1	0	236,634	17	5	5,711,668	18	5
1824	4,356,261	5	5	5,656,474	12	7	242,956	15	4	5,899,431	7	11
1825	4,994,304	7	4	5,654,690	18	8	187,578	8	8	5,842,269	7	4

An Account of the Quantity and Value of Cottons, Linens, Corn and Meal, Spirits, Glass, Salt Fish, and Coal, exported from Scotland, &c.

Years.	Cottons.				Linens.			
	Quantity.	Official Value.			Quantity.	Official Value.		
	Yards.	£	s.	d.	Yards.	£	s.	d.
1790	196,592	24,633	15	2	4,857,600	395,094	12	9
1791	247,500	31,344	15	6	5,593,975	398,375	2	2
1792	446,652	55,976	7	3	5,078,605	339,648	2	9
1793	503,803	63,404	3	2	4,707,714	304,857	12	5
1794	596,860	75,129	1	1	5,864,497	384,758	19	10
1795	668,603	84,570	1	5	5,155,383	353,192	19	2
1796	1,120,366	140,745	5	0	6,546,627	442,309	9	7
1797	1,113,440	139,938	1	0	5,416,792	352,249	19	7
1798	2,117,392	264,933	3	0	8,812,673	478,466	16	3
1799	4,506,647	459,499	5	10	7,126,249	384,243	10	7
1800	7,037,883	765,746	7	0	6,044,748	323,139	0	1
1801	11,383,160	1,275,949	10	9	9,390,920	494,818	10	8
1802	8,576,282	953,033	8	6	7,951,064	410,815	0	1
1803	7,516,140	790,860	15	5	5,010,094	256,313	9	11
1804	8,286,601	812,863	8	6	5,532,237	298,813	14	10
1805	10,038,143	1,057,953	19	0	5,328,687	290,366	1	9
1806	9,775,347	1,007,412	4	9	5,960,917	314,736	3	8
1807	10,198,311	1,016,801	15	6	5,960,367	303,885	7	7
1808	9,243,374	1,167,052	11	6	5,878,375	304,346	17	6
1809	20,521,101	2,033,722	4	0	7,463,282	405,939	1	2
1810	23,651,001	2,379,389	12	0	9,107,687	492,481	7	9
1811	19,493,560	1,997,366	3	0	5,389,095	282,397	13	4
1812	35,471,118	3,490,804	15	2	5,483,971	293,803	14	3
1813	46,592,268	4,659,501	5	6	7,187,838	384,499	13	7
1814	38,293,639	3,829,872	5	0	8,755,482	482,580	13	9
1815	47,216,400	4,982,161	2	0	9,064,375	490,243	5	1
1816	33,800,345	3,600,994	14	0	8,484,831	459,235	19	7
1817	46,830,464	4,957,314	10	0	10,302,567	555,709	13	0
1818	37,025,331	3,860,149	11	6	11,042,630	598,107	4	4
1819	30,990,838	3,224,129	4	6	7,346,136	397,900	3	0
1820	31,455,167	3,267,673	12	6	8,143,503	441,073	0	7
1821	34,007,060	3,595,789	1	6	10,505,341	569,264	12	3
1822	38,654,138	4,057,861	1	0	12,016,365	650,864	2	4
1823	32,168,688	3,404,917	18	6	11,575,460	626,980	9	6
1824	32,154,419	3,399,203	6	0	13,514,936	732,037	19	7
1825	34,408,235	3,609,215	3	6	10,819,326	586,044	13	4

An Account of the Quantity and Value of Cottons, Linens, Corn and Meal, Spirits, Glass, Salt Fish, and Coal, exported from Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Years.	Corn and Grain.					Meal and Flour.					
	Quantity.		Official Value.			Quantity.			Official Value.		
	Quarters.	Bushels.	£	s.	d.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1790.....	2,402	1	2,741	12	0	5,356	2	0	1,682	8	9
1791.....	6,526	4	6,053	17	3	2,010	2	0	614	17	5
1792.....	9,277	0	9,163	16	3	3,134	2	10	1,929	7	0
1793.....	483	2	362	3	2	896	1	8	566	19	5
1794.....	5,056	2	4,893	16	5	1,894	0	26	1,192	11	6
1795.....	1,290	6	971	19	2	1,039	2	22	673	19	0
1796.....	639	7	526	18	1	1,444	3	7	789	4	4
1797.....	1,529	2	1,143	7	8	2,866	2	3	1,766	6	4
1798	5,974	6	5,323	10	0	3,301	1	0	1,973	8	4
1799.....	40,764	4	30,913	17	8	4,315	1	0	2,341	15	7
1800.....	799	0	576	15	4	1,243	1	12	790	17	4
1801.....	1,734	2	1,178	2	6	1,133	3	25	671	5	7
1802.....	2,273	6	1,603	2	1	1,504	3	0	853	8	9
1803.....	13,745	2	9,925	0	9	5,342	3	0	2,590	5	3
1804.....	19,373	0	13,690	3	6	4,821	0	24	2,539	10	6
1805.....	3,147	1	2,234	4	1	1,124	0	14	664	8	4
1806.....	3,814	3	2,676	11	2	1,446	3	20	814	8	7
1807.....	5,072	2	3,638	0	6	1,509	2	10	823	13	9
1808.....	4,298	0	3,865	11	8	9,042	2	0	5,953	19	9
1809.....	2,622	6	1,843	17	1	3,467	1	7	2,255	14	5
1810.....	4,260	2	3,005	2	7	2,068	3	21	1,171	5	4
1811.....	2,067	5	1,539	9	2	3,091	1	20	1,405	5	4
1812.....	2,790	4	2,093	12	4	6,411	1	21	3,809	9	2
1813.....	3,410	0	2,830	8	3	23,145	2	25	14,560	7	11
1814.....	7,744	3	6,343	15	8	46,221	1	2	30,868	10	0
1815.....	7,281	4	8,319	8	9	12,173	0	11	7,414	13	7
1816.....	13,089	7	13,272	17	8	13,611	2	15	8,309	11	9
1817.....	19,686	7	20,526	15	4	25,344	3	23	15,595	2	5
1818.....	8,482	5	7,760	19	2	15,101	1	26	8,941	1	6
1819.....	9,224	6	7,840	16	10	13,320	1	24	7,870	18	11
1820.....	3,477	3	2,537	16	6	4,398	0	15	2,210	15	7
1821.....	4,470	7	3,343	17	8	5,246	1	14	2,808	13	2
1822	5,375	6	4,188	2	3	23,123	0	26	10,646	9	1
1823.....	4,270	7	3,672	2	6	4,535	1	24	2,526	7	9
1824.....	5,277	2	3,898	19	7	7,601	0	7	3,489	17	6
1825.....	2,913	1	2,235	13	10	3,077	2	25	1,543	1	3

An Account of the Quantity and Value of Cottons, Linens, Corn and Meal, Spirits, Glass, Salt Fish, and Coal, exported from Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Years.	Spirits.				Glass, viz.					
					Flint and Phial.					
	Quantity.	Official Value.			Quantity.			Official Value.		
	Gallons.	£.	s.	d.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
1790.....	582	87	6	0	216	1	2	594	16	0
1791.....	733	109	19	0	358	2	27	985	16	9
1792.....	60	9	0	0	359	3	9	966	6	10
1793.....	220	33	0	0	200	3	2	552	2	4
1794.....	...	...			247	1	11	685	12	0
1795.....	...	...			371	0	18	1,155	13	10
1796.....	...	...			499	1	6	1,908	12	5
1797.....	241	36	3	0	416	3	6	1,542	19	0
1798.....	1,603	240	9	0	819	0	18	3,497	3	7
1799.....	1,175	176	5	0	553	0	13	1,802	3	9
1800.....	...	...			570	0	10	1,567	16	8
1801.....	...	...			597	1	15	1,816	16	0
1802.....	360	54	0	0	897	3	1	2,468	16	8
1803.....	857	128	11	0	475	0	12	1,336	15	11
1804.....	10	1	10	0	635	2	1	1,951	12	7
1805.....	...	...			633	3	18	1,798	11	5
1806.....	12,771	1,915	13	0	760	3	7	2,380	1	6
1807.....	117,895	17,684	5	0	720	3	8	2,049	3	11
1808.....	425,296	63,794	8	0	747	1	27	2,063	17	6
1809.....	14,623	2,193.	9	0	619	3	5	1,709	18	0
1810.....	...	...			948	1	17	2,612	17	2
1811.....	...	...			388	0	0	1,067	0	0
1812.....	130	19	10	0	545	0	17	1,499	2	10
1813.....	..	...			900	2	24	2,485	15	6
1814.....	10	1	10	0	1,136	1	15	3,126	5	0
1815.....	10	1	10	0	1,272	2	1	3,499	7	0
1816.....	20	3	0	0	1,157	2	27	3,183	14	5
1817.....	119	17	17	9	973	3	17	2,678	3	3
1818.....	81	12	3	0	662	3	6	1,822	13	1
1819.....	70	10	10	0	839	0	5	2,307	6	3
1820.....	282	42	6	0	1,066	2	7	2,932	19	7
1821.....	475	71	5	0	1,907	3	16	5,246	13	1
1822.....	403	60	10	6	3,022	0	20	8,310	18	10
1823.....	13,227	1,984	2	6	2,920	1	6	8,030	15	8
1824.....	328,425	49,263	15	0	3,000	3	0	8,257	10	2
1825.....	888,435	133,265	5	0	2,793	0	1	7,680	19	2

An Account of the Quantity and Value of Cottons, Linens, Corn and Meal, Spirits, Glass, Salt Fish, and Coal, exported from Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Years.	Glass, viz.									
	Window Glass.						Common Bottles.			
	Quantity.			Official Value.			Quantity.			Official Value.		
	Cwts.	qrs.	lb.	£	s.	d.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1790	1,973	1	5	4,604	7	6	19,019	0	25	6,656	15	6
1791	4,131	2	18	9,638	9	4	27,384	0	21	9,655	17	11
1792	3,504	2	1	8,172	3	9	23,103	1	1	8,135	13	3
1793	4,580	0	20	11,377	1	9	29,193	0	11	10,217	15	8
1794	6,751	3	5	16,186	17	1	36,906	3	21	12,917	8	9
1795	3,583	0	6	8,393	2	6	41,197	2	16	14,418	19	0
1796	6,697	2	6	15,630	8	0	48,395	3	20	16,938	12	7
1797	7,451	3	20	17,424	10	0	52,835	0	8	18,492	5	0
1798	7,454	0	18	17,408	14	2	44,985	3	11	15,868	19	2
1799	12,796	0	26	29,913	4	2	33,023	1	8	11,613	16	0
1800	15,811	3	2	36,894	2	6	32,896	2	14	11,513	16	4
1801	19,769	1	7	45,143	7	11	35,668	2	4	12,484	0	0
1802	11,431	0	7	26,672	9	8	24,613	1	24	8,614	14	6
1803	14,903	3	22	34,775	17	6	22,872	1	17	8,005	5	9
1804	13,832	0	21	32,275	2	1	36,252	1	23	12,688	7	2
1805	13,234	1	1	30,678	5	5	36,772	1	24	12,870	6	4
1806	14,041	2	0	32,763	10	0	36,107	0	15	12,637	10	0
1807	18,923	2	4	44,154	18	4	39,222	3	20	13,721	5	4
1808	16,076	3	13	37,512	13	9	28,288	2	2	9,892	2	9
1809	23,761	1	16	55,443	5	0	38,171	3	8	13,360	7	11
1810	9,388	0	8	21,941	9	11	36,442	3	21	12,864	14	2
1811	12,431	0	3	29,005	14	7	20,941	0	5	7,329	7	3
1812	15,500	0	2	36,166	14	2	24,836	3	8	8,692	13	0
1813	22,865	1	8	53,365	13	0	34,524	2	0	12,083	5	8
1814	18,245	1	11	42,572	19	7	29,857	0	17	10,460	16	3
1815	5,491	1	4	12,813	0	0	34,626	3	12	12,119	6	10
1816	4,663	3	24	10,882	11	8	25,606	1	11	8,962	3	3
1817	5,844	1	27	13,637	2	11	24,664	3	6	8,632	12	7
1818	10,068	0	15	23,492	6	3	29,019	2	20	10,156	16	4
1819	10,602	0	24	24,738	10	0	23,511	3	25	8,229	3	1
1820	10,148	3	18	23,680	15	10	24,629	3	13	8,619	18	3
1821	8,766	1	4	20,454	13	4	22,007	3	11	7,848	15	5
1822	11,764	2	24	27,451	0	0	26,629	2	21	9,385	17	5
1823	14,135	1	16	32,982	11	8	22,088	3	26	7,770	0	5
1824	17,832	0	19	41,608	7	11	22,087	2	4	7,819	17	3
1825	14,668	0	26	34,225	17	6	19,072	1	1	6,737	0	0

An Account of the Quantity and Value of Cottons, Linens, Corn and Meal, Spirits, Glass, Salt Fish, and Coal, exported from Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Years.	Salt Fish, viz.								
	Cod and Ling.						Herrings.		
	Quantity.			Official Value.			Quantity.	Official Value.	
	Cwts.	*grs.*	*lbs.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	*Barrels.*	£	*s.* *d.*
1790	11,950	2	26	5,975	7	5	27,379	22,871	4 0
1791	9,975	2	16	4,987	16	3	34,839	28,532	0 0
1792	16,803	3	19	8,401	19	3	42,816	34,878	16 6
1793	7,109	3	23	3,554	19	7	45,638	37,110	6 0
1794	32,966	2	22	16,483	6	6	38,263	31,390	9 0
1795	9,403	0	21	4,701	11	6	68,544	55,563	8 0
1796	22,428	2	10	11,214	5	10	101,428	81,602	7 4
1797	18,216	1	10	9,108	3	8	139,003	112,285	17 0
1798	9,900	2	5	4,950	5	0	146,335	119,558	1 6
1799	6,122	3	8	3,061	8	1	150,631	123,704	9 0
1800	9,095	0	6	4,547	10	0	144,302	117,421	8 0
1801	4,873	3	19	2,436	19	0	102,861	83,544	16 0
1802	5,696	0	6	2,848	0	4	60,141	51,098	18 0
1803	1,970	3	20	985	9	1	54,410	45,252	16 6
1804	5,462	2	0	2,731	4	9	37,122	31,196	2 6
1805	6,600	1	2	3,300	2	6	33,526	26,933	11 0
1806	10,746	0	15	5,373	1	1	41,908	33,595	19 0
1807	5,350	1	12	2,675	3	5	36,205	29,085	13 9
1808	8,721	1	8	4,360	13	0	29,208	23,480	7 0
1809	4,676	3	12	2,338	8	5	42,179	33,925	11 0
1810	6,145	3	25	3,072	9	2	42,160	33,849	7 0
1811	8,078	3	19	4,039	8	7	61,014	48,933	1 0
1812	9,313	2	23	4,656	16	9	87,605	70,639	9 0
1813	12,529	1	24	6,264	14	4	90,540	73,482	17 6
1814	9,212	0	13	4,606	1	0	90,838	74,287	19 0
1815	10,799	1	12	5,399	13	5	93,551	80,247	9 0
1816	8,176	1	27	4,088	4	10	105,839	87,660	19 6
1817	11,129	1	22	5,564	14	3	113,038	90,630	2 0
1818	9,366	2	24	4,683	7	0	158,493	127,208	7 0
1819	18,655	2	13	9,327	16	0	188,899	152,147	6 6
1820	13,633	2	19	6,816	16	5	235,246	190,007	10 6
1821	16,106	0	23	8,053	1	11	156,437	126,397	12 0
1822	12,197	1	5	6,098	12	8	108,494	87,890	1 0
1823	12,464	2	1	6,232	4	8	160,112	131,809	15 0
1824	10,995	3	13	5,497	18	6	166,551	134,843	19 6
1825	2,165	2	0	1,082	14	10	153,684	123,937	18 0

An Account of the Quantity and Value of Cottons, Linens, Corn and Meal, Spirits, Glass, Salt Fish, and Coal, exported from Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Years.	Coals and Culm.		
	Quantity.		Official Value.
	Chaldrons, Winchester Measure.	Tons.	
			£ s. d.
1790	33,045	32,760	25,538 0 11
1791	36,677	35,621	28,159 6 5
1792	32,491	29,569	24,455 1 8
1793	37,514	19,515	24,537 4 10
1794	28,818	24,857	21,342 13 10
1795	28,843	19,148	19,928 16 11
1796	31,435	31,649	24,413 12 4
1797	26,516	18,906	18,646 9 11
1798	26,565	19,698	18,869 14 9
1799	32,091	10,944	19,593 4 11
1800	28,642	16,118	19,066 11 0
1801	26,740	20,185	19,063 8 11
1802	32,222	13,765	20,357 14 9
1803	48,294	11,124	28,829 11 2
1804	48,115	14,277	29,564 11 9
1805	57,063	10,488	32,577 3 3
1806	72,151	13,250	41,162 1 3
1807	74,416	12,224	42,095 0 6
1808	76,596	16,541	44,347 19 6
1809	47,444	27,637	31,821 15 1
1810	65,282	39,124	44,053 12 7
1811	72,500	31,405	45,913 8 6
1812	90,101	52,147	60,340 7 3
1813	64,905	33,062	42,341 4 11
1814	84,908	33,943	52,537 10 9
1815	85,205	45,844	56,203 10 7
1816	91,373	44,917	59,222 14 5
1817	97,014	54,610	64,531 13 11
1818	78,378	53,093	54,377 2 4
1819	100,961	59,443	67,855 11 9
1820	100,151	48,193	64,683 16 3
1821	104,662	58,287	69,530 18 7
1822	116,726	61,171	76,524 5 4
1823	108,406	59,373	71,618 13 2
1824	114,248	51,798	72,819 7 9
1825	118,091	34,168	70,338 3 4

Note.—This Account is confined to Articles of the Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain.

BANKRUPTCIES.

An Account of the Number of Bankruptcies by Sequestration in Scotland, as entered in the Edinburgh Gazette, from the 1st day of January, 1819, to the 14th day of February, 1826, inclusive; specifying the Numbers in each Year.—[Commons, 18.]

Year.	Number.	Remarks.
1819	289	No Bankers.
1820	208	No Bankers.
1821	161	No Bankers.
1822	150	No Bankers.
1823	131	No Bankers.
1824	103	No Bankers.
1825	90	No Bankers.
1826	51	No Bankers.
	Total... 1,183	

PRISONS.

Report *of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of Prisons in Scotland, and into the means of maintaining Prisoners confined therein under criminal warrants.*—[Commons, 381.]

Your Committee have called for and obtained returns calculated to show the present condition of the prisons in Scotland, and they have examined several witnesses qualified to afford important information on the subject. They have also procured evidence as to the extent of the funds belonging to royal burghs, on which alone the obligation to erect and maintain sufficient gaols, and to aliment prisoners under criminal warrants subsequent to conviction, is at present by law imposed.

The result of this inquiry has, in the opinion of your Committee, been to show, that with a few exceptions, the state of those prisons is very defective in point of security, accommodation, and management; while the funds from which such prisons ought to be improved, are, in most instances, inadequate to that purpose.

It seems matter of regret, that so little advantage has resulted from the inquiries into the state of Scottish gaols, which were made in parliament in the years 1818 and 1819, followed by the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 61, which enabled Counties to give aid to burghs in enlarging and improving their prisons; and under such circumstances it appears to your Committee, that it is no longer a matter of choice but of necessity, that a speedy and effectual remedy should be applied to an evil of such magnitude.

Impressed with the belief that no prison can be properly constructed or regulated unless it be of considerable size, it has occurred to your Committee, as a matter meriting much attention, whether it would not be expedient that gaols should be erected in certain districts of Scotland, calculated for the custody of prisoners under criminal warrants, when subjected to imprisonment of some duration. As the assizes are not held in every county in Scotland, but solely at what are termed circuit towns, (to which towns prisoners, not only from the counties in which such towns are situated, but from those of several adjoining counties, are brought for trial,) it is sufficiently apparent that such circuit towns would naturally form the most proper sites for these prisons; and that the counties from whence prisoners are so brought for trial, would constitute the districts for whose prisoners such gaols would respectively afford accommodation.

While your Committee have thought it their duty to bring this point into notice, they find it impossible, at this advanced period of the session of parliament, to furnish a full and satisfactory report on the important and difficult matters referred to their consideration, especially as touching the sources from which the necessary means for erecting proper prisons, and for the alimenting of prisoners under criminal warrants, subsequent to conviction, ought to be derived. Your Committee have, therefore, deemed it the most advisable course to report the evidence taken by them to the House, accompanied by the humble expression of their opinion, that in the next session of parliament these important subjects ought again to be referred to a Committee, so that remedies best suited to the evils may, after mature consideration, be suggested, and forthwith receive effect.

With the view of obtaining correct evidence of the amount of the funds belonging to royal burghs, your Committee thought it the most expedient course to call for copies of those accounts of each burgh, which had been made up for the year ending in October 1825, in terms of the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 91, intituled, " An Act for regulating the " mode of accounting for the common good and " revenues of the royal burghs of Scotland ;" such accounts were in consequence obtained; but they proved to be so voluminous, that your Committee have not deemed it advisable to lay them before the House, but have caused an abstract made from these accounts to form part of the appendix to this report.

This report is followed by an Appendix, containing details of the state of the various prisons in Scotland.

CHURCHES.

Second REPORT *of the Commissioners appointed by virtue of an act of parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for building additional Places of Worship in the Highlands & Islands of Scotland.*—[COMMONS, 358.]

THE proceedings of the Commissioners, from August 1823 to June 1825, were fully detailed in their first report, which contained a list of those places, thirty-one in number, to each of which a church had been assigned, and (with one exception) a minister and manse; also a separate list of ten places, to which ministers and manses only had been provisionally offered, under the 28th section of the amended act of 1824.

The first of these lists was liable to little alterations; the remote situation of Quarff, on the mainland of Shetland, had, indeed, precluded accurate knowledge of the place until last autumn, when a surveyor was dispatched to the Shetland islands at a large expense, which has produced little more than negative results; neither Quarff nor the places where the ministers and manses were offered, appearing to be decidedly eligible for the intended purpose; but it is hoped that the surveyor has acquired such knowledge as may become useful hereafter, in judging of local information, which must be now sought from the presbytery and civil authorities.

The surveyor took this opportunity to revisit the Orkney islands, where ministers and manses have been assigned to Deerness and North Ronaldsay respectively, on condition that the existing churches shall be properly repaired and fitted for divine service, and security given to uphold them in future.

Of the other places to which ministers and manses have been thus offered, four or five apparently will fail of obtaining the expected benefit, and thereby afford an opportunity of transferring the offers to other applicants.

The Commissioners have seen occasion to revise their proceedings with regard to the extensive parish of Gairloch, the applications from which appear to have been unsuccessful, from circumstances which merit indulgence; so that one church will be placed in that parish, when the best situation for it shall have been ascertained, the original application having extended to no less than three additional churches.

The buildings (of which a sketch was given in the report of June last) have undergone no material alteration, but much discussion has arisen concerning the estimates and specifications; and from this cause chiefly the contractors are not so forward in their work as was anticipated. At present there is reason to expect that four churches, with the respective manses, will be completed before the end of the present year. Of these, Tomantoul and Kinloch Luichart will be finished in July; Croisk (improperly called Brae, in the list of Churches), and Plockton in Lochalsh, in September or October next.

Several of the applicants express an opinion, that fifteen hundred pounds is a scanty allowance for completing a church, a manse, and its appurtenances; but as this limit is imposed by the Highland church act, the Commissioners cannot go beyond it; nor have they been able to satisfy some of the applicants who complain that their churches are not early on the list for completion; but the general progress of the whole work has been the sole object regarded in distributing the churches and manses among the several contractors, who could scarcely have commenced operations on a single church or manse at the present moment, had they waited for the actual signature of their respective contracts, several minute details not having been settled till very recently, and this without imputation of undue delay in any of the parties concerned.

The Commissioners annex hereunto the annual account of charges and expenses payable by the Treasury, amounting to 1320l. 17s. 6d., a larger sum in all probability than will be required in any future year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Twelfth REPORT *of the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act, passed in the 59th year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, "An Act to repeal two Acts, made in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of his present Majesty, for maintaining and keeping in Repair certain Roads and Bridges in Scotland; to provide more effectually for that purpose, and for Regulation of Ferries in Scotland."*—[COMMONS, 209.]

THE amount of expenditure on the maintenance of Highland roads and bridges during the year 1825, does not materially differ from that of the preceding year; but it is not to be concealed, that casualties have occurred, which apparently will create an augmentation of expense in the present year; nor can it be reasonably expected, that the increase of traffic and communication created by the Highland roads, will not render more and more expensive the due maintenance of those roads.

Of the works in progress at the date of the last report, by far the most considerable was Macleod's road, in the Isle of Skye. The farther end of this road had been completed in the year 1814, and has been named the Stein road, from the fishing village of Stein, at which it terminates; but this road was not conveniently accessible from the other parliamentary roads, which traverse the Isle of Skye in all directions. Adverse circumstances, which have been sufficiently detailed in former reports, retarded Macleod's road, and the parliamentary grant obtained in the year 1821, did not afford aid to the extent of a moiety of the expense. Macleod, however, undertook to make the road, which passes through his extensive property on the south-west coast of the island, and is now completed. It is upwards of eighteen miles in length, and forms a junction with the main road at Loch Sligichan, in the

middle of the Isle of Skye. The final inspection of this road took place in January last, much to the satisfaction of all parties concerned; and a cursory knowledge of the geography of the island is sufficient to demonstrate the importance of the Macleod road, as part of a plan of general improvement.

Next in importance is the Torgoyle bridge in Glenmorriston; and nothing can be more satisfactory than the result; the contractor, John Davidson, having proved that he merited the confidence of the Commissioners. This bridge, which is of granite, consists of three arches, affording 140 feet of aperture or water-way, and on final inspection, which took place in the beginning of December last, the bridge is reported to surpass the stipulations of the contract in finished workmanship, and in elegance of appearance. It is on the main road from the Isle of Skye to Inverness.

The proposed improvement at Roskeen, on the road between Dingwall and Tain, is described in a former report, and has been accomplished, although not so soon as was anticipated.

The Avoch bridge has been rebuilt, and the other casualties which occurred in Ross-shire at the time when that bridge was destroyed, have been repaired in a substantial manner, and at considerable expense.

Of the improvements mentioned in the last report, that which consists in a junction with the Fort William and Laggan roads (on the North side of the river Spean), is the most important, and will not fail to be accomplished, Colonel Ronaldson Macdonell having advanced the necessary moiety of the estimated expense on behalf of the heritors of the county of Inverness, and the contract having been undertaken by Mr. Davidson, who has recently gained applause by finishing Torgoyle bridge, in the manner already described in this report. By means of this junction road, the Commissioners hoped to supersede in a great degree the necessity of maintaining in repair the difficult road over the Coryarrick Mountain, and they cannot, without much regret, announce that the bridge over the river Spey, at Laggan Kirk, where the Laggan and Coryarrick roads intersect each other, was destroyed by an unusual river-flood in the beginning of November last. This bridge was unfavourably situated with regard to the shifting current of the river Spey, a remedy for which was attempted at no small expense, by cutting a new and direct channel for the river above the bridge; notwithstanding which, occasional anxiety has been excited, and expense incurred, in protecting the foundations of the pier and abutments, especially in the year 1823. The immediate cause of the recent disaster was an accumulation of gravel below the bridge, producing a cross current, or whirlpool, which undermined the pier and South abutment. A sketch and estimate of a temporary wooden bridge was forthwith prepared by Mr. Mitchell; but as the road is not much frequented in this direction, the Commissioners have thought fit to pause in applying any remedy, until the whole subject shall have been well considered at the next April meeting of heritors at Inverness, as the entire expense will eventually be defrayed by county assessment, and the difficulty of securing the permanency of a stone bridge having created a reasonable doubt, whether a stout wooden bridge would not be preferable in this particular situation.

At ten miles distance, lower down the river Spey, is the Badenoch bridge, at the west end of which the Calder Burn, deviating from its channel, injured the road of approach to some extent. This damage is attributed to the negligence of the landed proprietors, in not upholding a bulwark, or embarkment.

The Commissioners are aware, that the improvement of the Atholl road, in Perthshire, has greatly increased the importance of the Badenoch road; and were they in possession of adequate funds, they would not hesitate to raise the surface of the road at Belville, now frequently overflowed, and to such depth in November last that the Highland stage coach was overturned there. The minutes of a county meeting strongly express the feelings of the heritors on this occasion, and they will probably decide, at the April meeting, whether the inconvenience complained of ought not to be remedied at the expense of the county at large. The Commissioners cannot advance the necessary sum, unless on assurance of repayment from that source.

The Inverfarigaig road suffered severely from a storm in August last; the decay of embankments, heretofore maintained by the proprietors for their own purposes, gave occasion to part of the damage sustained at the Aberarder and Brun bridges. The same sort of neglect is stated to have been productive of injury at Dalmagarry, on the Moy road; and the Borlum bridge, at Urquhart, has been greatly endangered, the channel of the river below it having been deepened by the proprietor, so that the consequent fall of water has torn away the inverted arch or pavement from under the bridge, which remains in a precarious condition.

The Commissioners request the attention of the county meetings to these instances, in order that the heritors may be induced, by general consent and agreement, to co-operate in the protection of the parliamentary and military roads and bridges, which they may be assured cannot be maintained in good condition if neglect and discouragement continue thus to be opposed to the efforts of the road inspector.

Toll gates have been erected in Ross-shire, at Conan bridge, Novar Deer Park, and at Knockbreak, near Tain; and in the county of Caithness, at Wick and Thurso. The amount of the sums received has been hitherto inconsiderable, especially in the last-named county. The present year will shew the result of the experiment.

The Commissioners had occasion to mention in their last report, the loss sustained by the death of Mr. John Mitchell; and they now have much satisfaction in stating, that the general conduct

and activity of his son and successor, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, are such as to entitle him to the confidence and favourable countenance of all those who feel an interest in the good condition of the Highland roads and bridges. His office is more arduous than is generally supposed.

The Commissioners having called upon Mr. Telford for a statement of the condition of the Lowland roads, made under their care, and especially of the progress of the contractors on the East and West Lanarkshire roads,—have received from him, and subjoin a report very satisfactory, in what was required of him; and instructive, as to some of the details of scientific road-making, which is indebted to him for essential improvements.

GLASGOW AND CARLISLE ROAD.

The whole of this extensive and important line, with the exception of two old bridges and some small portions of the old road, has for some time been completed; it is now smooth and consolidated, and affords due facility and safety to the mail coach, and to carriages of all descriptions; so that, from being in such a dilapidated state as to be nearly impassable, it is become an example of perfect road-making in a mountainous country, and proves, that by perseverance and skill a good road may be obtained in the most forbidding districts.

On account of having to cross several rivers of considerable magnitude, such as the Esk and the Annan, and also sundry rapid mountain streams, arches of 150, 105, 90, and 80 feet span, were requisite to be constructed, and some (as at Birkwood Ravine) to the height of 70 feet; these having all been successfully completed, continue in perfectly good condition, and the intercourse between Glasgow and Carlisle being thus rendered commodious, and shortened about ten miles, is carried on with all the expedition and safety which was anticipated from this extensive improvement.

LANARKSHIRE ROADS.

These roads consist of two extensive lines, which cross each other at right angles. Of these, the North and South line, commencing on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, at the village of Abington, passes down the valley of the Clyde, on the southern side of the river, nearly to the uppermost of the great falls, where, crossing to the Northern bank, it passes through the county town of Lanark, and down the northern side of the great valley; and after accommodating the populous villages of Carluke and Airdrie, it terminates in the Glasgow and Stirling road, at the village of Cumbernauld. In passing along the bold and steep banks of the Clyde, many deep ravines were to be crossed, which unavoidably required numerous bridges of considerable dimensions. In one instance, at the singularly rocky romantic chasm, called Cartland Craigs, the roadway passes over three arches, at the height of 122 feet above the bed of the brook. This and the other bridges have all been completed in a substantial manner, and are examples of perfect masonry.

The entire length of this road has for some time past been in use; it is at present substantial and smooth, and has opened a direct communication from the central Highlands and the principal cattle markets of Crief, Downe and Falkirk, by way of Cumbernauld and Lanark, to the Glasgow and Carlisle road, and by it to Carlisle and the north of England.

The east and west line of the Lanarkshire roads crosses the last mentioned line, near Cambusnethan, and will open a direct communication between the county of Edinburgh and the upper parts of the county of Ayre: this road has been arranged, marked out, and let, in several divisions, to experienced contractors. It is all in hand, and will be completed with all practicable dispatch.

The whole of these roads having been regularly laid out, in such manner, that the ascents seldom exceed the proportion of one foot rise to thirty feet extent of road, and the bed for the roadway having been well drained, and the cross section properly shaped, the roadway itself was constructed on a carefully hand-set pavement, as a firm foundation for receiving a top-layer or coating of small broken stones; its durability is thus for ever secured, and the regularity and smoothness of surface will be maintained with a moderate degree of care and expense.

An equal degree of attention has been bestowed upon the cross and side drains, and the latter being constantly made on the field side or the fences, the road surface is dressed up to the fences or foot-path.

By the easy slopes of the road lengthwise, and of its cross sections, although water is not permitted to stagnate upon its surface, no such current is ever formed as to wash off the materials; for which purpose, uniformity of breadth, if not absolutely necessary, is found to be of material advantage.

No small portion of the excellence of the roads is due to the inspector, Mr. John Pollok, who has not only faithfully superintended the original construction, but by indefatigable perseverance and judicious management, has gradually brought the whole to a firmness and smoothness of surface, which greatly contribute to the comfort of the traveller, and which, as regards the roads themselves, operate as durable economy, in place of superficial and delusive saving, in the first instance.

The Report is followed by an Appendix of Receipts and Expenditure, from which it appears that the total sum expended on roads and bridges in Scotland in 1825, is 8267l. 14s. 6d. of which the proportion payable by the commissioners was 2,262l. 16s. 9d.

The expenses of management appear to have been 2,076l. 17s. 2d. beyond the 8,267l. 14s. 6d.

Annual Account made up to the 1st of May, 1826, of the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Mer-
Payments, in Great Britain, under the several heads thereof; distinguishing the Receipts and Payments

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
Bills on account of Supplies to the Public Service, and Bills drawn on India	134,287 1 1
Produce of Spices received from the Moluccas, sold on account of Government	53,871 0 0
H. M.'s Government, in repayment of expenses incurred at St. Helena, subsequently to 30th April, 1822	3,711 2 8
£	191,869 3 9

COMMERCIAL

	£ s. d.
Company's goods	5,770,718 10 9
Charges on private trade, warehoused and sold by the Company	138,451 15 4
Customs on private trade	4,266 3 1
Freight on private goods imported and exported	8,387 18 11
Interest on the annuities	36,226 15 10
Owners of ships, for advances and supplies furnished them Abroad, and goods short delivered in India and China of outward consignments	8,290 0 0
Private trade goods sold	2,656,986 5 2
Fee Funds for the House and warehouses	85,398 1 1
Widows' Funds for officers of the House and warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c. employed in the House and warehouses	15,977 10 8
Charges on spices sold for Government	2,835 0 0
Almshouses at Poplar, and seamen's wages unclaimed	21,987 16 4
Dividends on stock standing in the Company's name	56,519 9 8
Interest and discounts on anticipated payments	17,038 13 5
Unclaimed prize money paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over, in conformity to the Act of 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 61, applicable to Poplar Fund; (including a portion of prize money, of which the appropriation has not yet been ascertained) less claims allowed thereout	2,682 12 2
Remittances from North American Colonies on account of proceeds of teas sold there by the Company's agents	59,242 15 6
Bills in favour, remitted by Company's agents at the Cape	203 5 0
£	8,885,212 12 11
Balance in favour 1st May, 1825 (exclusive of duty on tea)	1,594,644 9 8
Territorial receipts £ 191,869 3 9 Commercial do. 8,885,212 12 11	9,077,081 16 8
£	10,671,726 6 4

chandize of the East India Company, in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and in the Political and Territorial Branch, from those in the Commercial Branch.—[COMMONS, 410.]

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.
Bills of exchange from India, for principal and interest of Indian debt; viz.—		
Principal £576,714 10 11		
Interest 430,039 10 0		
	1,006,754 0 11	
For cash received into the Indian treasuries under Advertisements of the Governments	100,427 10 10	
For effects of deceased officers, and other remittances	50,529 9 1	
		1,157,711 0 10
Bullion imported from India; charges on importations of former years		2,988 0 0
Freight of Stores, &c. chargeable to Government		1,617 18 5
Spices from the Moluccas; payments to Government on account of proceeds thereof accrued both in India and England		110,973 1 10
H. M.'s Government, in final adjustment of their claim for cinnamon provided for the Company in 1821–2		29,054 5 0
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL CHARGES AND ADVANCES IN ENGLAND:		
On account of Military and Marine stores exported and to be exported		774,974 18 1
Military Officers, pay and off-reckonings on furlough and retirement		355,833 16 7
Civil Establishments of India, absentee allowances, &c.		244 10 4
Passage of Military, and supplies to them on voyage		123,099 19 2
Political freight and demurage		126,830 0 11
Carnatic Debts, interest on claims adjudicated £86,520 3 1		
.. Salaries of the Commissioners, and current charges of the commission; the part chargeable to the Carnatic Fund 4,605 8 6		
		91,125 11 7
Tanjore Debts, current charges and salaries of Commissioners and officers		1,194 1 8
Charges on account of St. Helena ..... Bills, &c. paid ..... £.42,695 7 9		
Exports provided 45,475 2 11		
		88,170 10 8
Charges on account Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca ..... Bills, &c. paid 246 16 7		
Exports provided 2,328 2 0		
		2,574 18 7
Political charges general, and advances repayable		481,650 18 4
Payments under Act 4th Geo. IV. c. 71. on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. of King's Troops serving in the East Indies		60,000 0 0
Paymaster General of H. M.'s Forces, for claims accrued against the Company since 30th April, 1822, in respect of King's Troops serving in India		120,000 0 0
Unclaimed prize money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (by 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 64), claims allowed thereout in excess of prize money appropriated to the use of this Fund, in the current year		599 6 9
£.		3,528,642 18 9

BRANCH.

	£ s. d.
Customs	1,491 7 10
Freight and Demurage	733,839 2 3
Goods for sale and use, exported and to be exported	723,079 1 5
Commanders' certificates, and bills of exchange from China and the Cape	144,753 16 1
Charges General	484,147 11 1
Bonds paid in on sales	141,050 0 0
Bonds paid off under the advertisement for reduction of the interest on the Bond Debt to 3 per cent	712 10 0
Interest on the Bond Debt	111,739 3 0
Dividends on stock	630,472 16 0
Private trade	2,733,871 2 8
Almshouses at Poplar	17,809 11 6
Fee Funds for the House and warehouses	84,490 0 6
Widows' Funds for Officers of the House and warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c. employed in the House and Warehouses	38,931 15 8
Money borrowed of the Bank, in repayment of balance of the loan of £1,500,000 in 1823–4 ..	500,000 0 0
Interest on that Loan	17,500 0 0
£	6,363,887 18 0
Territorial payments £3,528,642 18 9	
Commercial do. 6,363,887 18 0	
	9,892,530 16 9
Balance in favour 1st May 1826 (exclusive of duty on tea)	779,195 9 7
£	10,671,726 6 4

A Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively
Effects appertaining to the Company in Great

Distinguishing the Debts and Assets in the Political and Territorial Branch,

POLITICAL AND

DEBTS.	
	£
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena, drawn on the Political and Territorial account	283,577
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	81,400
Amount owing for Territorial Exports, &c.	266,977
Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV.) bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	62,477
The Commercial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May, 1814, and 1st May, 1826	*9,356,859
His Majesty's Government, due per estimate on account of Pay-Office demands, after taking credit for sums due from Government to the Company	377,434
£	10,428,724

COMMERCIAL

	£
To Bills of Exchange, unpaid	47,047
Customs	2,000
Freight and Demorage	240,150
Supercargoes' commission upon all goods, sold and unsold	53,312
Proprietors of Private Trade on all goods sold	598,056
Almshouses at Poplar (Poplar Fund), bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	240,174
Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to do. (Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV.) do. do.	34,751
Do. of which the appropriation has not yet been ascertained	2,343
Warrants passed the court unpaid	31,900
What owing for Teas returned by the buyers, and resold	971
Dividends on Stock	42,422
Interest on Bonds	50,519
Amount owing for Commercial Exports	85,184
Amount owing to the Fee Funds and Widows' Funds, the latter bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	9,365
£	1,438,194

		£	£
Territorial and Political Debts, brought down	£ 10,428,724		
Do. Assets do.	1,525,676		
Territorial Assets deficient		8,903,048	
Commercial Debts, brought down	£ 1,438,194		
Do. Assets, do.	22,506,902		
Commercial Assets, in favour		20,968,708	
Assets in favour		..	12,065,660
To amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum		3,780,475	
Do. not bearing interest		15,417	
			3,795,892
Assets in favour	£	..	8,269,768

carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Britain and Afloat Outward, on 1st May 1826 :

from the Debts and Assets in the Commercial Branch.—[COMMONS, 410.]

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

ASSETS.	
	£
By Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in season 1825-26, with the amount remaining unshipped on 1st May, 1826	1,130,030
Cargoes from England of season 1824-25, not arrived in India, &c. at the close of the official year 1824-25	254,924
What owing from sundry persons, for advances repayable in England	4,777
Bills of Exchange drawn on His Majesty's Government, for supplies furnished in India, unpaid 1st May, 1826	3,101
Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	27,977
Value of the East India College at Haileybury, and of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe	102,000
Balances in hand of officers of the House, &c. of sums advanced to pay Political Charges	1,844
Consignments arrived on the Territorial Account remaining unsold	1,023
£	1,525,676

BRANCH.

	£
By what due from the Public to the Company, East India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cents. reduced, per act 33 Geo. III. c. 47	1,207,560
Cash, its balance on 1st May, 1826	779,195
Amount of goods sold, not paid for	961,352
Value of goods in England unsold	5,340,094
Cargoes from England of 1824-25, not arrived in India and China at the close of the official year 1824-25	643,385
Exports shipped in season 1825-26, together with the amount remaining unshipped 1st May, 1826	1,135,768
Impress paid owners of ships not arrived in England	77,431
Value of ships, sloops, and vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	213,456
Value of the East India House and Warehouses	1,229,000
What owing from sundry persons for advances repayable in England	6,167
Balances in the hands of Officers of the House and Warehouse-keepers, advanced to pay commercial charges	1,119
The Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Commercial Payments made in England, between 1st May, 1814, and 1st May, 1826	*9,356,859
Stock in the Public Funds, standing in the Company's name, valued at the market prices on 1st May, 1826	1,455,516
£	22,406,902

* Memorandum.—This balance is subject to reduction, by the amount of the advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian official years 1824-25 and 1825-26; the documents whereby the amount of these advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which, it is estimated, may amount to 4,134,000l.—which will leave a balance due to the Commerce, of 5,222,859l.

In the period from 1st May, 1814, to 1st May, 1826, there has also been advanced or set apart from the surplus commercial profits in England, the sum of 4,754,903 towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial debt, which being a payment under the 4th head of appropriation of the 57th section of 53d Geo. III. is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial department for repayment, upon the principle observed in respect to other territorial advances.

The Home-bond debt is stated without specific application to either branch of the Company's affairs, it not being determined to what extent the debt had its origin, from political causes.

An Account of the Annual Revenues and Charges of Bengal under the respective

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.
	Ct. Rs.	Ct. Rs.	Ct. Rs.
Mint or coinage duties and profits	3,29,551	2,33,974	1,14,953
Post-office collections	5,79,899	6,10,402	7,67,505
Stamp duties	(a) 15,14,992	15,08,789	15,94,008
Judicial fees and fines, and licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, &c.	(b) 5,55,724	5,43,962	6,12,936
Customs in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	(c) 47,90,014	47,68,840	33,28,374
Land and Sayer Revenues of do. do. do.	3,70,15,034	3,70,59,628	3,64,47,235
Benares revenues, customs, judicial fees, &c.	73,63,354	75,31,895	72,36,749
Ceded provinces in Oude, 1801, revenues, customs, &c.	2,46,09,042	2,40,68,740	2,40,24,793
Conquered provinces, 1803-4, do. do	1,82,72,761	1,80,63,607	1,83,34,043
Ceded territory on the Nerbuddah: land revenues, tributes, &c.	60,34,198	60,95,119	54,01,159
Sale of salt	2,06,07,680	2,55,31,957	2,24,68.996
Sale of opium	1,12,57,272	1,49,35,545	85,20,416
Marine: receipts for pilotage, hire of moorings, &c.	4,75,500	3,37,242	2,94,537
Total revenues ....Ct. Rs.	13,34,05,024	14,12,89.700	12,91,45,704
Or, at 2s. the current rupee ... £ Stg.	13,340,502	14.123 970	12,914,570
Deduct charges	8,540,182	8,909,165	9,648,290
Net revenues ....£ Stg.	4,800,320	5,219,805	3,266,280

(a) Stamp duties in Lower provinces, as above	15,14,992	15,08,789	15,94,008
Do. in Western provinces, included in Ceded and Conquered	620,387	6,50,447	7,08,248
Total stamp duties ....Ct. Rs.	21,35,379	21,59,236	23,02,256
(b) Customs, as above	47,90,014	47,68,840	33,28,374
Do. in Benares	8,82,354	9,03,387	7,46,782
Do. in Oude	11,52,677	10,18,633	9,74,711
Do. in Conquered Provinces	19,55,682	17,69,927	17,63,913
Total customs ....Ct. Rs.	87,80,727	84,60,787	68,13,780
(c) Judicial, as above	5,55,724	5,34,962	6,12,936
Do. in Benares	14,500	32,773	22,751
Do. in Oude	22,780	42,746	42,265
Do. in Conquered Provinces	22,780	30,604	25,766
Total judicial ....Ct. Rs.	6,15,784	6,50,085	7,03,718

heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest advices.—[COMMONS, 349.]

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.
	Ct. Rs.	Ct. Rs.	Ct. Rs.
Mint charges	2,24,100	2,30,937	1,66,634
Post-office charges	4,81,676	6,85,813	8,87,472
Charges of the civil establishments	80,04,028	80,80,650	84,11,571
Stamp-office charges	6,16,916	6,75,494	7,32,701
Total civil charges ..... Ct. Rs.	93,26,720	96,72,894	1,01,98,378
Judicial charges; viz. supreme court of judicature, and law charges incidental to its establishment	5,66,819	4,81,626	4,53,838
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah courts, and police establishment in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	(b) 54,49,848	53,06,562	52,84,633
Total judicial charges ..... Ct. Rs.	60,16,667	57,88,188	57,38,471
Charges collecting the customs of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	(a) 7,06,651	6,39,713	6,55,307
Charges on the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, including stipends to the Nabob and his family, &c.	50,86,547	60,96,960	58,37,564
Benares charges: collecting the revenues and customs, judicial, &c. charges	17,70,667	20,30,300	19,72,749
Oude charges: collecting do. do. do.	52,23,609	57,20,653	64,85,185
Conquered provinces: charges collecting do. do.	64,62,892	62,31,668	57,68,578
Ceded territory on the Nerbuddah: charges	13,56,399	10,37,533	9,18,182
Salt: advances and charges	59,71,710	71,05,539	70,11,386
Opium: do. do.	9,86,722	10,56,786	39,27,714
Military charges	3,98,95,849	3,88,91,406	4,17,98,333
Buildings and fortifications	13,13,793	36,77,786	49.04,992
Marine charges	12,83,625	11,42,225	12,66,068
Total charges ..... Ct. Rs.	8,54,01,821	8,90,91,651	9,64,82,907
Or, at 2s. the current rupee ..... £ Stg.	8,540,182	8,909,165	9,648,290
(a) Customs, as above	7,06,651	6,39,713	6,55,307
Do. in Benares	1,43,395	1,34,815	1,27,708
Do. in Oude	1,91,409	1,71,377	2,22,894
Do. in Conquered provinces	1,60.477	1,59,761	1,59,497
Total customs ..... Ct. Rs.	12,01,932	11,05,666	11,65,406
(b) Judicial, as above	54,49,848	53,06,562	52,84,633
Do. in Benares	6,96,355	6,61,911	8,14,913
Do. in Oude	17,59,537	18,75,171	18,11,070
Do. in Conquered provinces	10,11,628	10,42,315	9,89,155
Total judicial ..... Ct. Rs.	87,42,264	87,62,871	88,99,771

An Account of the Revenues and Charges of Fort St. George, under the

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint duties	32,041	53,903	22,371
Post-office collections	61,457	62,223	73,086
Stamp duties	1,61,859	1,54,166	1,55,850
Judicial fees, fines, &c.	38,239	48,124	41,230
Farms, and licenses of exclusive privileges of ancient possessions	(a) 2,55,654	2,49,539	2,46,112
Customs of ancient possessions	(b) 5,66,101	5,45,898	4,78,418
Land revenue of ancient possessions, including the Circars and Jaghire lands	21,50,077	21,92,890	20,79,323
Land revenues, customs, &c. from the Carnatic	35,47,348	36,61,956	31,84,650
Do. do. from Tanjore	10,11,058	11,46,801	11,62,176
Do. do. from the ceded and conquered provinces, Mysore, Malabar, &c.	28,48,387	28,02,470	28,58,760
Do. do. in the countries ceded by the Nizam	18,14,303	16,73,807	20,41,003
Sale of salt in ancient possessions	(c) 4,10,336	3,69,894	4,05,331
Subsidy from Mysore	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
Do. from Travancore	2,23,746	2,23,746	2,23,746
Do. from Cochin	53,333	57,143	52,058
Marine: receipts from boats, lighthouse, &c.	18,634	20,464	22,798
Total revenues.....Pagodas	1,38,92,573	1,39,63,024	1,37,46,912
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda.....£ St^g.	5,557,129	5,585,210	5,498,765
Deduct charges.....£	5,405,592	5,072,992	
Net revenues	151,537	512,218	
(a) Farms and licenses, as above	2,55,654	2,49,539	2,46,112
Do. do. from the Carnatic	1,47,454	1,43,881	1,43,716
Do. do. from Tanjore	16,678	18,391	19,208
Do. do. from the ceded and conquered Provinces	1,83,891	1,65,937	1,51,414
Do. do. from countries ceded by the Nizam	2,41,435	2,39,853	2,17,264
Pagodas	8,45,112	8,17,601	7,77,714
(b) Customs, as above	5,66,101	5,45,898	4,78,418
Do. from the Carnatic	3,63,470	3,65,568	3,71,914
Do. from Tanjore	1,02,815	1,07,728	1,12,680
Do. from the ceded and conquered Provinces	3,71,110	3,86,030	3,28,674
Do. from countries ceded by the Nizam	1,73,428	1,56,995	1,42,796
Pagodas	15,76,924	15,62,219	14,34,482
(c) Sale of salt, as above	4,10,336	3,69,894	4,05,331
Do. in the Carnatic	3,16,801	3,04,698	2,94,589
Do. in Tanjore	79,273	69,734	67,692
Do. in ceded and conquered Provinces	1,03,808	98,686	1,23,214
Pagodas	9,10,218	8,40,012	8,90,826

respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.
	Pagodas.	*Pagodas.*	*Pagodas.*
Mint charges	54,810	71,347	62,713
Post office charges	63,944	65,461	66,811
Charges of the civil establishments	6,61,224	6,90,109	7,15,333
Stamp office charges	24,801	25,020	35,291
Total civil	8,04,779	8,51,937	8,80,148
Judicial charges; *viz.* supreme court of judicature, and law charges	1,00,859	1,05,369	1,10,750
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah courts, and police	(a)4,99,212	4,62,488	4,79,710 *
Total judicial (ancient possessions)	6,00,071	5,67,857	5,90,460
Charges collecting the customs in ancient possessions	(b)1,74,395	1,57,394	85,411
Do. do. revenues in do.	6,54,364	5,76,110	5,44,377
Carnatic; charges collecting the revenues and customs, judicial, &c. charges	11,72,740	11,68,837	10,47,725
Tanjore do. do. do.	4,43,306	4,25,924	4,47,950
Ceded and conquered provinces do.	7,53,931	7,93,772	7,76,191
Countries ceded by the Nizam do.	2,27,802	2,66,537	2,66,584
Salt: advances and charges in ancient possessions	(c)1,14,906	1,00,724	1,00,733
Military charges	83,28,119	73,77,797	78,56,824
Buildings and fortifications	2,05,273	3,59,255	1,21,172
Marine charges	34,294	36,337	31,498
Redemption of Peshcush by resident at Hydrabad	...	...	30,03,003
Total charges ..... Pagodas	1,35,13,980	1,26,82,481	1,57,52,076
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda ..... £ Stg.	5,405,592	5,072,992	6,300,850
Deduct revenues	...	...	5,498,765
Net charges £	...	...	*802,065
(a) Judicial charges, as above	4,99,212	4,62,488	4,79,710
Do. in the Carnatic	1,43,810	1,04,641	1,05,677
Do. in the ceded and conquered provinces	1,23,481	1,09,327	91,199
Do. in the countries ceded by the Nizam	82,637	88,237	92,079
Pagodas	8,49,140	7,64,693	7,68,665
(b) Charges collecting the customs, as above	1,74,395	1,57,394	85,411
Do. in the Carnatic	39,439	32,036	10,562
Do. in Tanjore	9,749	9,652	4,186
Do. in the ceded and conquered provinces	60,484	1,09,575	66,686
Do. in the countries ceded by the Nizam	12,593	5,917	5,214
Pagodas	2,96,660	3,14,574	1,72,059
(c) Salt: advances and charges, as above	1,14,906	1,00,724	1,00,733
Do. in the Carnatic	91,207	87,590	78,961
Do. in Tanjore	13,489	12,383	18,505
Do. in the ceded and conquered provinces	54,087	42,773	48,037
Pagodas	2,73,689	2,43,470	2,46,236

* This Excess of Charge arises from the annual Peshcush, amounting to 6,30,630 Rupees, having been finally redeemed by the payment to his Highness the Nizam of 1,05,10,510 Rupees.

An Account of the Revenues and Charges of Bombay, under the

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint duties	41,104	20,663	44,273
Post-office collections	86,970	95,631	1,00,028
Stamp duties	1,79,026	1,66,991	1,59,984
Judicial fees, fines, &c.	(a) 8,033	75,385	72,746
Opium, sale of, including Malwah Opium consigned to Bengal	33,89,333	1,03,00,315	47,11,749
Farms, and licences of exclusive privilege	(b) 6,85,836	6,56,967	6,64,223
Customs of ancient possessions	(c) 10,28,624	13,47,556	13,56,339
Land revenues of do.	14,70,608	11,54,473	14,67,185
Land revenues, customs, judicial fees, &c. of provinces ceded by the Guicower	32,23,488	32,00,739	31,34,354
Do. do. do. of provinces ceded by, and conquered from the Mahrattas	1,48,95,251	1,26,55,234	1,28,77,267
Marine; receipts for hire of docks, mooring chains, &c.	3,76,090	1,29,376	2,15,177
Total revenues ..... Rs.	2,53,84,363	2,98,03,330	2,48,03,325
Or, at 2s. 3d. the rupee ..... £	2,855,740	3,352,875	2,790,374
(a) Judicial fees, fines, &c. as above	8,033	75,385	72,746
Do. do. Guicowar	4,721	7,087	5,040
Do. do. Mahrattas	36,044	49,239	63,870
Total judicial ..... Rs.	48,798	1,31,711	141,656
(b) Customs, as above	10,28,624	13,47,556	13,56,339
Do. Guicowar	3,35,952	4,75,554	3,58,554
Do. Mahrattas	20,69,133	13,50,738	12,54,323
Total customs ..... Rs.	34,33,709	31,73,848	29,69,216
(c) Farms and licences, &c. as above	6,85,836	6,56,967	6,64,223
Do. do. Guicowar	1,03,887	1,29,601	1,42,362
Do. do. Mahrattas	13,78,188	12,59,420	13,20,077
Total farms and licences ..... Rs.	21,67,911	20,45,988	21,26,662

respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint charges	20,472	38,024	27,983
Post-office charges	1,30,698	1,28,355	1,16,632
Charges of the civil establishment	27,12,670	27,55,284	29,80,681
Total ....Rs.	28,63,840	29,21,663	31,25,296
Judicial charges of the ancient possessions, viz. recorder's court and law charges	1,71,765	2,68,645	2,94,491
Charges of the Suddah and Zillah courts and police	(a) 2,93,768	2,95,962	3,15,533
Total judicial ....Rs.	4,65,533	5,64,607	6,10,024
Charges collecting customs of ancient possessions	(b) 1,19,904	1,83,004	1,94,004
Do. revenues of do.	4,25,667	4,87,825	5,03,997
Provinces ceded by the Guicowar; charges collecting the revenues and customs; judicial, &c. charges	7,72,228	8,29,784	8,81,950
Provinces ceded by and conquered from the Mahrattas, do. do. do. do.	51,96,750	50,40,107	50,29,716
Opium; advances for the purchase of, and charges	41,99,741	1,06,18,007	22,09,787
Military charges	1,62,95,023	1,50,53,522	1,41,72,231
Buildings and fortifications	7,35,449	10,98,901	14,62,758
Marine charges	10,13,820	8,77,748	12,11,925
Total charges...R.	3,20,87,955	3,76,75,168	6,94,01,688
Or, at 2s. 3d. the rupee ....£	3,609,894	4,238,456	2,307,690
Deduct revenues....£	2,855,740	3,352,875	2,790,374
Net charges....£	7,54,154	885,581	517,316
(a) Judicial charges, as above	2,93,768	2,95,962	3,15,533
Do. Guicowar	2,90,353	2,88,166	2,80,479
Do. Mahrattas	11,52,780	9,00,361	9,24,640
Total judicial ....Rs.	17,36,901	14,84,489	15,20,652
(b) Customs: charges as above	1,19,904	1,83,004	1,94,004
Do. Guicowar	37,226	46,098	27,051
Do. Mahrattas	2,18,893	1,47,186	1,53,341
Total customs....Rs.	3,76,023	3,76,288	3,74,396

An Account of the Revenues and Charges of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, and St. Helena, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.
BENCOOLEN, INCLUDING SINGAPORE.	Curr^{t} Rupees.	Curr^{t} Rupees.	Curr^{t} Rupees.
Civil Charges	6,31,833	7,78,497	6,31,913
Military Charges	61,030	*1,51,333	*2,17,315
Buildings and Fortifications	47,232	34,954	35,444
Total charges	7,40,095	9,64,784	8,84,672
Deduct Revenues arising from the opium and spirit farms, and customs	81,775	66,906	58,051
Net charges.....C^{t}. R^{s}.	658,320	8,97,878	8,26,621
Expense of Detachments, not included above	2,68,470	1,01,594	1,16,118
C$_{t}$. R^{s}.	9,26,790	9,99,472	9,42,739
Or, at 2s. the C^{t}. R^{s}.	92,679	99,947	94,274
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Civil charges	275,735	289,440	327,045
Military charges	51,018	53,556	57,913
Buildings and fortifications	17,004	12,834	8,252
Total charges	343,757	355,830	393,210
Deduct Land revenues and customs	166,639	176,305	143,824
Net charges	177,118	179,525	249,386
Expense of detachments, not included above	92,947	96,138	96,656
Dollars	270,065	275,663	346,042
Or, at 5s. the dollar.....£	67,516	68,916	86,510
SAINT HELENA.	£	£	£
Civil charges	47,314	29,475	35,122
Military charges	157,527	87,083	77,581
Buildings and fortifications	5,242	5,395	3,494
Total charges	210,083	121,953	116,197
Deduct Revenues arising from rents, licences, and tonnage duty	2,045	1,860	3,929
Net charges.....£	208,038	120,093	112,268

* Includes the expense of the Bencoolen local corps, the same not being taken in the Bengal military charges.

GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the actual Revenues and Charges of *India*, for Three Years, according to the latest advices: with the Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year; showing the Net Revenue, the Amount paid for Interest on Debts, and the remaining Surplus Revenue or Surplus Charge.

	REVENUES.				CHARGES.				(a) NET REVENUE, OR NET CHARGE.			
	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	Estimate. 1824-25.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	Estimate. 1824-25.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	Estimate. 1824-25.
	£	£	£	£	£.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	13,340,502	14,128,970	12,914,570	13,420,620	8,540,182	8,909,165	9,648,290	10,881,138	4,800,320	5,219,805	3,266,280	2,539,482
Fort St. George	5,557,129	5,585,210	5,498,765	5,241,050	5,405,592	5,072,992	6,300,830	5,675,532	151,537	512,218	802,065*	434,482*
Bombay	2,855,740	3,352,875	2,790,374	1,823,276	3,609,894	4,238,456	3,307,690	3,016,687	754,154*	885,581*	517,316*	1,193,411*
Bencoolen	8,177	6,691	5,805	3,817	74,009	96,478	88,467	76,481	(b) 65,832*	(b) 89,787*	(b) 82,662*	(b) 72,664*
Prince of Wales Island	41,660	44,076	35,956	40,000	85,939	88,957	98,302	87,980	(b) 44,279*	(b) 44,881*	(b) 62,346*	(b) 47,980*
Total	21,803,208	23,117,822	21,245,470	20,528,763	17,715,616	18,406,048	19,443,579	19,737,818	4,087,582	4,711,774	1,801,891	790,945
Interest on debts:												
Bengal									1,809,300	1,472,183	1,416,090	1,202,688
Fort St. George									104,797	166,995	169,775	211,285
Bombay									18,535	9,961	16,353	16,875
Bencoolen									203	244	431	539
Prince of Wales Island									...	...	..	...
Total Interest									1,932,825	1,649,383	1,602,649	1,431,387
Net revenues, after paying interest on debts									2,154,757	3,062,391	199,242	...
Net Charge ditto									...	...	...	640,442*
Expense of St. Helena									(c) 208,038	120,093	112,268	109,449*
Net surplus revenue in India									1,946,719	2,942,298	86,974	...
Net surplus charge in India									...	...	...	749,891

(a) The figures without stars shew the net revenue; the figures with stars the net charge.
(b) Exclusive of the expense of detachments, the same being charged in the Bengal accounts.
(c) This sum includes the charge incurred on account of his majesty's government, *settled* by Act of 3d Geo. IV. c. 93.

An Account of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in *Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen,* and *Prince of Wales Island;* also an Account of the Factory Charges at *Canton,* for three Years; according to the latest Advices:—with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	Per Estimate. 1824-25.
BENGAL.				
Charges at the presidency, and subordinates { Ct Rs.....	18,16,893	19,20,488	16,94,563	18,10,612
At 2s. the Current Rupee .....£	181,689	192,049	169,457	181,060
MADRAS.				
Charges at the presidency, and subordinates { Pagodas.....	1,03,050	76,012	36,423	37,143
At 8s. the Pagoda .....£	41,220	30,404	14,569	14,857
BOMBAY.				
Charges at the presidency, and subordinates { Rupees.....	2,05,722	2,25,716	2,79,097	2,47,226
At 2s. 3d. the Rupee .....£	23,144	25,393	31,398	27,813
BENCOOLEN.				
Charges at the residency { Ct Rs.....	25,956	27,882	51,493	33,801
At 2s. the Current Rupee .....£	2,595	2,788	5,149	3,380
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.				
Charges at the Presidency { Dollars.....	5,446	5,487	5,005	5,576
At 5s. the Dollar.....£	1,362	1,372	1,251	1,394
CANTON.				
Charges at the Factory { Tales.....	179,311	174,241	183,366	198,820
At 6s. 8d. the Tale .....£	59,770	58,080	61,122	66,273
Total.....£ Stg.	309,780	310,086	282,946	294,777

An Account of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of *Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay,* and at *Bencoolen* and *Prince of Wales Island,* for Sales of Import Goods, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices;—with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	Per Estimate. 1824-25.
BENGAL { Ct. Rupees...	34,36,034	33,64,590	31,62,595	33,21,073
At 2s. the Current Rupee...£	343,603	336,459	316,260	332,107
MADRAS { Pagodas...	1,30,036	1,59,276	1,25,611	1,22,857
At 8s. the Pagoda.....£	52,014	63,710	50,244	49,143
BOMBAY { Rupees...	22,71,593	16,33,451	13,28,921	11,60,600
At 2s. 3d. the Rupee.....	255,554	183,763	149,504	130,567
BENCOOLEN { Current Rupees...	4,52,757	3,08,062	1,77,152	1,83,114
At 2s. the Ct. Rupee.....	45,276	30,806	17,715	18,311
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND { Dollars...	3,920	5,426	1,910	5,000
At 5s. the Dollar .....£	980	1,356	477	1,250
Total.....£ Stg.	697,427	616,094	534,200	531,378

An Account of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased by the East India Company in *India*, and shipped for Europe, for three Years; according to the latest Advices.

	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.
BENGAL — Current Rupees	1,10,80,963	1,33,05,792	1,05,42,835
BENGAL — At 2s. the Current Rupee £	1,108,096	1,330,579	1,054,283
MADRAS — Pagodas	3,64,889	2,68,988	2,66,292
MADRAS — At 8s. the Pagoda £	145,956	107,595	106,518
BOMBAY — Bombay Rupees	...	...	1,30,387
BOMBAY — At 2s. 3d. the Rupee £	...	...	14,669
FORT MARLBRO' — Current Rupees	1,08,012	2,18,294	1,52,616
FORT MARLBRO' — At 2s. the Current Rupee £	10,801	21,829	15,262
Total. ...£ Sts.	1,264,853	1,460,003	1,190,732

An Account of the Exports and Imports of the Port of Singapore, for the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824:—Also, an Account of the Amount of Tonnage in each Year, distinguishing the Country to which it belongs.

An Account of the Value of the Exports and Imports of the Port of Singapore, for the Year 1822.

	Spanish Dollars.	
EXPORTS.		
By square-rigged vessels	2,044,872	
By native vessels	1,127,461	
		3,172,332
IMPORTS.		
By square-rigged vessels	2,597,975	
By native vessels	1,082,231	
		3,680,206
Total amount of imports and exports in Spanish dollars		6,854,538

There are no documents in the East India House, from which a Statement of the Value of the Exports and Imports of the Port of Singapore, for the Years 1823 and 1824, can be prepared.

An Account of the Amount of Tonnage which imported at, and exported from, the Port of Singapore, in the Year 1822.

	Tons.	
IMPORTS.		
139 square-rigged vessels	51,076	
1,454 native vessels	15,892	
		66,968
EXPORTS.		
133 square-rigged vessels	48,037	
1,600 native vessels	15,654	
		63,661
Total imports and exports		130,629

There are no Documents in the East India House, from which it would be possible to state with precision the Countries to which the Vessels mentioned in the above Account belonged; nor are there any Documents from which a Statement could be prepared of the Tonnage which imported at, and exported from, the Port of Singapore, in the Years 1823 and 1824.

EAST INDIA HALF PAY.

An Account of the several Sums which will become payable, between 5th April, 1826, and 5th April, 1827, by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, towards the expense of Half-pay, Pensions, and Allowances to his Majesty's Forces serving in India; in pursuance of Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71.—[Commons, 14.]

		£
5th April.....	1826	15,000
5th July	1826	15,000
10th October ...	1826	15,000
5th January.....	1827	15,000
		£ 60,000

THE ISLAND OF SHAPUREE.

Letter from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 23d December, 1825.—[Commons, 340.]

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

We have now the honour to reply to your despatch, dated 8th June last, stating your wish to be put in possession of the fullest evidence of the British right of sovereignty over the Island of Shapuree.

2. On the receipt of the above despatch, we addressed the letters, referred to in the margin, to the magistrate of Chittagong and Board of Revenue, requiring them to furnish the most full information which could be traced on their records, relative to the points therein comprised.

3. The letter and enclosures received from the acting magistrate, Mr. Blackburn, in reply, contain nothing material. Should the reference which Mr. Blackburn states himself to have made to the sub-commissioner in Arracan, produce any additional information, we shall not fail to transmit it without delay.

4. The reply from the secretary to the Board of Revenue, inclosing a letter from the acting collector of Chittagong, with several original documents, will of course attract the special attention of your honourable court.

5. From those papers you will perceive, that the first recorded measurement of Shapuree Deep was made by the British officers in 1801, A. D. at which time it was considered to form a part of the revenue division called Mouza Tek Naaf. In 1802, it was included in a lease granted to Kishen Dass Canoongo, a landholder of wealth and influence, who, it appears, intended to clear and cultivate it, but failed to perform his engagement.

6. In 1805, A. D. when Mr. R. Hunter was deputed to survey and measure the southern parts of the district, Tek Naaf and Shapuree were found in the possession of two refugee Mug chiefs, who asserted their right to the whole, on the grounds of a sunnud granted to their father in 1790, A. D. by Mr. Bird, the collector of the district; their names were accordingly entered as Dakhilkars, *i. e.* parties in actual possession, and the lands as a khass mehal, or an estate in the immediate charge of the officers of government. With respect to the above sunnud, your honourable court will not fail to remark, that it carries back the evidence of our title and occupation to a remote period, and must be considered to strengthen considerably the chain of direct proof on the side of the British government. Your honourable court will perceive, that some doubts attach to the *Jureeb Chettahs*, or detailed measuremcnt papers, now produced as the records of Mr. Hunter's time, from the circumstance of Mr. Patterson's signature being attached to them, instead of that of the former gentleman. The remarks made by Mr. Hunter himself, now secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the memorandum accompanying, will of course attract your notice. We may observe, that the chettahs in question differ only from those of 1801, A. D. and subsequent papers, in describing the island as of greater dimensions than the other measurements yield.

7. Mouza Tek Naaf, including Shapuree, was measured for the third time in 1819, A. D. under the superintendence of a commissioner, Mr. C. Mackenzie, and the island was recorded in the following manner:—"Shapuree Deep, in 1162, the property of government (*i. e.* a khass mehal), now appertaining to the talook of Kishen Dass Canoongo, and in the possession of Askur Shikdar, his itmamdar."

8. The details regarding these several measurements will be found in the proper place; a memorandum accompanies also, drawn up by the Persian secretary, in explanation of the sunnud, dated 1790, and correcting an error which appears in the translations of the chettahs. For the more complete satisfaction of your honourable court, we have annexed copies of the extracts from the records of the Chittagong collectorship, in the native languages.

9. As to the extent of the island, and the amount of any revenue which the East India Company may have derived from it, your honourable court will find, that although included in leases granted to the local zemindars with a view to its being brought into cultivation; and although partial attempts have been made to clear it, the place has hitherto remained uncultivated, and wholly unproductive of public revenue. The extent of the island is differently stated in the accounts of the different measurements, those having been, it is presumed, rough estimates, and not actual surveys. In 1801, A. D. the square surface is entered at kahuns or cawns, 474, or about 20 English acres; in 1815, at 4700 ditto, or Eng-

lish acres, 202; and, in 1819, at 705, or acres 30. The proportions of chilla, or cleared land, in the two first measurements, are exhibited respectively at 9 k. and 482 ditto. In the third measurement, c. k. 13. 1. are entered as haselat or productive, meaning probably as pasturage ground.

10. We have only further to state on this part of the subject, that having referred to the map mentioned in the ninth paragraph of Mr. Phillips' letter, we find that it does not throw any light on the question under discussion.

11. Previously to concluding this despatch, we cannot resist expressing our confident persuasion that the various reports which have been submitted to the secret committee relative to the origin, early events, and true causes of the present war, will have satisfied your honourable court that the government of Ava was determined, sooner or later, to prosecute its extravagant pretensions to the possession of our eastern districts, at the known hazard of a rupture with the British power; and that, under the combination of circumstances and position of affairs, which arose out of the Burmese aggressions and hostile demonstrations in 1823-24, on the side both of Chittagong and Syltet, recourse to arms could not have been avoided on our part, without exposing our honour, our interests, and the lives and properties of our subjects, to the most serious, perhaps irreparable, injury.

12. The proceedings of the Burmese in Assam had materially altered the relative position of the two powers, and placed the former, as they well knew and often boasted, in a situation the most favourable for making a sudden descent into our territories along the Berhampooter. The establishment of their authority in that country had been from the beginning received with just alarm by the civil commissioner, Mr. D. Scott, (one of the most upright and intelligent of your servants), who, well aware of the grasping, restless, and ambitious spirit which actuated the Burmese councils, distinctly foresaw and pointed out the danger threatening the whole line of our eastern frontier from the change of masters, which the principality of Assam had experienced. It is worthy of remark, that in the early stage of our disputes, the Burmese chiefs in Assam declared, that, in 1822, Mengee Maha Silwa, at the head of an army of 20,000 men, deliberately meditated the plunder of Gowalpareh and the adjacent country, where no British force could possibly be assembled adequate to check his progress, and they made it matter of reproach against the English, that, notwithstanding the forbearance shown by them on that occasion, we were assembling troops to oppose their designs upon Cachar and Jyntia.

13. On the side of Chittagong, the Burmese were acting systematically upon a plan of slow and gradual encroachment in prosecution of their favourite object of acquiring a footing in Bengal, after they had conquered all the intervening petty states, fully prepared to come to issue with us whenever we should make a stand to repel their advances. The seizure and detention of the commissariat elephant hunters during two successive years, whilst engaged in the prosecution of a most important branch of the public duties of that department, near Ramoo and Gurgunnea; and the insolent bearing and language assumed on those, as on many former occasions, by the Aracan authorities, in their communications with the local British officers, formed in themselves no light grievances. With respect to Shapuree, lying, as it does, indisputably and undisputed, on the British side of the main channel of the Naaf, that island, independent of the written evidence forthcoming on the public records, was *primâ facie*, from its position, a portion of the honourable Company's territory; and it behoved the Burmese, under such circumstances, to prove their title to the place by some testimony more valid and convincing than mere assertion. We were in possession of the ground on which a party of our Sipahees had been posted; it had always been considered by us and by the Mugs to form a portion of our dominions, at least since 1790, A.D. We possessed written and recorded testimony on our side of a conclusive nature; and further, we invited investigation, and were ever ready to enter into fair and amicable discussion. The Burmese, on the contrary, never offered or pretended to produce an atom of proof; and it is worthy of remark, that they rested their claim to the island of Shapuree mainly on the same ground that they asserted a title to Ramoo, Chittagong, Dacca, and the eastern districts of Bengal, *viz.* that the whole once belonged to the Mug Raja of Arracan, "whose pagodas and chowkees were there*." It is true that the Raja Tooroo Wyn deputed a messenger to the presidency in August 1823, with a letter to the governor-general, demanding, in peremptory and menacing language, the removal of the British guard from Shapuree; but, without waiting even to learn the result of his remonstrance, he proceeded, in less than a month afterwards, to carry his threats of applying force into execution, under the express orders, as was carefully promulgated, of his sovereign, the king of Ava.

14. It is now well known from the European residents at Rangoon, as well as from the later despatches of Sir Archibald Campbell, that at an early period of our discussions with the local Burmese officers, a powerful party at the court of Ummerapura, headed by the Maha Bundoola, seized that opportunity of strongly urging the king to assemble an army for the purpose of enforcing his visionary claims on the eastern district of Ben-

* Note.—The Viceroy of Pegue, in his letter written by order of the government of Ava, and recorded as follows, Sect. 1824, Dept. Con. 19th March, No. 30, says, "Chittagong, Ramoo, and Bengal, form part of the four great cities of Arracan. *Shein Mabu* (Shapuree) is annexed to the four great cities," &c. &c.

gal, and that the most extensive preparations were making in Ava for a war of conquest and aggression during some months previous to the actual rupture between the two states. The formidable Burman army, which afterwards invaded Chittagong, was assembled to overrun the southern districts; whilst the combined forces from Assam and Munnipore, after establishing themselves securely in Cachar and Jynta, were prepared to lay waste the districts of Sylhet and Tipperah. Threatened as we were simultaneously at so many and such vulnerable points, by the hostile demonstration and arrogant pretensions of a government proverbial for its ignorance, barbarism, and untractableness, which had refused to listen to our *petitions*, as it insolently termed the solemn remonstrances of the Governor-General in Council, and referred us to its victorious generals for an answer, an appeal to arms on our side would, we are persuaded, have been *inevitable and fully* justifiable from the necessity of the case, even had our right to the island of Shapuree been far less clear and substantial than is undoubtedly the fact. Had we resolved to pursue a temporizing policy under such circumstances, we must, most unwisely, and with serious loss of reputation in the eyes of all India, have tamely submitted to aggression and insult, thus augmenting the insolence and audacity of the Burman nation; and we should assuredly have been compelled to appeal to arms in the end, and at a time when we might have been engaged in other quarters, and the plans and measures of our opponent would at all events have been more matured.

15. It is well worth while to consider a little in detail the immediate and direct sacrifices which we must have made to purchase a temporary and precarious peace, after the conduct pursued by the Burmahs in 1823-24.

16. In the first place, we must have relinquished our claims to the forest land at the back of Ramoo and Gurgunnea, which the Company's elephant hunters had frequented for years, as a part of the British territory, otherwise the opposition made by the Burmese, and the repeated seizure and imprisonment of the servants belonging to one of our public establishments, must necessarily have induced frequent angry and irritating remonstrances on our part, quite incompatible with the permanent maintenance of friendly relations.

Secondly, We must have tamely abandoned our right to an island which, however inconsiderable in size and actually unproductive, had nevertheless been often the subject of notice on the public proceedings, and stood recorded as a portion of the British territory.

Thirdly, We must have patiently endured the insult and wrong offered to us in the attack and slaughter of a party of the Company's troops, stationed on Shapuree, no less to preserve that which we considered and had declared to be our undoubted right, than to protect our peaceable subjects, in the vicinity, from murder and plunder.

Fourthly, We must have witnessed, in passive silence, the passage of the Burmese across the natural mountain barrier, which so distinctly separates the two empires, and their intrusion into the plains of Bengal; their subjugation of Cachar, a country, in its population, language, institutions, and geographical position, essentially a part of Bengal, and the legitimate Rajah of which then actually resided under our protection; and also the establishment of their authority in Jyntia, another petty chiefship, which had long been intimately connected with, and was essentially a dependent of, the British government.

Finally, We must have tolerated, without the slightest resistance, their occupation of a position which placed the richest part of the district of Sylhet and the Sudder station itself completely at their mercy, in the then state of our military force which gave them the command of the Soorma, as well as of the Berhampooter rivers; and which, whatever number of troops we might have collected for our defence, would infallibly have led to heavy loss of revenue, the serious interruption of cultivation, and the permanent flight of many of our Ryots from their homes, through the dread universally inspired by the proximity of that sanguinary, barbarous, and unpitying race.*. Is it to be believed, when the peculiar character of the government and people of Ava, and the nature of their pretensions on our eastern districts, are duly weighed, that in such a state of irritating, and, to our subjects, alarming contact, or rather collision, we could have much longer delayed to draw the sword in self-defence, whatever extent of petty outrage and encroachment we might have resolved to tolerate, in the vain hope of avoiding the necessity of war? And, if by the intrusion of this arrogant and untractable race beyond the limits which nature had placed between us, we were forced into a relative position, which rendered any long maintenance of peaceful relations not only precarious, but in truth impracticable, was there any thing at the time in the political aspect of affairs in India, or the condition of our power and resources, which could have required or justified our overlooking a succession of positive, though perhaps, separately considered, trifling acts of insult and aggression, in the idle speculation that, by recourse to temporary expedients, we might avert the evil that inevitably threatened us, sooner or later? We confidently answer in the negative. And, when we reflect on the state of affairs, brought about as above, by the acts and conduct of the enemy, and not by any seeking of our's, we deliberately and conscientiously affirm, notwithstanding all the embarrassment and suffering

* Note.—No language can exaggerate the ferocious cruelties inflicted by the Burmahs on the people of Assam, Munipoor, and Cachar. It was, in fact, their constant practice to sweep away a large part of the population of all the conquered countries into endless irredeemable banishment and slavery in their own land; and that, too, under circumstances often of the most revolting barbarity.

which have been produced by the war, and to which none can be more painfully alive than ourselves, that we should have unworthily sacrificed the high interests committed to our charge, if we had longer deferred the declaration and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against the state of Ava.

17. The period selected for the declaration of war, and the measure of sending an expedition to Rangoon, have been made the theme of frequent censure, as if in reality any option had been left us in those respects. On these points we beg leave to trouble your honourable Court with a few remarks.

18. The accounts which we had received previous to the month of March 1824, had distinctly apprized us that a powerful Burmese army was collecting at Arracan; and we judged, moreover, from the obstinate character of the people, that there was little chance of their relinquishing their designs on the Cachar side, although in the first instance repulsed. At the same time we knew too well, how utterly vain and futile would be any plan for protecting Chittagong, Tipperah, and Sylhet, during the approaching hot weather and rains, by any amount of force which we could have ventured to station in their noxious and pestilential swamps and jungles. We felt convinced, therefore, that our only prospect of drawing off the Burmese from the project of invasion, which we believed them to meditate at that particular season, as the fittest for their purpose, and compelling them to direct their attention to the defence of their own territory, was the equipment of a powerful expedition to seize and hold temporarily their principal sea port, the second town of their empire, whence at the same time we might hope to teach an impressive and salutary lesson of our power and resources. Our success in the first of the above objects, if not complete, was at least very considerable, so much so, that we conscientiously believe the Rangoon expedition to have saved the Chittagong district from premeditated devastation and ruin, if indeed it did not ward off still more extensive and alarming mischiefs. We are firmly and deeply persuaded, that the invasion of Chittagong was no consequence of our proclamation of war, the official promulgation of which, in all probability, was utterly unknown to the Burmahs. A large force had been for months concentrating in Arracan, by the different routes leading from Ava, under the Maha Bundoola, fully bent on invading the British territory, with the views and motives already explained in preceding paragraphs. Scarcely had the Bundoola crossed the Naaf, when the first reports reached himself of the appearance of a British armament in the Irawuddi, and at the moment when the small and inadequate force, injudiciously left without support at Ramoo, was overpowered and destroyed, the fall of Rangoon became fully known in the Burman camp. The above news was rapidly followed by accounts of our conquest of Cheduba and Negrais. It was this intelligence that paralyzed the movements of the Bundoola's really formidable army, which induced him to remain at Ramoo, until he should learn the pleasure of his master the King of Ava, (into whose imagination and calculations it had never previously entered for a moment, that we should dare to attack a principal town of his dominions) and which finally caused his precipitate retreat to Ava, when the repeated successes of the British arms in the vicinity of Rangoon, began to give to the Burmese a juster notion of the character of their foe. The force of the enemy in Cachar would, we are fully satisfied, have been similarly withdrawn, had not the state of the country rendered their retreat physically impossible, earlier than the month of October.

19. With respect to the second object; although the results have failed to equal our anxious and not unreasonable hopes, we must ever maintain that the formation of an armament against Rangoon, and the coasts of Arracan and Tenasserim, was in fact the only measure which could have been adopted, calculated to make an early and decided impression on our enemy, and to inspire him with a just sense of our power and resources. It was fair also to speculate, as we did, that such a measure, combined with the liberal and moderate terms of accommodation which we simultaneously offered to the court of Ava, would have brought that government to reason, and induced it to terminate a contest, which, it would then see, could not be prolonged without infinite cost and suffering to the Burmese nation at all events, however their invaders might fare.

20. Regarding the season of the year at which the expedition was equipped, besides the reasons above advanced for dispatching it as early as possible after it became evident that hostilities, and the exposure of our territories to hostile invasion, could not be avoided nor otherwise provided against, we beg to observe, that we had received no information which could lead us to believe the climate of Rangoon at all peculiarly unhealthy during the rains; and we now feel ourselves fully justified in asserting, from the experience of the season of 1825, that it is really not so. The very extensive and melancholy sickness which prevailed in Sir Archibald Campbell's army, from July to November 1824, had its first origin in an epidemic fever, of a casual, not local character, which visited Rangoon in the month of June, as it did Calcutta. We may remark incidentally, that precisely the same fever has this season raged in Upper India. The effects of the above epidemic, of course, impaired the health of the men generally, and rendered hundreds who would otherwise have escaped, wholly unable to stand the severe service and privations which ensued. The want of fresh meat and other wholesome food, in itself sufficient to have produced extensive sickness, infinitely aggravated the evil, and this was to be ascribed mainly to the entire desertion of the place by its inhabitants, an event which could not have been anticipated. Under a happier combination of circumstances,

equally beyond our controul or calculation, we have no hesitation in saying, that the expedition to Rangoon would have not only produced, as it actually has done, much of the good we anticipated, but would have been unattended with any of those painful and melancholy features in the situation of the army, which cast so deep a gloom over the early stages and operations of the war.

21. It would lead to too great detail, if we proceeded to point out all the other considerations which induced us to fit out the expedition during the south west monsoon. The main part of the force was of necessity to be collected on the coast, where, during the first two months of the favourable season, viz. from 15th of October to 15th December, ships cannot with safety ply. Any great delay in dispatching the armament would have given the enemy time to prepare for defence, and obstruct the passage of the river, whilst we should thereby have sacrificed the object contemplated of making an early move upon the capital, and should, in effect, have had to contend with the whole Burmese force, at a much later period of the year. Thus, the first cold season would have passed away without our being enabled to advance to Poonie, and the ensuing season of the hot weather and rains would still have overtaken our army at Rangoon, and have entailed all those hardships to which we are accused of wantonly exposing our gallant troops, by dispatching the expedition in April and May.

22. Your honourable court will, we trust, pardon the digression we have fallen into, in submitting the above general observations, on this the first occasion of our addressing you relative to the Burmah war; and should we happily succeed thereby in placing before you, in their real and just light, any of those points which have been so studiously assailed and misrepresented in the periodical publications of England, the object which we proposed to ourselves in entering upon them will be most fully and satisfactorily answered.

23. It may be proper to add, that such of the members of the present government as were not parties to the transactions above referred to, will not of course, by their signatures to this letter, be understood to express their personal knowledge of all the facts therein mentioned, or their original concurrence, in measures which, at the time of their adoption, were not made known to them. But they have no hesitation in recording their unqualified acquiescence in the general views of policy which have been stated, with the sanction of the right honourable the Governor General, in this despatch.

We have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful humble Servants,
AMHERST.
Fort William, J. H. HARINGTON.
23*d December*, 1825. W. B. BAYLEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Copies of PAPERS *relating to the Conduct of Magistrates in New South Wales, in directing the infliction of Punishments upon Prisoners in that Colony.* —[COMMONS, 277.]

THE Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lord the King, present to the court of quarter-sessions assembled at Paramatta, in and for that town and surrounding districts, the 15th day of August 1825,—That in pursuance of their important duties, they visited his majesty's gaol, together with the public buildings and situations in the vicinity of the towns.

The Grand Jurors present, That on visiting the gaol, they found it much improved as to its internal state, since their last visitation; the number of prisoners comparatively few, and those generally awaiting trial before the present sessions.

The interior of the building has been recently whitewashed, but has received no substantial repairs since the last sessions. On returning to the lodge, the Grand Jurors inspected the books and records of punishments, and have to present, that they there found warrants or orders for punishments of a nature which called for an inquiry, as had been represented to them. These were thirty in number; the nature of which will be shown in the following presentation. The Grand Jurors found a warrant or order, dated March 31st, 1823, thus worded:

"Henry Bayne, attached to the Domain party, "sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes every "morning, until he tells where the money and "property is, stolen from the house of William "Jaynes, at Paramatta, by him."

(Signed) "H. G. DOUGLASS, J. P."

Upon which warrant or order they find that Henry Bayne was flogged five mornings successively; when, being taken before the magistrates on the sixth day, he was ordered to be again flogged. On Monday the 7th April 1823, the punishment was then repeated, when he received twenty-five lashes. That on the 18th of May following, he (having persisted in his innocence) was brought up before the magistrates, Dr. Douglass, Dr. Macleod, and William Lawson, Esq. and was further punished by a sentence of transportation to Port Macquarrie for twelve months.

The Grand Jury further present, That the first part of his punishment was to compel confession from the said Henry Bayne; and that it appears by the records of the magistrates that one witness only (Ellen Murphy) appeared against him, and her testimony merely attached suspicion, no property being traced to him.

The Grand Jurors present, That they found a warrant or order bearing date 26th April 1823, in the following words:—"Richard Johnson, "attached to the Government dairy, sentenced "to receive twenty-five lashes every morning, "until he tells where he got a pair of blue trow-

" sers from, being part of a robbery committed " at the garden house, on the government do- " main, Parramatta.

(Signed) " H. G. Douglass, J. P.
" Wm. Lawson, J. P.
" Don Macleod, J. P."

They further present, That in consequence of the punishment above directed being inflicted every second morning, the said Johnson accused John Wright.

After which there appears a warrant or order in words as follows, and dated the 18th May 1823:—

" John Wright, attached to Mr. Kenny's " party, sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes " every second morning, until he tells where he " got a pair of blue trowsers from, stolen from " the garden-house on the Government domain, " being part of an extensive robbery committed " there.

(Signed) " D. Macleod, J. P."

The Grand Jurors further present, That the said John Wright was in consequence flogged every second morning, by twenty-five lashes on the back, for the purpose of extorting confession, as to the disposal of the other property stolen from the dairy house, as before stated. The Grand Jury further find, the prisoner Wright was then transported to Port Macquarrie for five years, by a warrant dated 31st May, 1823.

(Signed) H. G. Douglass, J. P.

The Grand Jurors present, That they found a warrant or order, dated the 5th April 1823, to the following effect: " John M'Clutchy, attached " to Mr. Wentworth's clearing party, sentenced " to receive twenty-five lashes every morning, " until he tells who has harboured him during " the fourteen days he has been absent from the " gang.

(Signed) " Don Macleod, J. P."

They further present, That in consequence of this punishment being thus ordered, and on it being once inflicted, he accused two persons, who were brought by summons from Windsor, to be confronted with the prisoner, when he declared he had accused them to save his own flesh; whereupon these persons were discharged.

The Grand Jury present, That four out of the thirty warrants or orders, are limited to the infliction of one hundred lashes only, at the rate of twenty-five lashes every second morning, and that the remainder of these warrants are without limit, neither can the Grand Jury find any record of the extent to which these punishments may have been carried. The dates of these warrants or orders, run from 7th December 1822 to 13 December 1824, and are signed either by Dr. Douglass, Dr. Macleod, William Lawson, Esq. or Captain Barlow. The latest period to which this mode of punishment has been brought, found by the Grand Jury, is to the 20th September 1824; few such punishments have taken place since December 1823.

The Grand Jury present the above cases, together with those they do not particularly detail, as acts of magisterial authority beyond the law, opposed to the principles of reformation and the interests and welfare of society.

(Signed) H. H. M'Arthur, Foreman.
George Suttor. George Acres.
J. Blaxland. Allan Cunningham.
Rob. Lethbridge. George Druitt.
George Blackett. James Macdougall.
Matthew Pearce. Thomas Macdougall.
James Williamson.

Council Chambers, 27th September, 1825.

May it please Your Excellency,

The Council have taken into their consideration your Excellency's communication, relating to certain prosecutions commenced against three gentlemen in the commission of the peace, residing in the district of Parramatta, for passing indefinite and irregular sentences, and causing punishments to be inflicted contrary to law. Before the Council have ventured to recommend the propriety of legislative interference, or to suggest any specific course to your Excellency, they have deemed it necessary to examine the records and proceedings of the different courts of magistrates in the colony, in order to ascertain whether the practices which have been represented, have been confined to the individual magistrates against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted, or to the magistrates of Parramatta generally; or whether similar practices have been adopted by other courts or by other magistrates; and the Council have thought it would be a convenient form of conveying the result of their inquiries to your Excellency, to report upon the origin and extent of the practice complained of, and to append the cases with explanatory facts, upon which their report is grounded.

The Sydney Court of Magistrates.

It does not appear from the records of the Sydney magistrates, that any punishments have been inflicted at intervals to compel a disclosure, either of stolen property or of parties implicated; but cases very frequently occur in the following form:

The prisoner to be confined in a solitary cell in the gaol, on bread and water, until further orders.

In explanation of this irregular form of sentence, the Council consider it due to the magistrates who have successively filled the bench at Sydney, to observe, that no instances of indefinite punishments have ever, in fact, been carried into execution; and the Council have never heard, nor do they believe, that excess of punishment has ever been charged against the Sydney court of magistrates.

The Parramatta Court of Magistrates.

The records of this court do not appear to have been regularly kept before the year 1815. The first book that has been laid before the Council, commences the 4th day of March in that year. On the 18th day of that month and year, they find the case of Charles Watson, who was charged with stealing three shirts, and appears to have confessed the fact. His sentence is entered in the following form:—

The prisoner is sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes; and if he does not lead to a discovery of the shirts by Saturday next, he is to receive further punishment of fifty lashes.

(Signed) H. H. M'Arthur.

It appears, on the 29th of the same month Charles Watson was again brought up, and his sentence entered in the following manner:—

Not having made the least effort to recover the shirts for the right owner, and having endeavoured to implicate an innocent man, and causing him to be apprehended and brought before the magistrate, when it appeared he was innocent, which is since corroborated by the prisoner's own confession, he, Charles Watson, is sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and work in double irons, till the magistrates may think proper to release him.

This case is signed Hannibal M'Arthur, at the foot of the proceedings of the day.

The next case which the council deem it necessary to report to your Excellency, is that of William Parsons, who was accused of stealing the goods of John Tarleton, part of which had been found on him. The case was heard before Hannibal M'Arthur Esq. and the reverend Samuel Marsden on the 5th April 1825; and the sentence is entered as follows:—

The prisoner Parsons is sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes every Saturday, and also to do his government work until the remainder of the property is returned.

This case is signed by Hannibal M'Arthur only; but at the foot of the proceedings of the following day, it appears from the sentence that was passed in another case, (G. Sutton against W. Bland) and which is signed by the reverend Samuel Marsden, that Mr. Marsden was present at the judgment in the case of Parsons.

The Council have been particular in stating the two foregoing cases, because, from the circumstance of being the first that are to be found in the records of the Parramatta court, they prove the adoption of the principle as early as the year 1815; and from the cases being signed by the magistrates who heard and determined them, they are cleared of any doubt of their authenticity.

There is another case, of Bridget Rook and Margaret Murphy, which appears upon the records of the Parramatta bench, and falls within the same principle as the two last, to which the Council have not deemed it necessary to do more than merely advert.

They have not found any similar case between the years 1815 and 1820, except perhaps the case of Henry Smith, upon which, however, they have not sufficient data to enable them to come to any satisfactory conclusion.

In 1820, the Council have found three cases, which adopt the principle of punishing at intervals, after conviction, to compel a restoration of stolen property, or a disclosure of other persons implicated; to which they beg leave to refer your Excellency in the appendix to their report.

No similar cases have been found by the Council in the year 1821; but in 1822 there are four cases strongly in point with the cases which have been presented, and in the adjudication of which different magistrates have been present.

In 1823, the year in which the three cases occurred, which have been presented as contrary to law, the principle appears to have been more freely adopted, and frequently acted upon. The Council have noticed as many as forty cases in that year, and perhaps some others may be found upon further inquiry. From the year 1823, to the promulgation of the Act of Parliament for creating courts of sessions of New South Wales, the practice appears to have been less frequently resorted to; and since the institution of the regular courts, it has been discontinued altogether.

In explanation, the Council consider it proper to state, that the cases they have consulted have been taken partly from the books of records, partly from the warrants of execution preserved in the gaol or convict barracks. The books of records of latter years are not to be entirely relied on, as they appear to have been made up from the minutes of the clerk, so long after the cases had occurred, that it is probable many errors may be found in them. The warrants of execution which were transmitted at the time, are less liable to error; and the Council have referred to them in all cases where they have had the means of doing so. But, unfortunately, the warrants do not appear to have been preserved in regular files before the year 1822.

As a general corollary from the whole of their inquiries, the Council have no doubt whatever, that the practice complained of was resorted to as early as the records bear date, and has been followed with more or less frequency until the year 1823, when it appears to have been adopted as one of the ordinary modes of punishment awarded by the Parramatta court; that more cases of the kind occurred when Henry Grattan Douglass, Esq. was on the bench, than during the sitting of any other magistrate; but that Dr. Douglass appears seldom to have sat alone, and almost always to have been assisted by some other gentleman in the commission.

The Council deem it necessary also to state, that it was made to appear very satisfactorily to them, from the examination of the chief constable

of Parramatta, that although the number of lashes awarded by the court was not expressed in the warrant, the chief constable, as the person intrusted with the execution, was ordered by the presiding magistrates, in no case to inflict more than one hundred and fifty lashes in the total; and to report daily, after every punishment, to the sitting magistrate.

Some of the warrants corroborate this statement, and bear upon the face of them a caution of this kind. It is also proper to state, that it appears from the examination of the chief constable, the reason for not specifying the exact amount of punishment, was to hold it in suspense over the prisoner, and thereby to induce him to make the disclosure sought to be obtained.

The Windsor Court of Magistrates.

The Council have not found any case in the records of the magistrates' court at Windsor, liable to the objections which have been raised to the proceedings at Parramatta.

The Penrith court of Magistrates.

The Council have examined the books of the Penrith bench, from the month of April 1817, until the month of June 1825, and they have found no case of punishments inflicted at intervals or otherwise, to compel disclosure. It appears, however, from the explanation of the clerk of the bench, that one James Pharos, who was accused of a robbery, which he at first confessed and afterwards denied, was, on the 18th of May, 1822, sentenced to be flogged every morning until he confessed where the stolen property was; and that in consequence of such sentence he gave up a watch. The presiding magistrates upon that occasion were, Sir John Jamieson, the Rev. Mr. Fulton, and John M'Henry, Esq.

This statement of the clerk, Mr. J. W. Fulton, is confirmed by a letter addressed by the Rev. Mr. Fulton and Mr. M'Henry, to the private secretary of your excellency, in answer to a circular sent to the magistrates by your excellency's commands.

The Liverpool Court of Magistrates.

The council have not been able to examine the proceedings of the Liverpool magistrates, except during the period of five months, commencing in February 1824, and ending in July in the same year; it being stated to them, that the records previous to that time are in too mutilated a condition to admit of reference. They find, however, one case within that time, which appears to come within the practice which has been objected to. It was the case of Anthony Radley and James Gogan, who were charged by their master, one Brackfield, with being drunk and refusing to tell where they got the spirits. Their sentence was as follows:—

The prisoners are ordered into separate cells until Monday; if they will not then inform the court where they got the spirits, they are to receive one hundred lashes each.

On Monday the 24th May, Radley was re-examined, and he stated that he procured the liquor from a fellow-servant, named Benson, who stated that he got it from one Stephen Jones. On the following day the case was again inquired into, and Benson was put to the bar, who denied the charge of Radley; but it being confirmed by Brackfield himself, Benson was ordered to receive one hundred lashes, and put into the gaol gang until further orders.

The Campbell Town Court of Magistrates.

No case has presented itself upon the records of the court at Campbell Town, which appears liable to objection on the grounds which have occasioned the present inquiry.

By the Council.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEWART,
FRANCIS FORBES.
FREDERICK GOULBURN.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PAPERS *respecting a British Metallic Circulation in the Colonies, and more particularly at the Cape of Good Hope.*

Substance of Treasury Minute, dated 11th February, 1825.

MY lords have under their consideration the state of the currencies in the several British colonies and possessions abroad, as they affect the expenditure for the public service, both military and civil.

They consider it as being highly expedient that they should avail themselves of the present period of peace, and of the means which appear to be now at their disposal, for introducing a fixed and uniform medium of exchange for all transactions connected with the public service, in the place of the various, fluctuating, and anomalous currencies which have been created under the pressure of temporary emergency, or with views of local and peculiar expediency, in many of these colonies and possessions during the war; and which have been productive of much private and public inconvenience.

In these colonies the Spanish dollar has generally been the prevalent current coin, and the standard by which the value of other currencies, whether metallic or paper, has been determined.

That coin has been the medium of payment to the troops on foreign stations generally; but the rate in sterling money at which it has been issued to the army, has not been the same at all of those stations, nor has that rate in any case been fixed in conformity with the intrinsic value of the coin.

In the West Indies, in America, on the western coast of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, at the Mauritius, and at New South Wales, it has been reckoned in payment to the army at 4s. 8d.; while at Gibraltar and in the Mediterranean, it has been issued at 4s. 6d.

At some of these places, payments are made

to the forces in other coins than Spanish dollars; but in those cases the value of such coins has been regulated by the Spanish dollar, assuming the value of the latter at the army rate fixed for each station.

These established rates are of long standing, and many of them founded upon authorities, of the origin of which there are no distinct records in this office.

The intrinsic value of the Spanish dollar as compared with British standard silver, at the mint price of 5s. 2d. the ounce, is about 4s. 3d. 79. or somewhat less than 4s. 4d.; and at the market prices of silver which have prevailed for some time past, it is scarcely above 4s.

It appears, therefore, that the prices at which dollars are now issued to the British troops abroad, are considerably higher than the real value of the coin, or its value in British money at the mint price of silver; and the army would have cause to complain if they had not antecedently, during a great length of time, enjoyed the advantage of receiving that coin at a rate much below the value into which it was convertible in British currency through the medium of the exchanges.

It appears to my lords that the fittest medium for the payment of the forces, and the best standard of circulation for the British colonies and possessions where these anomalies have hitherto prevailed, will be the silver and copper currencies now in circulation in this country, provided the same be made convertible, at the will of the holder, into the standard gold currency of the United Kingdom, by means of bills of exchange, to be given at a rate to be fixed for each station by the officer in charge of the military chest, or some other public authority.

Owing to the rate at which silver is by the act 56 Geo. III. c. 68, converted into coin at the mint (which is considerably above its general market value, as well as its former mint price), this currency would not be liable to be withdrawn by private speculation, from the colonies; while, on the other hand, its ready convertibility, by the means above-mentioned, into that money which is the legal tender for large payments in this country, would secure its circulation at the same value in the colonies.

As there would exist no inducement to export a currency of this description to foreign countries, so, on the other hand, if the rate at which bills would be obtainable for it upon England, be fixed in such manner as to be about equal to the expense and risk of bringing it to England, the danger of any inconvenience from its re-importation into this country, would in like manner be avoided.

This rate my lords conceive to be about three per cent. from almost all of the stations to which these measures would be applicable; and they would therefore direct, in the first instance generally, that the officer in charge of the commissariat should give a bill for 100l. on this board for every 103l. in British silver currency; such rate being subject to future regulation in any case in which it may, on experience, be found to be too high, or too low, for the purpose which it is intended to secure.

Upon these grounds, therefore, my lords will direct supplies of silver coin to be prepared for remittance to the several stations abroad, so as to furnish a sufficiency for the probable wants of each as speedily as possible. They desire that the agent for commissariat supplies will take the necessary steps for that purpose.

But as the substitution of this currency for the Spanish dollar, even in the payments from the military chest to the troops, can only be gradually effected, and as it may, in many cases, be still expedient to employ that coin as a medium of payment, at a fixed rate as compared with British currency, my lords are of opinion that it should (when necessary) be issued at the rate of 4s. 4d. the dollar, being a fraction of a farthing only above its intrinsic value at the rate of 5s. 2d. the ounce of standard silver; and also, that all other coins in use in the colonies should, if used under any special expediency for making payments from the military chest, be issued at the same rate, as nearly as may be, with reference to their intrinsic value as compared with that of the Spanish dollar.

With respect to the currencies which now constitute the chief circulating medium at New South Wales, Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope, some more special directions appear to be necessary, in order to the introduction of the measures which are the subject of this minute into those colonies.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE accounts are kept in the British denomination of money, namely, pounds, shillings, and pence, but there are few, if any, British coins circulating; the Spanish dollar being the next ordinary and common medium of exchange, and which passes at various values with reference to the pound sterling, according to the transaction to which it is applied. The Spanish dollar in private transactions of trade and commerce is rated at ..... 5s.

In payment to the troops ..... 4s. 8d.

In payment of salaries to civil servants 4s.

In payment by the government for supplies5s.

In payment to the government, for duties, at the average rate of exchange.

This state of things appears to my lords to be highly objectionable; and they are of opinion that it would be expedient to provide that all debts which may be contracted, and all engagements which may be made, after a day to be named for the payment of money in the colony, should be discharged either in British silver money, or in Spanish dollars at 4s. 4d. each, at the will of the debtor; and that the Spanish dollar should also be issued and paid, in all government transactions, at the same rate:

That all engagements contracted previously to

the day to be so named, either by the government or by individuals, shall be respectively discharged and liquidated by the payment of 17s. 4d. in the pound for the nominal amount of the debt, either in British silver money, or in dollars computed at 4s. 4d. each; by which a debt already contracted will be discharged by the same number of dollars as at present. If at any time it should be absolutely necessary to introduce into circulation any other description of coin than British or Spanish dollars and their proportions, the value at which it should be taken should be accurately fixed with reference to the quantity of fine silver contained therein, as compared to the quantity contained in British standard silver at 5s. 2d. per ounce, or in Spanish dollars at 4s. 4d. each:—a statement of which, with respect to several of the coins, my lords have caused to be extracted from the tables of assay recently made at the mints, both of London and Paris, and which have been found to verify each other.

SIERRA LEONE.

THE accounts are kept, as at New South Wales, in the British denominations of money, and the dollar is in all transactions of commerce taken at 5s. each, and is issued to the troops at 4s. 8d. My lords are therefore of opinion, that it would be expedient to provide that all debts which may be contracted, and all engagements which may be made, after a day to be named for the payment of money, should be discharged either in British silver money, or in Spanish dollars at 4s 4d. each, at the will of the debtor; and the latter coin should after that day be issued and received in all government payments on account of government, at the same rate of 4s. 4d. each. But it should be provided, that all engagements already contracted, either by the government or by individuals, should be respectively discharged and liquidated by the payment of 17s. 4d. in the pound for the nominal amount of the debt, either in British silver money, or dollars computed at 4s. 4d. each, by which the debt already contracted will be discharged by the same number of dollars as at present.

MAURITIUS.

THE currency has chiefly been Spanish dollars, and paper dollars supposed to be of the same value as Spanish dollars; but these paper dollars have been at various times considerably depreciated. Instructions however have recently been transmitted to the Mauritius, which provide, if not for the immediate liquidation of the whole of the paper dollars, at least for raising their value to that of the Spanish dollar, and for their gradual reduction. It may therefore be stated, that the general circulation is Spanish dollars and various coins of India; and when the dollar is quoted with reference to British money, it is called equal to 5s. The various coins of India are valued in circulation with reference to the Spanish dollar at that rate.

The Spanish dollars (and other coins in proportion) are issued to the troops at 4s. 8d., and to the civil servants at the same rate.

My lords are of opinion that currency should be given to the British silver coin, and that any debt in dollars should be considered as discharged by a payment in Spanish dollars, or in British money at the rate of 4s. 4d. British money for each dollar; and that in all cases where it may be necessary to issue Spanish dollars to civil or military servants, for salaries, or otherwise, they should be issued at the rate of 4s. 4d. each; and that all other silver coins usually circulating at the Mauritius, should be issued at a fixed value, with reference to their intrinsic value as compared with British standard silver at 5s. 2d. per ounce troy, or with Spanish dollars at 4s. 4d. each. It further appears to my lords, that it would be expedient to form tariffs of the duties now payable to the Crown in British money, and to impose all new duties in the same currency, leaving the parties to pay the same in any other coin authorized to circulate in the Mauritius at the established rates by which the accounts of the government may be immediately kept in the denomination of British money. A provision should also be made, similar to that proposed with respect to N. S. Wales and Sierra Leone, for payment of any debts which may have been contracted previously to a day to be named, in money of British denomination, but which debts are by usage payable at 5s.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE Spanish dollar was formerly issued to the troops at this station universally, and at the rate of 4s. 8d. each, but they never obtained any considerable general circulation; and latterly their use has been almost discontinued in issues to the troops, who have been paid in the paper rix dollar computed at the current rate of exchange. There is, in fact, at present no metallic circulation at this colony, and the paper money is not exchangeable against any metallic money, nor has it any real fixed value with reference to metallic money. The nominal value of the rix dollar is 4s., but it has for many years been at a very considerable discount in exchange for bills upon England, and its real value, with reference to those bills, has not, upon an average of two or three years, been more than 1s. 6d sterling. My lords feel that it would be inexpedient, if not impossible, to introduce a metallic currency into this colony, without either providing for the immediate payment of the whole of this paper money, or fixing a rate at which it should be received both in public and private transactions, and made exchangeable by the Government, at the will of the holder, for metallic money, or for bills upon this board. With reference to the average rate of exchange, as above stated, it appears to my lords, that 1s. 6d per rix dollar may be considered as a fair rate, and they are therefore of opinion the rix dollar should be declared equal to 1s. 6d. in British silver money; and with a view to prevent it from

falling below that rate, that it shall be at all times exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for bills upon this board, at the rate of 103l. in value of rix dollars computed at 1s. 6d. each for every 100l. bill; and that after the arrival of a sufficient amount of British metallic money in the colony, no paper brought in to be exchanged for bills upon this board should be re-issued, but that such paper money should be cancelled, and wholly withdrawn from circulation, and that none other in lieu thereof should thereafter be issued. And it is their lordships' opinion, that the paper money withdrawn from circulation should be sent to this country, as vouchers for the bills which may be drawn on account of it. By this measure, it is presumed that the value of the paper money will be maintained at its fixed rate, with reference to British money.

The number of paper rix dollars in circulation, which have been from time to time issued at the Cape of Good Hope, is about 3,108,000; and the total amount of bills upon this board, if the whole were to be exchanged for such bills, would therefore be about the sum of 226,000l. But as a part of those rix dollars were issued by a government establishment, called the Lombard bank, upon various securities, the sums which may from time to time be paid upon these securities, should be applied towards the liquidation of this paper money. It is not, however, their lordships' intention that any compulsory measures should be taken to withdraw the whole of the paper money from circulation; but that such portions only should be cancelled as may from time to time be brought in by individuals in exchange for bills upon this board; and that the paper money which may be received for rates, taxes, or other revenues, should be again issued in payment of the current expenditure, except such paper money as may represent a less sum than ten rix dollars, which should not, after the arrival of British metallic money, be re-issued, but should be cancelled, and sent home as vouchers to the accounts, as should also rix dollars equal in amount to the sum paid to the Lombard bank, in liquidation of the debts due to that establishment.

As the rates, taxes, &c. are at present imposed in this colony in rix dollars, and as it appears to my lords that it would be extremely convenient to introduce into all the colonies belonging to the United Kingdom the same description of money, my lords are of opinion that it would be expedient to establish a new schedule of rates, duties, &c. payable to the crown, in which schedule the present rates in rix dollars, and the new rates in British money, at the proposed fixed rate of the rix dollar, should be specified; and that all collectors and other officers of government at the Cape of Good Hope should be required to render their accounts in British money.

CEYLON.

THE currency of this island is very various, and consists of rix dollars coined in England for its use, of many of the coins of India, of Spanish dollars, and of paper rix dollars.

The rix dollar coined in England expressly for the use of Ceylon, is rated very much above its intrinsic worth, measured by British currency; and neither that or the paper rix dollar is exchangeable at the will of the holder, at its nominal rate against British money, or any other description of coin. The consequence naturally is, that in all transactions of exchange, the silver rix dollar is rated with reference to its intrinsic and not to its nominal value, and a very considerable depreciation of this coin appears to exist. Of this depreciation, numerous complaints have been made from the civil and military servants of the colony, who receive their salaries in this description of currency at its nominal rate; but, as some compensation for the loss which they sustain, they are permitted to exchange a certain portion of their salary, or rather to receive it, in debentures or in bills papable in Great Britain, which are granted at the nominal par. The rix dollars last coined in Great Britain were equal in weight and fineness to one-third of a Spanish dollar; consequently, taking the Spanish dollar at 4s. 4d., they are worth only 1s. 5¾d., although they are nominally rated at 1s. 9d. It appears to my lords that the value of the rix dollar should be rated more nearly to its intrinsic worth as compared to the Spanish dollar, and that the silver rix dollar, as well as the paper rix dollar, should be made exchangeable at the will of the holder, at such reduced value, either for British coins or for bills upon this board. My lords are therefore of opinion, that the value of the silver and paper rix dollar should be fixed at 1s. 6d.; and in order to prevent the paper rix dollar from falling below that value, that an authority should be conveyed to the governor, to draw bills upon the agent of the island in England, in sums of not less than 100l. for any amount of paper rix dollars which may be tendered at the colonial treasury, at the rate of 103l. value of rix dollars for every 100l. bill; and that instructions should be sent to the governor, that the paper rix dollar so brought in for bills should be cancelled, and transmitted to this country as vouchers for the bills drawn; and that none other in lieu thereof should be issued to replace the paper money thus withdrawn from circulation, by which measure, it is to be presumed, that the value of this paper money, while any part of it remains in circulation, will be maintained at its fixed rates with reference to British money, and will be gradually paid off and cancelled.

The number of paper rix dollars in circulation, and issued upon the credit of the government, and the amount of debentures bearing various rates of interest, which have been issued in exchange for those rix dollars, is about 4,041,900; and the total amount of the bills to be drawn, if the whole were to be exchanged for such bills, would be about the sum of 296,000l.; but a part of that sum will be supplied from the funds appropriated

as sinking fund for the redemption of those rix dollars, and even the remainder will be gradually drawn for, as it is not their lordships' intention that any compulsory measures should be taken to withdraw the whole of the paper money from circulation; and that the paper money which may be received by government for rates, taxes, &c. should be again issued in payment of the current expenditure.

It appears to my lords, that after the promulgation of these orders, neither the civil nor military servants of the colony should receive bills upon England upon any other terms than other individuals, namely, for Spanish dollars or other coins at the current or market rate of exchange; and for British money, or for metal or paper rix dollars, at the rate of a bill of 100l. for every 103l. of British silver coin, or metal or paper rix dollars.

The rates, taxes, &c. in this island being at present imposed in rix dollars, my lords deem it expedient that the same arrangement should be adopted in respect thereof as that proposed for the Cape of Good Hope, namely, that a new schedule of all the rates, duties, &c. payable to the Crown, should be framed; in which schedule the present rates in rix dollars, and new rates in British money, at the proposed fixed rate of the rix dollar, should be specified, and that all collectors and other officers of the government at Ceylon should be required to render their accounts in British money.

My lords further think, that from the date of the receipt of their instructions, no debenture bearing interest payable in Ceylon, or in this country, should upon any account be granted; and that the governor should be instructed to transmit an account of those now outstanding, distinguishing those the interest of which is payable in Ceylon, from those the interest of which is payable in Great Britain; and specifying also the conditions upon which the debentures were issued, and the periods when they will become payable, in order that such arrangements may be made, with the aid of the sinking fund established for the liquidation of these debentures, as may ensure their liquidation at the time they may respectively become due.

An order in council was made March 23, 1825, pursuant to the foregoing instructions.

This order was promulgated at the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th of June following.

On the 4th of July, a Committee appointed by the freeholders and inhabitants of Cape Town, drew up a petition to his Majesty, praying him to suspend the operation of the ordinance, on account of the distractions which it was apprehended would arise to the colony, should the measure be persevered in.

The petition was forwarded by the governor; and Messrs. Bigge and Colebrook, the commissioners of inquiry, addressed to Lord Bathurst the following letter on the subject.

My Lord, *Cape Town, 5th July,* 1825.

In consequence of the sensation that has been created in this colony by the publication of an ordinance by his excellency the governor in council, for making British silver money a legal tender in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to government, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix-dollar, we deem it our duty to bring concisely under the consideration of your lordship the result of our inquiries into the progress of the public debt, and the nature of the obligation arising from the security that had been pledged for it; and we shall proceed to offer to your lordship such observations as have occurred to us in the consideration of the recent measure, and of the questions that have been raised upon it.

The engagement of the British government to discharge the debt of the colonial government that existed at the period of the surrender of the colony in January 1806, would appear to be comprehended in the tacit approval by his Majesty's government of the terms of a capitulation that was signed by General Sir David Baird on the 10th January, 1806, by the 8th article of which it was agreed, that "the paper money actually in "circulation should continue current as hereto-"fore, until the pleasure of his Britannic Ma-"jesty should be known;" and by the 10th article it was agreed, that "the lands and houses, "the property of the Batavian republic, should "remain as a security for that part of the paper "money which was not secured by mortgage upon "the estates of individuals."

In explaining the amount and value of the debt thus conditionally acknowledged, it may be necessary to take a short retrospect of antecedent transactions.

The first issue of paper currency would appear to have been made in the year 1782; and on the establishment of the Lombard Bank in the year 1793, the amount in circulation was one million of rix dollars. At the period of the surrender of the colony to his Majesty's arms in 1795, the amount stated to have been in circulation, was 1,291,276 rix dollars, 7 skillins.

During the occupation of the colony by the British government, some further issues were made, to the extent of 495,000 rix dollars; and the total amount of paper in circulation in 1803, the period of the restoration of the colony to the Batavian government, was 1,786,276 rix dollars, 7 skillins.

Of this sum, 810,255 rix-dollars constituted the capital of the Lombard Bank, and which it was empowered to issue in loans upon mortgage of fixed property.

Rix dollars, 250,000, had been created to meet the public expenses, and 80,000 rix dollars had been created as a fund for the purchase of grain,

in 1802. Both these latter sums were duly accounted for by the British government to the Batavian commissioner, and constituted a part of the debt for which the Batavian government became exclusively responsible.

In 1804 the Batavian government called in the whole of the paper in circulation, and re-issued, in exchange for it, a new paper currency.

Rix dollars, 1,736,000, were thus re-issued, consisting of 810,255 rix dollars previously circulated through the Lombard Bank and secured upon private mortgages, 895,745 rix dollars that had been issued by the British and Batavian treasuries to meet the public exigencies, and 80,000 rix dollars that had been created in 1802 as a fund for the purchase of grain. Three hundred thousand rix dollars were also created by the Batavian government in 1804, and added to the circulation, making the amount at the period of the capitulation in 1806, equal to 2,086,000 rix dollars; and, by the terms of the capitulation, the government lands and buildings were made the security for a debt to the public, of which the sums of 250,000 rix dollars and 80,000 rix dollars had been fully accounted for and discharged in 1803 by the delivery to the Batavian government of military stores and rice.

Although the nominal par of the Cape rix dollar was two dutch guilders, or four shillings sterling, the paper currency circulated by the Batavian government, not being payable in or convertible for specie, had no fixed or determinate value in exchange, nor was any pledge given for its redemption or conversion by the government on whose credit it was issued. Its exchangeable value was therefore uncertain, and fluctuated according to the amount in circulation, and the demand for it as a medium of internal exchange, as compared with the quantity of specie in the market, and the means of effecting commercial remittances.

In the regulation of the salaries of the public servants, a discount of 25 per cent. was fixed as the rate of payments in currency compared with the payments made by government bills of exchange; and from the difficulties in effecting commercial remittances arising from a suspended or precarious intercourse with Europe, we are informed that these bills were disposed of at a considerable profit to the holders.

The exchangeable value of the paper rix dollar, at the period of the capitulation, may therefore be considered to have been much depreciated. The enlargement of the commercial relations of the colony consequent upon the capture by the British arms, and the increase of all its transactions occasioned by the expenditure of a large military and naval force paid by Great Britain, and the demand for colonial produce, occasioned a sudden alteration in the exchange value of the paper currency, by reason of the facilities in effecting remittances; and by a proclamation published by General Baird on 23d January, 1806, a few days after the capitulation, the values of several coins then in circulation were fixed in the current denominations, without reference to the rate of exchange at which the colonial paper had circulated. In June of the same year a further proclamation was published, sanctioning the issue of Dutch silver guilders, which were declared to be exchangeable with the paper currency at the rate of two guilders for each paper rix dollar. The prohibitions that were at the same time enforced against the exportation of specie which was employed in payment of the troops, would indicate that the par was merely nominal, although the discount upon the paper currency had considerably diminished subsequently to the capitulation, and for the reasons that we have already explained.

In 1806 a further sum of 80,000 rix dollars was created and issued by Sir David Baird, as a fund for the purchase of grain; and in 1810 a sum of 500,000 rix dollars was created, and added to the capital of the Lombard Bank, to be lent upon mortgage of private property. In the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, a further sum of 500,000 rix dollars was created, and issued by instalments, to aid the execution of certain public works. This sum was issued upon the credit of the government, and with a declaration that it should eventually be withdrawn from circulation. In a proclamation of Sir John Cradock, published in 1814, the first instalment of 15,000 rix dollars repaid was accordingly ordered to be destroyed; and to hasten the extinction of the fund, the interest accruing upon the former sum of 500,000 rix dollars, added to the capital of the Lombard Bank, was directed to be further appropriated. The interest of six per cent. per annum taken upon the loans of paper from the bank, being usually applied by the government as part of the public revenue.

The effect of these issues first attracted the attention of the government during the administration of Sir John Cradock; and the report of the Committee that was appointed to investigate the subject, led to the communication of your lordship's opinion, that the paper in circulation was redundant, and tended to depreciate its value in exchange. The government was then instructed to reduce the quantity, and to make quarterly reports to your lordship, of the amount of paper destroyed.

The establishment of a discount bank, in the year 1808, tended to give greater activity to the circulation of the paper; but the effect was in some degree counteracted by the payment of interest at 4 per cent. upon sums deposited in the bank for a year; and as the military disbursements continued to afford large facilities to commercial remittance, the depreciation of the paper, though progressive, was not considerable in the first years of the British administration. In five years, from 1806 to 1810, the average exchange value of the paper rix dollar was about 3s. 6d. sterling; and in five years, from 1811 to 1815, it averaged 2s. 6d.

The reduction of the military and naval expenditure, consequent upon the restoration of peace, led to a further depreciation in subsequent years, to which the measures of the colonial government may be considered to have further tended.

One of the earliest measures of Lord Charles Somerset's administration was, to discontinue the payment of interest upon the annual deposits of paper money with the discount bank; and as the transactions of that bank were increased rather than diminished in subsequent years, the paper currency was forced into active circulation, and further depreciated in exchange. In five years, from 1816 to 1820, the average value in exchange was 1s. 10d.; and from 1821 to 1825, the average may be stated at 1s. 6d. sterling.

The entire neglect of your lordship's instructions in 1814, for the destruction of the paper currency created for the execution of public works, the re-issue of that paper on subsequent occasions, and the employment, in the shape of revenue, of the whole of the interest of the loans from the Lombard bank, of the interest taken upon the fund for public works, and of the profits derived from the discount bank, must be considered to have tended, in a primary degree, to the depreciation of the currency; and the long continuance of the evil, as affecting the interest of the colony, has rendered it impossible to avoid the inconvenience that would have resulted from any measure for the settlement of the currency upon sound principles.

The fluctuating value of the currency in exchange previous to the capitulation of 1806 was not subsequently adverted to, as the sudden rise in its value at that period was productive of gain to individuals; but subsequently to that period progressive losses have been sustained, and which have fallen upon the colonists, while the merchants alone have had the means of compensating themselves. The enhancement of the currency prices of all imported articles has subjected the consumers to proportionate expenses; and as paper was the only medium of circulation, the effect has extended (however imperceptibly to the great body of the colonists) in enhancing this currency price of articles the produce of the colony.

Had the measures directed by your lordship in the year 1814 been duly effected, and restrictions imposed by the colonial government upon the issues of the bank, the paper currency would have regained its value in exchange at a time when these effects had been but partially produced, and when many of the parties who had sustained loss might still have been indemnified; but the circumstances of the colony have so considerably changed, that to have abruptly enforced, at the present moment, the payment of currency debts, by proclaiming the rate of 4s. as the nominal par of the paper rix dollar, would have brought ruin upon many individuals who had borrowed at successive periods when the paper had become depreciated, and who had paid interest on the amount of their debts of not less than 6l. per cent. per annum, and in many instances more, according to the security they could offer. It is admitted by Lord Caledon, in his report upon the loan bank in 1808, that the accommodation it afforded had enabled individuals to lend at usurious rates to others who could not afford the security required by the bank.

As the average exchange has not materially varied in the last five years from the rate at which it has been lately fixed by his Majesty's government, it is to be concluded that the paper in circulation has passed into the hands of the present holders at that average value; and that, even had not 1s. 6d. sterling been declared a legal tender for the paper rix dollar, there is every reason to conclude that the means afforded, of remittance through the commissariat, would have led to its absorption nearly at the same rate. As all fluctuations in its current value could not fail to be injurious to the community, the public may be expected to be largely benefited by the certainty that will henceforth be given to all commercial transactions.

The paper currency being in itself unproductive, and at the same time redundant, we do not suppose that it has in any instances been hoarded, or that it has remained in the hands of those who could derive a present profit from disbursing or lending it. Indeed, the encouragement that had been given to its circulation by the operation of the banks, had tended to produce an extended system of credit, and the creation of debts and obligations to an amount that at present constitutes a heavy and general charge upon the colonial property.

It has been found difficult to arrive at a correct knowledge of the amount of the mortgages and obligations for which real and personal security have thus been given; but from the records of the colonial office, where mortgages are registered, it has been generally estimated that the amount of the uncancelled mortgages in 1823, was R.ds 17,353,407, and of outstanding bonds R.ds 9,365,677; and although some of these obligations have been contracted in specific terms, and the amount of bonds made payable in rix dollars at 48 stivers Dutch currency, the greater number contain no more specific engagement than the current rix dollar and guilder, —a medium that had constantly fluctuated in exchange, and that had progressively depreciated in twenty years from its nominal par to 62½, and at one time to 70 per cent. discount.

The system of credit to which we have adverted, and which has been encouraged by the accommodation afforded by the bank, has led to great irregularity in the repayment of debts, and we do not doubt that a considerable part of those which are still due have been contracted at periods when the paper had not attained its present

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depreciation in exchange. The equitable claim of the parties could only extend to repayment according to the value of the currency at the time when the loan was negociated, and the successive rates of exchange may be generally stated according to the averages of five years that we have already quoted for the period that has elapsed since the capitulation. The claim of the government to repayment of the debts due to it at these rates, is abandoned by the publication of the late ordinance, and which has also determined the sterling rate at which the land rents are in future to be taken.

We conceive that his Majesty's government has in these respects made a large concession in favour of the colony, and has relieved the parties that are indebted to it from the consequences of an enforcement of the public claim at a higher rate of exchange; but we have at the same time deemed it our duty to bring under the consideration of your lordship the nature of the obligation subsisting between individuals, and the manner in which they may be affected by the late ordinance.

We are bound also to notice, that the failure of the colonial government to carry into effect your lordship's instructions for the reduction of the amount of paper in circulation has not been unattended with profit to the government, as well as to the public servants, who have been paid in sterling at the current rates of exchange; while it has been proportionally injurious to the greater number of the public functionaries, who have been paid in a fixed amount of depreciated currency.

The profits derived by the colonial government through the medium of the banks have been considerable: and on this subject we must remark, that interest has been taken upon the sums advanced for the execution of public works in the districts contrary to the original intention, as declared when those advances were made; nor have the sums thus received on account of interest been applied to the extinction of the paper which was pledged to be withdrawn from circulation, but have been applied in aid of the revenues of the colonial government.

It cannot be denied, however, that several of the districts of the colony, as well as Cape Town itself, have profited, in a greater or less degree, by the erection of buildings, and the execution of public works, which the inhabitants, without such aid, could not have afforded.

The destruction of paper money, in fulfilment of the obligations of the government, has been confined to the instalments repaid by the district of Stellenbosch, for a sum of R.d^s 75,000, advanced by the Batavian government, in 1804, to R.d^s 15,000, being the first instalment repaid of the fund created in 1812 for public works; and to R.d^s 100,000, that had been created in 1815 for the purchase of grain. To these may be added the destruction of a sum of R.d^s 200,000, created in 1822 for the relief of the agriculturists.

The punctuality that has been observed in discharging the obligation of the Batavian government by the destruction of the several instalments of the loan to Stellenbosch (and which has been continued since the publication of the ordinance,) is contrasted with the neglect of the obligations of the British colonial government in respect to the largest portion of its own issues.

In consequence of the demand of interest from the districts, for sums applied to the erection of churches and civil buildings, the greater part of those debts are unextinguished; and, according to the statement enclosed, your lordship will observe the amount that has been repaid by the districts, as well on account of principal as of interest. These debts have borne heavily upon the inhabitants of the country; and it may be remarked that those of Cape Town have been relieved from the payment of interest upon advances from the same fund, for the purpose of laying water pipes, although these works have contributed as much to their accommodation as the erection of churches and drostdies can be considered to have done to the inhabitants of the districts. We are therefore induced to recommend to your lordship that the sums payable by the districts on account of interest upon those advances, may be remitted by the colonial government, and the interest already paid carried to account of the principle redeemed; and that a fund may be erected, to which all future repayment of principal will be added, and to be applied to the execution of those public works which may be required to complete the establishments of the colony, and to restore those buildings which have been destroyed or injured, owing to the defective manner of their execution.

We shall direct our early attention to the consideration of the circumstances of those individuals of the public service who have hitherto been paid in depreciated currency; and being aware that no class of the community has suffered in so great a degree from the effects of depreciation, and from the operation of the ordinance fixing the rix dollar at 1s. 6d. sterling, we are of opinion that they possess the strongest claim to the liberal consideration of the government; and we shall be prepared to recommend an increase to their salaries in all instances where the office may be continued on the same footing.

From the observations we have made upon the origin and progress of the colonial debt, your lordship will not be surprised to find that it was in our contemplation to have recommended as a preliminary measure, the punctual fulfilment of the pledges successively made by the colonial government for the redemption of those portions of the paper currency that were issued for the execution of public works, and in support of which your lordship had given distinct and positive instructions.

This object might have been advantageously effected by a permission given to the local government to draw upon his Majesty's treasury at the current rate of exchange, and the transmission of specie for payment of the troops would have facilitated the extinction of the smaller denominations of colonial currency. The reduction of the paper currency to this extent would have made a partial alteration of the value of the rix dollar in exchange, at which rate the remainder of the debt might then have been redeemed, and the British currency have been issued and declared a legal tender. We are aware that in the operations of this measure an increased burden would have been imposed on the numerous individuals who are debtors, and some gains would have accrued to those who had not sustained the loss,—an inconvenience which has been entirely avoided by the operation of the late ordinance; but, viewing it as a consequence resulting from the discharge of an obligation contracted by the government, we should not have felt ourselves justified in overlooking the nature of the pledge to the public, the orders that had been given by your lordship, nor the circumstances under which the funds had been applied by the colonial government; and we should have proposed to meet the inconvenience of disturbing the exchange value of the currency, by a gradual negociation of bills upon his Majesty's treasury, to the extent required for the absorption of such portions of the paper.

Considering the conduct and transactions of the Batavian government, and the nature of the obligation contracted by the terms of the capitulation, we are not of opinion that it would have been incumbent on the British government to have redeemed that debt at the rate of four shillings sterling the rix dollar. The fluctuating value of the Cape rix dollar antecedent to the capitulation, the absence of all pledge for its redemption at any specific rate, the failure even of the Batavian government to redeem those portions of the debt for which the British government had fully accounted to them in 1803, the sale of part of the lands and buildings which at that time constituted a security to the public for the debt, and the application to military and hostile purposes of sums created for the erection of public buildings in 1804, (some of which have still to be erected at the expense of the government), are all circumstances that may be stated in support of our conclusion, that the obligation of the British government would have been amply fulfilled by the redemption of the original debt at the current rate of exchange, after the destruction of such portions of the currency as had been created and applied to public purposes subsequently to the capitulation of 1806. We are equally convinced that to have redeemed it at a higher rate, after the paper had reached so great a depreciation, would have been productive of great distress to the community at large, and even of injustice to a large majority of individuals who have been relieved by the operation of the late ordinance.

In bringing under the consideration of your lordship the facts and observations we have thus detailed, we have had principally in view to afford such explanations as are required to meet the objections and remonstrances that may be expected to be urged to your lordship, and eventually to Parliament, against the recent measure.

At a public meeting that was held shortly after the publication of the ordinance making British silver money a legal tender for Cape currency, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rix dollar, in payment of all debts, a general impression appeared to prevail that the British government had been pledged to redeem the paper at 4s. sterling per rix dollar: and a Committee was appointed to draw up an address to the King in council, setting forth the claim of the colonists to repayment at this rate. This impression had been long entertained by the principal capitalists of the colony, who are chiefly resident in Cape Town; and we believe that it has latterly been strengthened by the opinions that have been attributed to lieutenant-colonel Bird, the late colonial secretary, and which he took an opportunity of bringing to our notice in answer to some interrogatories that we had addressed to him. These answers, as embodying what we believe may be taken as the general feeling of the more opulent classes, we have thought it right to transmit with this despatch; and your lordship will find that the British government has been held to be publicly pledged to the redemption of the whole of the paper currency debt as it existed at the period of the surrender of the colony in 1806, as well as to that of all subsequent augmentations to it, at the rate of 4s. per rix dollar—an opinion that has been strongly maintained by lieutenant-colonel Bird, although he has protested against being held responsible for the inaccuracy of his statements and opinions, having no means of official reference, and having transmitted his own papers to England.

At a subsequent meeting, the opinion of the inhabitants appears to have undergone a material change, and a compromise was proposed between the parties, who were variously interested, which led to the adoption of a modified resolution, and to the appointment of a Committee for preparing an address to his Majesty, which should be limited to the object of obtaining repayment of the debt at a medium rate of conversion; and from the opinions that seemed to prevail at this meeting, it may be inferred that the redemption of the rix dollar at 2s. sterling would have been generally satisfactory to the persons who had been most active in promoting the objects of the public meeting. We cannot but consider such a compromise to imply the abandonment of all claim to the redemption of the rix dollar at 4s. sterling, and a virtual recognition of the right of

the British government to fix it at such reduced rate as would be just to the public, and least injurious to the majority of individuals interested in the question. In detailing to your lordship the origin and progress of the debt, we have been anxious to bring forward such particulars relative to the circumstances of this community, as would enable his Majesty's government to anticipate and provide for any complaints or proposals that might be urged by those who consider themselves affected by a measure which has been productive of benefit to the public at large.

It is not probable that we shall have an opportunity of perusing the address of the inhabitants, previous to the transmission of this despatch; but we apprehend that it may also be urged that the government lands and buildings were pledged as a security for that part of the debt which was not secured upon private mortgage. As the property in question may have improved in value with the progress of the colony, we should recommend to your lordship, that it should be carefully appraised by a competent board, and that if it should be found to exceed in value the amount that would indemnify the British government for the extinction of the portion of the debt for which it was pledged as a security by the capitulation of 1806, we should recommend that such surplus, if raised upon the sale of land or buildings not required for public purposes, may be applied to the execution of public works for the improvement of the colony.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. T. Bigge,
W. M. G. Colebrooke.

The Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

5th July, 1825.

P. S.—After concluding our letter, a deputation of three gentlemen waited upon us on behalf of the Committee appointed to prepare a memorial to the King, and presented to us a copy of their preliminary address to his Majesty, praying that the operation of the late ordinance might be suspended until the Committee should be enabled to forward a memorial setting forth the grounds of objection entertained by the inhabitants against the measure of declaring British currency a legal tender at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rix dollar.

As the same Committee had been nominated at both the public meetings that had been held, and were appointed to prepare an address upon the latest resolution that had been adopted, we have felt ourselves justified in considering that a compromise had taken place; and we have been further confirmed in this impression, from observing the difference that prevailed in the opinions of the gentlemen who composed the deputation.

We think it necessary, at the same time, to call your lordship's attention to a government advertisement that was issued on the 28th ult. announcing that British silver money, received as a legal tender in payment of debts, would be exchanged for paper money in notes of 100 rix dollars and upwards.

Although we do not think that this measure will positively counteract the substitution of British currency for the colonial paper money contemplated by the orders of his Majesty's government, yet we think that it will tend to impress the minds of many of the Dutch inhabitants with a belief that his Majesty's government may be induced by their representations to fix the exchangeable value of the paper rix dollar at a higher rate than that which has lately been declared.

(Signed) J. T. Bigge,
W. M. G. Colebrooke.

This letter is followed by various documents evidentary of the statements it contains.

In October 1825 the Chairman of the Committee of merchants trading to the Cape, addressed a letter to the Commissioners of the Treasury, stating that it was with no small surprise and alarm, the merchants had heard it circulated on high authority, that in consequence of representations transmitted from the colony, the value of the rix dollar was again to be altered, and that 2s. was to be the value, in place of 1s. 6d.

On the 12th of October, 1825, a despatch was received, at the Colonial Office, from Lord Charles H. Somerset, dated July 23, 1825, in which, after observing that in the memorials which had been sent in, relative to the effect of the ordinance for making British silver money a legal tender in this colony, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence sterling per paper rix dollar, one of the arguments made use of was the depreciation which the Dutch paper money suffered from the increase which was made to it by Lord Caledon and Lord Howden; and that complaint had been made that the pledge of government, for cancelling the five hundred thousand rix dollars issued by Lord Howden as fast as it was repaid into the treasury, had not been fulfilled,—

He transmitted a statement of that fund, from its commencement; shewing that a very great portion of the original capitals lent on loan still remained unrecovered, from the impoverished state of the district finances in this colony, and that one hundred and four thousand and seventy-two rix dollars of that fund was sunk in the building of the public offices in Cape Town, which the colonial treasury had not yet been able to refund.

The statement further shewed that one hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and one rix dollars, which had been repaid into the Bank on account of this fund, had been disposed of by his authority in the manner and for the purposes mentioned in the explanatory notes annexed to the general statement, and that eighty thousand

alteration of the law, as the chief justice recommends, be, to make mortgages of lands, (and perhaps of goods,) exacted, in every instance, as the only available securities? With respect to the bankrupt laws, the chief justice admitted, 'it would be nearly impossible to apply the actual bankrupt laws of England, or indeed any modification of them, without first repealing all the colony acts which grant priorities to the first creditors on the record.' No man, but one constantly in these islands, can conceive the looseness with which mercantile business is done in this part of the world. A bill or note is seldom thought of, after signature; the holder may apply twenty times before he is paid; simple contract debts or specialty the same. If acts of bankruptcy followed such negligence or delays, as in England, upon failure of payments, there is scarce a day in which there would not be a call for a commission; and oh! what confusion, litigation, and expense! However, it is considerate to think of bankrupt laws for us, who are broken in fortunes.

"The evidence of slaves is not admitted on the trial of free persons, except in the cases pointed out by the colonial act. 'They can give evidence against managers and overseers,' said the attorney-general, 'not against owners. In 1818 or 1819 I indicted a manager for ill treatment of a slave, by putting mixed dirt and ordure in his mouth, and examined half a dozen witnesses at least, who were slaves. It was a remedy against mal d'estomac, and on that account defendant was acquitted; I thought improperly.'

"At the petty sessions, which takes cognizance before a jury of six, of offences committed by slaves, they take the usual oath, the same that is administered to white persons. They are generally asked, whether they have been baptized; if not, the magistrate cautions them, and explains the nature of an oath; and the attorney-general does the same, addressing them in the negro dialect.

"The same gentleman was sorry to say he had not found slave evidence in general correct. This he attributed wholly to the want of moral and religious instruction; not, by any means, to the want of capacity. The chief justice had found some slaves correct, and to be depended upon; but the number of slaves deviating from truth in giving testimony far exceeded the former class. There have been no convictions for perjury in these cases; but the chief justice has heard of a slave 'being whipped, by the court's order, for perjury.' The attorney-general said, that, 'where they had been detected in the grossest perjury, he had known them quietly suffered to depart. In one case he, (the attorney-general), sent up a bill against a free woman of colour, in a very bad instance; but the grand jury threw it out.' This, the chief-justice ascribes to the degree of indulgence and considerate allowance made for their want of cultivation and unfortunate situation in society.

"The attorney-general thinks the admissibility of slave testimony might be extended. The chief-justice thought the legislature of Dominica had gone as far as they ought to do, in policy, at present, 'until there is an evident change in the morals and religious feelings of that class of the population.'

"To the question, whether the power of the master over the slave was considered absolute in this island, the chief-justice exclaimed,—'This query nearly astonishes me; but I thank my God I can easily answer it. A slave is as much within the king's peace as any other subject,' &c. &c. The attorney-general said, 'No; he has no such power. He has only the power of inflicting such punishment as the law allows; and I am happy to say, that a law for the improvement of the condition of slaves is under consideration.' The chief-justice said, 'There must be a necessary subordination and obedience from slave to master. It is incident to his unfortunate political situation in West-Indian society; but abuse of this authority will subject the master to a prosecution.'

Where flogging is part of the punishment of a slave, it is performed with a cat o'nine tails.

The following are extracts from the laws of the island touching slaves:—

"Owners, &c. shall feed all slaves under their care with sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food; find good and sufficient clothing, and provide dry and comfortable lodging for them; and, in case of sickness, proper medical advice and attendance, and comfortable lodging, wholesome food, and medical assistance, for every old, infirm, and distempered slave, under a penalty of 100*l*.

"Shall give a sufficient portion of land, and certain times for cultivating it, over and above the holidays and Sundays.

"Shall convene slaves every Sunday for the purpose of divine worship, and encourage baptisms and marriages among the slaves. And whereas a relaxation from labour on certain days of the year, and an indulgence in innocent recreations and amusements, would tend to improve the health, and add to the contentment of the slaves, certain holidays are appointed, and slaves are permitted the use of any instrument of music, for the purpose of dancing, &c. &c.

"Any white or free person convicted of the wilful murder of a slave, shall suffer death; any white or free person, convicted of maiming or cruelly torturing slaves, shall be imprisoned and fined; any white or free person guilty of striking, or severely beating any slave, the property of another, or depriving such slave of any property in his possession, shall be fined.

"The preamble of an act to make the testimony of slaves admissible in certain cases, and, under certain restrictions, for a limited time, and for other purposes, recites that many ill-disposed persons carry on an intercourse with the runaway slaves, and supply them with necessaries, arms

and ammunition, being emboldened in the said wicked practices by the difficulty, (the admission of testimony of slaves not being allowable in any case, as the law now stands,) of convicting them of the said offences:—for remedy whereof, it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to examine as witnesses, on their corporal oath, any slave or slaves, other than the slave or slaves of the person accused, before any judge, &c. in any court, &c.; provided always, nevertheless, that no white person, or free person of colour, shall be convicted of any of the offences aforesaid, unless two of the said slaves, at the least, clearly and consistently with each other, depose to the same fact, act, or circumstance, and also unless the said slaves are examined apart, and out of the hearing of each other, and unless the same be prosecuted within twelve months after the commission of the offence aforesaid.

"Every owner, &c. of any slave or slaves, shall issue and distribute, to him, her, or them, good and sufficient clothing, once, in every year; that is to say, a pennistone, &c. jacket; a hat or cap; osnaburgh or pennistone trowsers, &c. &c.; and also a blanket to each adult, male and female, and one also to every two children, &c.; and shall provide for them dry and comfortable lodging, and, in case of sickness, shall provide proper medical attendance, wine, nourishment, &c. under a penalty.

"And whereas from the extensive quantities of land, belonging to plantations, not occupied in the cultivation of the staple commodities of the island, and from the facility afforded to slaves of raising provisions thereon, it has been found that allotments of ground, and time to work them, are more advantageous to slaves than any allowance of rations; every owner is required to allot to each and every slave a sufficient portion of land (not less than half an acre) for each slave of whatever age, and to allow one day in each week over and above the Sundays and holydays thereinafter prescribed, and to each child under ten years of age a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provision, under a penalty, Proviso, that if, in crop time, it shall be absolutely necessary to employ such slave, on the day allowed him, the owner shall then give him certain appointed rations in lieu of such day; and provided, that a slave shall have twenty-six days in the year, at least, besides Sundays and holidays; under a penalty.

"Slaves shall not be worked on Sundays, or between seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and five o'clock on Monday morning.

"All owners, and in their absence managers, shall promote and encourage the religious instruction of slaves.

"Slaves not to be discarded on account of age or infirmity, to annoy the public as beggars.

"If any master, &c. manager, &c. shall mutilate or dismember any slave, or wantonly, or cruelly, whip, beat, bruise, cut, wound, or imprison, or keep in confinement, without sufficient suppo t, any slave or slaves, a single justice is authorized upon complaint, or information thereof, to summon the offender to appear before him, and all witnesses, &c. and shall take down the examination of such offender in writing, and also the state, appearance, marks, and condition of the slave or slaves, and all other circumstances necessary to prove the facts, and return the same to the clerk of the crown, and bind over the said offender in any sum not exceeding 300l. with two securities, to appear at the next court; and the clerk of the crown shall send the recognizance to the attorney-general, who is required to proceed against such offender by indictment; and, upon trial of such offender, his examination, if signed by him, or the statement in writing of the magistrate, shall be primâ facie evidence of such offender having committed the offence, and, upon conviction, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or both; and, in atrocious cases, the court is empowered to order the slave to be sold to another owner."

"'Every principle of law and justice,' says the commissioner, 'seems to me to be violated in this clause. To afford protection to the slave, and at the same time to attain that necessary end, without the admission of slave evidence, a circuitous course is taken; indirect means are resorted to; and the most perverse justice, or the most flagrant oppression, under the name of justice, is administered. The accused, invariably denominated the offender, is called upon to prove his own innocence, under the strongest temptation to commit perjury; or rather it may be said to prove his own guilt, for he is almost compelled to criminate himself; or proving refractory, he is sent to trial, with the written representation of the committing magistrate, (perhaps his personal enemy,) made primâ facie evidence of his guilt! It is clear that the legislature of Dominica has, in this instance, conceded greatly more to importunate clamour, than it can be prevailed on to yield to natural justice.'

"But though a punishment is denounced against any free person who shall beat, wound, &c. any slave, yet, as the testimony of such slave is inadmissible for his conviction, by which such enactment has proved of little effect, since, proceeds the recital, such offence may occur, when no white or free person of colour is present, and such offender or offenders hence may escape with impunity, it is enacted, that if any person shall beat, wound, &c. any slave or slaves, the property of another person or persons, or deprive such slaves of their property, on complaint being made thereof by the owners, or their representatives, and the slaves being produced, and the marks of the blows or wounds exhibited, such justice shall summon the accused, and examine him on oath, and on his refusal to be examined, such contumacy shall be construed an admission of the fact, and the justice shall bind him over in a recognizance to appear at the next court, when the oath of such slaves as have been baptized

shall be admitted under certain restrictions, that is to say, two must clearly and consistently agree, and depose to the same fact, and the slaves must be examined apart, and out of the hearing of each other, and such prosecutions must be commenced within twelve months.

"Clause 16 regulates the quantum of punishment with the whip allowed on plantations: no more than five lashes by any overseer, twenty by any manager, and thirty-nine by any owner; it being necessary, for the preservation of discipline and order, that proper punishment should be inflicted to a certain extent."

We find also an act for the preservation of the game of this island.

"The first game law the commissioners had met with: an English sportsman will be amused with the novel species of game enumerated; as, wild pigeons or ramiers, parrots or ciceroes, doves and grieves, besides partridges or perdrix; the eggs or young of which all persons are prohibited from taking from the nest, as well as from sporting, hunting, or shooting, in the woods, from the first day of March to the end of July."

No complaints of any kind were preferred before the commissioners in this island.

WEST INDIAN SLAVES.

Papers in explanation of the measures adopted by his Majesty's government, for the melioration of the condition of the Slave population in the West Indies, and on the Continent of South America. (PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

THESE papers contain despatches from Lord Bathurst to the officers administering the government at Jamaica, the Bahamas, Barbadoes, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher, St. Vincent, and Tobago, expressive of disappointment at the continued delay and obstruction to the revision and improvement of the Slave laws, and rejecting an act of the legislature of Barbadoes, as not providing for measures recommended by Lord Bathurst, and as containing objectionable enactments;—a despatch to the President of Grenada, conveying his Majesty's approbation of the act for consolidating the Slave laws, but pointing out certain deficiencies in it;—and despatches to the governor of Demerara, commanding him to convene a meeting of the court of Policy, and approving of a modified provision respecting marriage. The answers to these despatches convey the following information from the various colonies respectively.

JAMAICA.

The assembly, in answer to the Duke of Manchester's speech at the opening of the session, recommending the adoption of certain propositions for improving the condition of the Slave population,—say,

"Your Grace may rely that we shall continue to give our most serious consideration to the improvement of the condition of the Slave population. We are disposed to do all that can be done with safety in that respect. Our local knowledge qualifies us to be the best judges how far to go without hazard; and we have to regret that the interference of certain proprietors residing in England, (who are unacquainted with the subject which they have undertaken to advise upon), has excited expectations in his Majesty's Government, which lead them to impute our conduct to want of inclination, rather than to the dictates of prudence and discretion."

And at the close of the session his grace writes as follows:

"I am very sorry to inform your lordship that the session of Assembly has terminated in a very unsatisfactory manner, and without any measures having been adopted for the effectual improvement of the condition of the slaves.

"A bill was brought into the House for receiving the evidence of slaves in certain cases and under certain restrictions, a copy of which I inclose for your lordship's consideration. And although this bill was confined in its operation to the cases of murder, treason, and mayhem, and guarded by provisions which in the opinion of the most intelligent portion of the community, and of those who possess the largest stake in the country, rendered it perfectly harmless, the clamour out of doors was so great, and the resolutions entered into at parochial meetings so strongly expressed the public feeling, that many members whose sentiments were favourable to the measure yielded to the opinion of their constituents, and voted against the bill, which was finally lost on a division of twenty-four to thirteen. The principle of the bill was however recognized, and it was on the question of committing it that the bill was ordered to be committed that day three months.

"I am afraid, after so many repeated trials, that there is no hope of persuading the present House of Assembly to do any thing effectual for the relief of the slaves. I have exhausted all the means in my power to lead them to a proper way of thinking. I in the first instance assumed a responsibility by speaking to them in my own name, and which, perhaps, I was not justified in doing. I have since addressed them in the name of his Majesty's government, and employed the words of your lordship's despatch in my speech: I reminded them that the time had now arrived when the island enjoyed perfect repose, and nothing had occurred to mislead the minds of the slaves, or encourage amongst them unreasonable expectations, and of course, peculiarly favourable for the consideration of what may be found practicable for their benefit."

THE BAHAMAS.

W. Vesey Munnings, the officer administering the government of the Bahamas, acknowledges the receipt of Lord Bathurst's despatch, and promises to take an early opportunity of bringing the subject before the House during the then session.

BARBADOES.

The Assembly, in answer to the President's speech at the opening of the session—comprising

among other matters, the substance of the despatch received from Lord Bathurst—say,

"We, the representatives of the people, in general assembly assembled, beg to return your honour our thanks for the congratulations which you were pleased to offer us in your speech at the opening of the present session, on the disposition of his Majesty's ministers, during the last session of parliament, to restore these colonies to the prosperity they formerly enjoyed. We, however, regret extremely that we cannot coincide with your honour in expressing our conviction that the prospects of a return to more propitious times has been realized; if a transient ray of hope had dawned upon us, that dawn is as suddenly overcast by the repulsive clouds of censure and menace which pervade that portion of the despatch of the noble secretary for the colonies, which your honour has been pleased to communicate to us, and which forms so prominent and so important a part of your honour's speech; censure and menace aimed, as it appears, exclusively at the House of Assembly, as if the House of Assembly could pass any act, or had passed the act to which his lordship alludes, without the concurrence and assent of the other branches of the legislature; and there is, we are sorry to observe, in this despatch of his lordship's, an indirect charge of presumption against the general assembly, because they did not frame a *bill* in exact conformity with 'the experienced judgment of the principal West India proprietors resident in England;' now, with all due deference to his lordship, it appears to us that we who are immediately on the spot must possess better means of information as to what measures should be pursued with a view to the safety of the inhabitants, the interests of their property, and the permanent welfare of the slaves themselves, than gentlemen at a distance of 4000 miles, whatever their former judgment and experience might have been, and however kind their intentions, can in the present times possibly possess.

"It is a well-known fact that the Assembly of Barbadoes had commenced the revision, amendment, and consolidation of our slave code long before his Majesty's orders in council reached this island: on the receipt of those orders the Assembly continued their labours and adopted such of their provisions as appeared at that time to be consistent with the security and well-being of the country, and at the period when this act passed their House, they expressed their willingness to adopt every other measure suggested to them, which should be found, on mature deliberation, to be compatible with the interests of all; and although the Assembly were not, after the reasons assigned for rejecting the St. Vincent's slave act appeared in this island, very sanguine as to the fate of their own, they nevertheless expected from his lordship a plain and distinct statement of his objections to what had been done, and which might have formed the ground-work of future deliberation: it was not expected that if unfortunately the Barbadoes act should be found totally inadmissible, it would be submitted to the perusal and criticism of those who are well known to be not less the enemies of his Majesty's Government than they are of the West India colonies, and by whom garbled quotations were made from the act during the last session of parliament, thus furnishing our adversaries with fuel to increase that flame of injustice, prejudice, and invective, which has so long blazed forth against the colonists in general, and which, if not subdued by the timely interference, the justice, and good sense, of his Majesty's Government, can only end in their ruin.

"His lordship has been pleased to expatiate at considerable length on the benefits which the colonies generally, and the island of Barbadoes in particular, have experienced by the commercial regulations recently determined on in the British parliament; we regret however that these benefits are at least questionable, inasmuch as the discussions which have of late so frequently taken place in the British parliament on colonial affairs have not only deteriorated the value of our property, and destroyed our credit, but left us without the necessary funds to benefit by imports however abundant, the means whereby we were once enabled to make extensive commercial speculations, being almost totally exhausted by high duties, low prices, and other misfortunes which we have so long had to contend with.

"But, may it please your honour, suppose we were in the actual enjoyment of all the benefits which have been enumerated by the noble earl, is it expected that, in return for them, we should surrender those chartered rights which we have possessed for nearly two centuries? Is it expected that we should abandon the right of enacting such laws as are necessary for our own preservation and the security of our property? Is it expected that our slave code shall contain no provision for the security of the lives and property of the whites, but be a mere catalogue of indulgences to the blacks, who, we are proud to say, experience at this moment less of care and more of comfort than the peasantry of any country in the world, England herself not excepted? This, sir, would really be expecting too much. If, however, such expectations are, unfortunately for us, entertained by those under whose control we are placed; if nothing less than an implicit conformity with orders in council, the ruinous effects of which are published almost daily in the Gazettes of a neighbouring colony; if, in short, a plan has been already organized for our destruction; if it is determined that we shall be the victims of fanaticism, prejudice and injustice, we must submit—but neither threats nor persuasion will ever induce us to put the finishing hand to our own political, perhaps natural existence; and we have too much reliance on the justice of our beloved sovereign, to believe that he ever will. We, however, beg leave to assure your honour, that if the noble secretary for the colonies

will condescend to point out the defects and omissions of the act, which passed the late House of Assembly, for consolidating our slave laws, and ameliorating the condition of that class of people so immediately dependant upon us, we will take his suggestions into our earliest consideration, prompted as we are, both by humanity and by interest, not only to do all that can safely be accomplished for their benefit, but also by a sincere desire to meet, if it be possible, the wishes of his Majesty's Government; and to this end we will readily and earnestly co-operate with the other branches of the legislature."

Another despatch was forwarded from Lord Bathurst in December, 1825, pointing out in detail the objectionable enactments in the act which had been transmitted. The following are extracts:

"By the thirty-fourth clause it is made a capital crime in a slave to strike a master, or to 'dare to strike him,' or to 'offer to strike him,' or to 'use any violence to him.' These are all made distinct capital crimes, the punishment of which cannot be mitigated by the court on the second conviction. There is no allowance made in the possible case of extreme provocation on the part of the master, nor even where it might be carried so far as to make self-defence necessary on the part of the slave, and the terms employed may be construed so as to inflict upon the mere meditation of the offence, equally with its commission, the punishment of death.

"Some of the various offences which are rendered capital by the thirty-fifth clause are designated by words which require to be defined, —mutiny is in this country an offence exclusively depending upon military obligations, and it should therefore have been clearly laid down what acts of a civil description were to constitute the crime, for which, under that name, the punishment of death is denounced. It is also provided that slaves 'in any way promoting any thing that shall have a tendency to mutiny,' shall be punishable with death. In framing this clause, it must have been overlooked that unless criminality of purpose were made essential, the terms may comprehend conduct altogether innocent. What indeed is that action which may not happen in some way to promote something having a tendency to mutiny? It is afterwards provided, that if any slave shall 'imagine for the purpose of mutiny,' he shall suffer death, and afterwards the same punishment is assigned to any slave if he should hear another slave speaking any words 'tending to mutiny,' unless he make an immediate disclosure of the fact. In this latter case, however, the court may inflict the minor punishment of banishment, or any other punishment, at their discretion. It is furthermore made capital to imagine the death of any person, and declare the same by any overt act.

"I regret that obedience is not secured to the salutary regulations in the ninth clause for cloathing the slaves. Twenty shillings is an inadequate penalty, and the invidious office of informer will not be undertaken for a moiety of such a sum, to which only he is entitled.

"The thirty-second clause would deserve approbation, inasmuch as it provides for taking away from an owner any slave whom the owner has driven to the commission of theft by neglecting to give him the food with which it was in his power to supply him. But when the slave is taken away for such reasons, the owner ought, if not to forfeit the property in him, at least not to be entitled to receive the net proceeds of his sale.

"It has been matter of much regret to me, in submitting to the necessity which I felt myself to be under of advising the disallowance of this act, that I was thereby deprived of the opportunity of concurring with the legislature in procuring the penal provisions of the forty-second clause respecting the murder of slaves to be substituted for those opprobrious laws which, fallen as they were into perfect desuetude, yet could not fail to be the cause of much misapprehension in this country. It is my earnest hope, therefore, that the legislature will afford me an opportunity of submitting to his Majesty in council this important amendment of their law without the accompaniment of such enactments as have unfortunately rendered the present opportunity unavailing.

"I could have wished that the legislature had seen the propriety of visiting also with more proportionate severity the crime of mutilating or dismembering a slave. The forty-fourth clause, which requires that the slave should be removed by sale from the authority of the person by whom he has been mutilated, ought not to have provided that he, although he were the owner, should receive the slave's price; and in depriving an owner twice guilty of this grievous offence of the management of his slaves, it was not fitting to preserve his life-interest in them entire. It is true the law authorizes fine and imprisonment, but as no minimum is prescribed of either, the law cannot be said to secure a sufficient punishment for these crimes; and is objectionable in spirit, as containing express provisions to indemnify the criminal for any pecuniary loss."

DOMINICA.

The governor writes that previously to the receipt of Lord Bathurst's despatch, notice had been given in the House of Assembly that a bill for the melioration of the condition of the slaves would be immediately introduced, of which bill he transmits a copy. The following are extracts:

"And whereas a knowledge of the doctrines, and due attention to the exercises of the duties of the Christian religion, is highly essential to the improvement of the morals of the slaves, and the advancement both of their temporal and eternal happiness,

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all owners, &c. of slaves, shall every

Sunday on the several distant plantations, at the most convenient time and place, convene the slaves of the said plantations to hear divine worship, and shall also exhort any slaves who may be unbaptized, to receive the holy sacrament of baptism, and shall further encourage such slaves as have arrived at the age of maturity, and may be desirous to enter into the connubial state, to receive the ceremony of marriage, and that every person offending against the provisions of this clause, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding to be recovered and applied as is directed in the foregoing clause.

"And whereas the practice hitherto prevalent of slaves making their markets on Sunday is highly indecorous, and contrary to the precepts of religion, yet whereas an immediate and sudden abolition of the custom would under existing circumstances not only in all probability entirely fail in promoting their religious instruction, but by the time so occupied being given up to riot and debauchery, would even prove injurious both to their spiritual and temporal interests, and it is therefore deemed more expedient to remove such an evil by degrees;

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the slaves shall be permitted as heretofore to bring to market for sale such articles as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, and of disposing of the same on Sunday, provided no article shall be exposed to sale in the public market during the time of divine service, either in the established church, or in the place of worship of any of the tolerated religions.

"And for the purpose of protecting from violence the lives, persons, and effects of slaves.

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person convicted of the wilful murder of a slave, or of being accessory thereto, shall suffer death, and that any person convicted of committing man-slaughter on a slave shall suffer the punishment inflicted in case of man-slaughter by the laws of England.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person whatever shall mutilate, wantonly or cruelly whip, beat, bruise, cut, wound or imprison, or keep in confinement without sufficient nourishment, any slave or slaves, such person being duly convicted of the same before the court of King's Bench and Grand Sessions, shall be punished by fine not exceeding or imprisonment not exceeding months, or by both at the discretion of the court, and that it shall also be lawful for the said court, in atrocious cases where it may be judged necessary for the future protection of the slave, to take him out of the power of a master convicted of such violence as aforesaid, to order the marshal forthwith to sell and dispose of such slave to any other person but the owner at public outcry for the best price that can be procured; the money arising from such sale after payment of costs to be delivered to such owner.

"And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any white or free person shall be guilty of wantonly striking or beating any slave, the property of another, such offender on conviction shall forfeit any sum not exceeding to be recovered as directed in the 4th clause of this act.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any white or free person (not being the owner or director of such slave,) shall forcibly take away or cause to be taken away from any slave any live stock, ground, provisions, vegetables, or any other article of property, which by the laws, customs, and usages of this colony such slave is authorized to possess, sell or dispose of; or if any such person having purchased from such slave any such article, shall refuse or neglect to pay for the same, or shall destroy or cause to be destroyed any such article as aforesaid, such offender shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding to be recovered as directed in the 4th clause of this act, and when so recovered the amount to be given to said slave in compensation for the injury so sustained.

"And in order to protect the connubial happiness of slaves, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any white or free person shall take away and cohabit with the wife or reputed wife of any slave, such offender shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding to be recovered as directed in the 4th clause of this act, and when so recovered the amount to be given to the slave in compensation for the injury sustained.

"And whereas from the inadmissibility of slave evidence it has been hitherto found difficult to prosecute to conviction white or free persons for offences against slaves; and whereas therefore, for the furtherance of justice, it is deemed proper in future to receive such evidence to such an extent as may be considered safe, but under such restrictions as are rendered absolutely necessary, from the imperfect knowledge yet possessed by the great majority of the slave population, respecting the true nature of the solemn sanction of an oath,

"Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in all cases, not being capital nor of charges against their owners, it shall hereafter be lawful for all courts and magistrates to admit the evidence of slaves having been duly baptized, and appearing to the said courts or magistrates, after having been minutely interrogated on the subject, thoroughly to comprehend the true nature and meaning of an oath: provided always, that in every instance two such slaves at least being duly examined apart, and out of the hearing of each other, shall distinctly depose to the very same facts, without in the least degree contradicting each other's evidence; and provided also that no one shall be convicted of any offence on the evidence of slaves, unless such offence shall be prosecuted and brought to trial within months after the commission thereof.

"And be it further enacted by the authority

aforesaid, that if any slave or slaves shall disobey the lawful order of his or her owner, &c. or shall plunder the property of his, her, or their owner, &c. or of any other slave, or shall be guilty of drunkenness, quarrelling, fighting, neglect of duty, absence without permission in writing from the owner or renter on the plantation to which such slave shall belong, or shall commit any other act of misconduct, such slave shall be punished at the discretion of the said owner, &c. by confinement in the stocks, or by whipping on the shoulders by the cat o'nine tails only, as it is used in the British army, and by no other instrument whatever; provided such whipping, if directed by the owners, shall not, at any one time, or for any one offence, or before the effects of any former punishment shall be thoroughly cured, exceed stripes; if directed by a manager of a plantation or renter of a slave, shall not exceed stripes, and if by an overseer or negro-superintendant of a plantation, shall not exceed stripes: provided also, that no punishment by whipping, exceeding stripes, shall be inflicted on the same day on which the offence is committed: and provided further that no punishment by whipping shall be inflicted upon a female slave publicly, or in such manner as to occasion any sort of indecent exposure; and that should any person be convicted of any offence against the enactments of this clause, such offender shall forfeit to be recovered as directed by the 4th clause of this act.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person shall on any pretence whatsoever, under the penalty of , to be recovered as is directed by the 4th clause of this act, punish any slave by fixing or causing to be fixed any iron or other collar round the neck of such slave, or by loading the body or limbs of such slave with chains, irons, or weights of any kind, excepting only where it may be absolutely necessary for securing the person of such slave, in which case a light collar or chain, or handcuffs, may be used, not to exceed lbs. in weight: provided always that nothing contained in this clause shall be construed to prevent the owners, &c. of slaves from having on their properties, stocks, bilboes, or other secure means of confining refractory slaves, or such as are addicted to running away, so that they are thereby confined without bodily hurt.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be kept on every plantation a register of all punishments by whipping, exceeding stripes, stating the nature of the offence, to be given in and sworn to before the commissioners of the censors every year; to be by him transmitted to the treasurer along with the censors' returns, and to be deposited in the treasury as a record."

An act to repeal the tax on the manumission of slaves, has been passed.

GRENADA.

The president transmitted to Lord Bathurst an act for the consolidation of the slave laws and the melioration of the condition of the slaves.

His lordship, in a despatch confirming this act, says, "I have great satisfaction in finding myself enabled to address you under circumstances which justify more pleasing anticipations; for, although after a full consideration of the Grenada act I cannot but be sensible that it falls short of what has been recommended, yet it deserves to be considered as an important improvement of the existing code. Its provisions are all of a beneficial nature as far as they go, and contain nothing that can stand in the way of its confirmation. Where the enactments are deficient either in defining or securing their objects, there is a manifest good intention, which assures me that these inadvertencies will be readily corrected. In order to give the legislature every facility for this purpose, and in the confidence that they will enable me to lay their work before Parliament in a more complete form, comprising all that is necessary to render it effective in operation, I have pointed out in a separate despatch the provisions which will require to be revised; but I cannot avoid calling your attention to the entire omission in the act of any clause for the appointment of a protector of slaves, or of some officer under any other title, but invested with similar authority, for I am not pertinacious as to titles, provided there be some individual legally authorized, and known to be legally authorized, to enforce the due execution of all laws intended for the benefit of the slave population. I need not, I am sure, also observe, that in this act the corporal chastisement of women is not prohibited; that there is no efficient enactment for the registration of punishment of slaves; nor any provision to enable slaves to purchase their own manumission, or that of their relations. The omission of such important subjects as these makes it incumbent upon me to impress upon you, that, however beneficial and praiseworthy this act must be considered in itself, the expecrations of Parliament and of the country have been formed upon a wider basis, and legislation upon all these omitted subjects is essential to their ultimate fulfilment."

The despatch containing the detail of his lordship's objections, receives the following answer from the president.

"*Grenada, November 23, 1825.*

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatches under date the 20th of October.

"Their contents cannot but afford to the colony and to myself much gratification, mingled, however, with some regret, as I fear there are points which seem to your lordship indispensable to be added to the bill, which, after the most serious and mature consideration, the legislature of this island have deemed it (at least for the present) impossible to comply with, namely, the total prohibition of the whip as an instrument of correction of females, and the right of slaves to purchase

their freedom. The other objections pointed out I should hope may be modified, explained, or obviated to the satisfaction of your lordship at its next session. As it only closed its sitting two days before the receipt of your lordship's communication, and it will be some time before the members again assemble, I shall take the liberty of explaining to your lordship my view and idea their intentions with regard to this law; and your lordship may rest assured, if I am in the administration of the government at their next meeting, I shall not fail to urge the points which you have recommended.

"The first general objection appears to be:—

"1.—*No appointment of protector of slaves or officer, authorized to enforce laws intended for the benefit of slaves.*

"There is no such officer known to the British constitution, or in any colony or government enjoying British laws.

"By the act under review, full authority is given to the magistrates to exercise their judgment and afford their protection in all cases where the supreme court of judicature has not jurisdiction, to whom a like discretion is allowed, as is given to those named in the commission of the peace over apprentices, persons employed in the cotton manufactories, and various other descriptions of his Majesty's subjects in the mother country.

"The magistrates in these colonies are selected from men of the first note, many of them members of one or other branch of the legislature, and all interested in the welfare of the slave population, who, being resident in the different quarters of the island, can afford the injured slave more immediate redress than he could receive, was there but an officer vested with this authority resident at the capital town, perhaps upwards of twenty miles distant.

"2.—*No prohibition of corporal punishment of females.*

"The females compose the most numerous and effective part of the field gangs of the estates; from the indulgences already extended to them they have shewn themselves to be the most turbulent description of the slaves, and would become perfectly unmanageable if they knew that this description of correction was abolished by law. It is therefore absolutely necessary (for the present) that it should be held in terrorem over them. It is however only put in practice in extreme cases and for example's sake, and there can be little doubt that as they become more enlightened and moral it will gradually fall into disuse, but if suddenly prohibited it is impossible to say what might be the consequences, and I cannot conceal from your lordship, that I agree in opinion with the other branches of the legislature that it could not be immediately given up with safety.

"3.—*No effectual registration, &c. of punishments.*

"It has been the practice on many estates to keep regular entries of all punishments in the journals; and there can be little doubt but that the objection will be remedied in the amending bill: the only difficulty which would arise from a general legislative enactment to this effect, would be in regard to free coloured persons possessing a small number of slaves employed in the cultivation of trifling settlements in coffee, cocoa, or provisions, and this was possibly the reason why the alterations recommended were not adopted.

"4.—*No provision for the purchase of manumission by slaves, for themselves or relations.*

"The legislature, I apprehend, purposely avoided the allowance of this right from most insuperable objections to it; it would, I fear, be tantamount to gradual, perhaps, but ultimate ruin to the proprietors of land, as the land is totally useless without slaves to work it. No true appraisement or value can be put by a third person to really valuable and well-disposed slaves attached to plantations. The provision, if adopted, would render the slave unhappy, and decrease his value most materially to his owner. The slaves who would be candidates for freedom would be the most useful, (consequently those least to be spared from a property), and the most profligate. The most industrious for themselves are naturally, from their dispositions and habits, the most so for their masters; and those of no character, although probably able working people, would leave no vice unpractised to accomplish their end: thus the proprietor might be deprived of the very essence of his property, and reduced in a few years to utter ruin; and such is the nature (unfortunately) of negroes in their present unenlightened state, that many who were aware of the existence of such an enactment, would use means to reduce themselves from a healthy to an unhealthy state, in order that their appraisers, from their apparent condition when produced for valuation, might put a less price on them.

"5.—*The total prohibition of Sunday markets not provided for, nor that they should cease so soon as adequate provision made for religious instruction.*

"It was not the intention, or thought politic to abolish too suddenly the Sunday markets, though intended gradually to prohibit them. A proclamation was issued to enforce strict and due attention to the hours limited on the Sabbath-day by the 'market act,' namely, the hour at which divine service commences: the law however prohibits totally the sale of goods, or opening of shops, by white or free persons, on the Sabbath, and another day was appointed as a market-day, in order to induce the slaves of themselves to change it. As the markets are held in the several towns where the places of worship are situated, it was thought that allowing the slaves to bring with them their little articles of stock and provisions, they would after the disposal of them be induced to attend divine worship, and thus receive the benefit of religious instruction, whereas if the market on that day had been prohibited entirely, few in their present uninformed state would leave their homes for the purpose of going to

church. It may be here necessary to observe, that the enforcement of the market hour caused amongst them at first much dissatisfaction, but in the course of a little time, it is hoped that the Sunday markets may be abolished *in toto*, and then the legislature, I have no doubt, will not withhold the amendment required in this respect to its fullest extent.

"6.—*Sunday labour hours not sufficiently defined.*

"By the seventh section of the act no slave can be worked on any day before day-break or after sun-set: this I conceive must include the Sunday; and in regard to the exception which relates to the manufacture of sugar, the hour is limited to ten o'clock on Saturday night: it can therefore, with all due deference to your lordship, scarcely in the subsequent clause require further explanation; if however this should be thought necessary, the legislature will, I have no doubt, make any addition which may define their intention more clearly: the using the words 'their slaves' in the eighth section, instead of the words 'any slave or slaves,' is, I am certain, unintended, as was the attaching the penalty in the same section to one class only of the offences therein mentioned, and the law in this respect will, I am fully persuaded, be amended to meet your lordship's wishes.

"7.—*The use of the whip, as an emblem of authority or instrument of correction.*

"The use of the whip was not intended to be prohibited, but the exhibition of it in the field is interdicted not only as the emblem of authority, but as an instrument of coercion, excepting when sent for or taken to the field for the purpose of punishing an offence previously committed, and requiring immediate correction, such immediate correction being conceived in many instances to be consistent with both policy and humanity, as tending to check insubordination, and to render severe punishment unnecessary: this it is humbly conceived may be the reason why it is thought expedient to apply summary correction in the army, the navy, and even in public schools, and other institutions, where without discipline subordination could not be kept up.

"The alteration of this clause, however, with regard to the prohibition of the use of this instrument altogether in the hands of white or free persons, will meet with no opposition: such a practice being unknown in this colony, was therefore not contemplated, and the same reason will apply with regard to its being used beyond the limits of a plantation.

"8.—*Extent of punishment of slaves by domestic authority.*

"It was the intention of the legislature, in framing this part of the bill, to restrict domestic punishment in all cases to twenty-five lashes; and the act in this respect will doubtless be immediately remedied to your lordship's satisfaction.

"9. *Power of magistrates.*

"It appears to have been intended to vest the power here mentioned in magistracy, and it is humbly conceived to them only it could be constitutionally given for offences not cognizable by the criminal law: it might have been better perhaps that their discretionary power had been limited, and in a revision of the law a recommendation to this effect will, I have no doubt, be attended to; it may not, however, be considered a presumption to observe that the magistrates are the lawful, and I trust I may add, willing protectors of the slaves, as well as their judges in all minor cases; those of a more serious nature, enumerated in the thirty-seventh section of the act, being by the abolition of the Slave courts transferred entirely to the Supreme Court of Judicature, where the slave has every benefit the law admits of in the case of free persons.

"10.—*Judicial sales and separation of families.*

"It appears to me that all has been done in this respect that can be; no judicial sale can take place of married slaves where the husband and wife are the property of the same person whereby they can be separated from each other, nor can any child be thus separated from its mother. With regard to putative husbands and wives it was thought right that the children should follow the mother, as it more frequently happens than otherwise that the putative husband belongs to a different proprietor or estate than the possessor of the wife, and it is too true that in very many instances a woman has a large family by several different men.—How therefore the law can in this respect be remedied, I am at a loss to conjecture.

"11.—*Property of slaves: law extends only to taking away—not to withholding—no right of action in slave to recover, &c.*

"It was, I conceive, the intention of the legislature to include all the cases pointed out in the objection to this part of the act, and the recommendations in this respect, when the law comes to be revised, will, I have no doubt, meet due attention; it might probably also be advisable to obviate all doubt with regard to the right of an owner to sue, to introduce an enactment authorizing him so to do as the guardian and next friend of his slave: it, I believe, seldom has occurred that the slave has been refused the assistance or protection of his master (or his representative when absent) in cases of this nature, and it would be well to give express authority to the magistracy, not only to enquire into all complaints of slaves against their owners, but to award, by way of damages, such sums of money as may be proved to their satisfaction such owners may have withheld from or deprived their slaves of, or as a compensation for any other injury such slaves may be proved to have sustained: it would, however, it is humbly submitted, be contrary to the whole system and very existence of slavery, to admit a right of action in a slave against his owner, and what I think no West India Legislature would or could concede.

"12.—*Manumissions—Definition of the word owner.*

"The manumissions of slaves are regulated by other acts, which, on reference, it is hoped will be found in all respects favourable to them. The word owner in this part of the act was intended to apply to persons having the absolute reversion in themselves, subject to incumbrances by them created, and the object was, to permit a mortgagee, who might be unable to redeem his whole estate, to manumit a deserving slave, on placing a slave of equal value on the property pledged, without the consent of the mortgagee, when circumstances might render it difficult or impracticable to obtain the same. If, however, this clause is not deemed sufficiently explicit, there can, I conceive, be no objection to any explanatory enactment on this head.

"13.—*Slave evidence—Certificates of baptism by Roman Catholic or Dissenting ministers, not provided for.*

"Provision is always made with regard to slaves who may be baptized in the Roman Catholic faith by the clergy act; but I do not apprehend any objection to the amendment of this clause in respect to your lordship's suggestions when they shall be submitted to the legislature. It appears to be desirable that all slaves hereafter to be born should be baptized by the regular clergy; and to this end I conceive the fourth section of the act was framed.

"14.—*Slave evidence not allowed in civil or minor criminal cases.*

"It was not, I believe, the intention of the legislature at present to admit of slave evidence in civil cases, in petty cases of assault, or in trivial crimes, as this might open a door to continual disturbances, and trials of this nature would possibly lead to perjury and subornation of perjury, be found extremely inconvenient to the owners of slaves, and tend much to disturb the peace and quietness of the colony; but in capital cases it was considered that a person guilty of felony ought not to escape for want of a link in the evidence, which might be satisfactorily made up by the testimony of a slave; it was therefore in capital cases only admitted, it being moreover considered that a slave, when he knew that his evidence might deprive a fellow slave or a free person of life, would be more guarded, and feel a compunction of conscience in a case of this nature, which he would totally disregard in the matter of a petty crime; but by the 14th clause of this act, where any violence or ill-treatment appears to have been suffered by any slave, such is presumed *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of the person to whom he had a right to look up to as his protector, and his evidence in this case is at once admitted without any certificate or other formality whatever; in these two instances only did the framers of the law at present intend to allow evidence in the higher courts of justice, but at some future period, when it is perceived that the moral character of the slave is sufficiently improved, this privilege will I have no doubt be extended.

"I have thus endeavoured, my lord, to explain, as far as my information goes, what I consider were the intentions of the legislature in the passing this very important bill: I am satisfied it was their desire to comply with the wishes of the British parliament and the mother country in general, as far as they conceived they could with safety go. That they have been sincere in all that they have done, and that their labours have been spontaneous, and are by no means to be considered as a return for the acts lately passed the imperial parliament for the regulation of the trade of this country, which I much fear we are not likely to derive any great benefit from.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE PATERSON, President."

"*The Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c.*"

ANTIGUA.

His honour, Samuel Athill, the commander-in-chief, writes as follows:

"*Government House, Antigua,*

"My Lord, *Nov.* 14, 1825.

"By the inclosure transmitted in my despatch of the 14th ult. your lordship will have perceived that the legislature of this island are favourably disposed to enter into and meet the views and wishes of his Majesty's Government in ameliorating the condition of the slave population of Antigua, so far as it can be practicably and consistently done. Since the receipt of your lordship's despatch of the 20th August, the labours of the joint committee of the two houses have been incessant, and they are now going on progressively, and with that earnestness which the nature and importance of the case demands. It is very satisfactory to me to be enabled to say thus much to your lordship, and I have very sanguine hopes that the important work now under consideration and revision will speedily be accomplished, and that to the satisfaction of his Majesty's Government.

"It is but fair in me to add, that one of the most efficient members of the Committee (Mr. Taylor) has been seriously indisposed, which has in a great measure retarded the progress of the Committee in the framing and bringing up their report.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "SAMUEL ATHILL."

"*The Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c.*

ST. VINCENT.

Sir Charles Brisbane having communicated to the House of Assembly Lord Bathurst's despatch, the Speaker addresses to Sir Charles the following answer:

"*St. Vincent, 21st October,* 1825.

"Sir,

"I am commanded by the House of Assembly to acknowledge the receipt of, and instructed to

reply to your Excellency's communication of yesterday, wherein you have been pleased to inform the House of the substance of a despatch lately received from Earl Bathurst, and urging with much effect the necessity of an immediate revision of the slave laws of this colony. The present slave act which is in force, it may be said, on the sufferance of his Majesty's Government, will expire by limitation on the 6th December; and I need only to refer you to the published minutes of the Assembly to shew that the House has been a considerable time anxiously and interestingly engaged in the important work of preparing a series of enactments, which it is hoped will alike secure and promote the interest and safety of the colony, and meet the most extended views of parliament and the British ministry on this delicate and imperfectly understood subject. We feel like men groping in the dark or walking on a precipice, who, under such circumstances, cannot be expected either to step quickly or with firmness.

"I am now, however, happy to inform your Excellency, that a bill has been read a second time, and yesterday passed its commitment, with an order for a third reading in December, in which the House hopes it has embodied the substance of all or nearly all that is important in the Trinidad Order, and wherein it has fairly met, and it is expected obviated the objections contained in Earl Bathurst's despatch of the 26th July, 1824, with the exception only of that which applies to the 34th clause of the present slave act: it will be found, however, by the bill now before the House, that the offence is made equally criminal, and the punishment equally severe on the white or other free person who may be found aiding and assisting, as on the negroes who may be found guilty of absconding from the island in vessels or other craft: in fact, I should not deal candidly with your Excellency did I not state my opinion that the legislature for some years to come will never pass any consolidated slave law, which does not embrace this or a similar enactment: there would be no security for property, either in negroes or in the colonial shipping without it, and persons who never owned a slave might be deprived of property to a vast amount without any chance of redress: this was the case a few years past, when some evil-disposed negroes absconded in the night with the vessel of a person to whom they did not belong, worth one thousand pounds, which was never recovered. This the House conceives would have been deemed a capital felony in any country professing to have even the shadow of law and government.

"By the present bill Sunday markets are limited to an early hour in the morning, thus taking a preliminary step towards their final abolition at a distant and proper time. Shops and stores are to be kept closed the whole of the Lord's day. The premiums to the midwives, nurses, and mothers of infant children are secured them by penalty, and likewise the exemption from hard labour on the part of the slaves, mothers of six children. These penalties have been enacted entirely in deference to his lordship's suggestions, for I may safely assure you the withholding of the one, or the imposing of the other, would neither prove creditable or advantageous to the master. The objections to the 39th and 49th clauses the House has endeavoured to remove in a manner it is expected equally satisfactory.

"Provision is made for legalizing marriages amongst the slaves, and similar measures adopted to secure to them the possession of personal property, and penalties imposed to prevent the interference of free persons. A registry is to be kept on every plantation, in which offences of a serious nature are to be entered, as well as the nature and extent of every punishment inflicted, to be produced when required by any justice of the peace.

"And, finally, slave evidence is made admissible in all criminal matters on the basis of the Trinidad order in council; thus evincing, on the part of the House of Assembly, a similar desire to go to the utmost limits, nay, almost beyond the limits of what it deems safe and practicable, to meet the wishes of those persons in England who have the true interests of the colonies in view.

"The House has viewed with much attention and interest the late important measures adopted by Parliament regarding commerce, and particularly those which comprehend, and it is supposed are calculated to promote the interest of the West Indies; but the House, without being very sanguine as to the results, is very grateful for the good intentions or even promised relief on the part of the mother country; and in conclusion, offers your Excellency its thanks for the deep interest you always take in every measure tending to the credit and prosperity of the colony.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN DAZELL, Speaker.

"*To His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.*"

TOBAGO.

The legislative council, in an address to the governor, Sir F. P. Robinson, express their readiness to concur in most of the measures proposed by Lord Bathurst, but they resist the recording in plantations punishments of fewer than 12 stripes, or calling in a free witness upon occasion of such punishments. They resist entirely the admission of slave testimony in civil cases, and they feel it impossible to take away the power of flogging female slaves.

Having invited the members of the House of General Assembly to form a joint committee for the purpose of preparing a report upon the governor's communication of Lord Bathurst's despatch, the following answer was returned:

The honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of General Assembly to the honourable the President and Members of the Board of Council.

"This House inform your honourable board that they do not concur with your honourable board in your resolution of this date, requesting this House to appoint members to form part of a joint committee, with instructions to report on the communication of his Excellency the governor, of the 11th instant, respecting the amelioration of the slave laws, the House having already resolved, that from the loss of all confidence in his Excellency the governor, it would be useless for this House, at this present moment, to take into their consideration the highly important communication of his Majesty's Government respecting the revision of the slave laws; and having further resolved, that until this House shall receive an answer to their petition to be represented to his Majesty for the removal of his Excellency Sir Frederick Philipse Robinson from the government of this island, this House will proceed with no other business but such as shall be requisite for the immediate safety of the country, or necessary for the preservation of the rights and privileges of the House.

(Signed) "CHRISTOPHER IRVINE, Speaker.

"*House of Assembly, October 21st*, 1825."

DEMERARA.

The governor, Sir B. D'Urban, having transmitted to Lord Bathurst the draft of a proposed act of the Court of Policy for improving the condition of slaves, his lordship makes the following observations on it:—

"On the perusal of the draft you have transmitted, I perceive four principal deviations from the plan laid down for your guidance in that despatch; and I shall proceed shortly to draw your attention to each of these points.

"First:—All labour undertaken by slaves on Sunday for the preservation of the crops upon an estate entitles the slaves to wages in the island of Trinidad. In the draft which you have transmitted, wages are allowed only to slaves employed in picking coffee and cotton. No wages, therefore, can be claimed for turning and drying coffee and cotton when housed, but not cured, nor will the slave be entitled to wages for any labour undertaken by him for the preservation of the crops on a sugar estate. The distinctions do not rest upon any sound general principle. It cannot be admitted that the owner of a slave is entitled to his labour on any part of the Sunday without remuneration, except only in cases of accidental and occasional necessity. Giving the Court of Policy full credit for the accuracy of their opinion, that certain operations on sugar, coffee, and cotton estates, cannot be suspended on a Sunday without much inconvenience to the proprietor; and admitting that the slaves must be occasionally employed in these services, his Majesty's government cannot allow that these services should be performed without a specific remuneration. It is necessary to maintain unbroken the maxim, that the owner of a slave has no title to his labour except during six days in the week. I have, however, reason to believe that the difficulties which the Court of Policy has felt in complying more fully with this regulation have arisen from their not having adverted to the modification of the Trinidad order with respect to the time when this suspension of compulsory labour shall be supposed to commence; by which modification work is allowed to continue until ten at night on Saturday, instead of the hour of six, as it was at first required.

"Secondly:—With respect to the marriage of slaves, I have weighed attentively the objection urged by the Court of Policy against the adoption of the general declaration contained in the Trinidad order, that such marriages are valid, legal, and effectual, to all intents and purposes. The difficulty noticed by the court may be well founded; yet it would seem as though it were capable of an easy solution. The law might declare in general the validity of such marriages, with a proviso in terms equally general, that they should not confer on the parties, or their issue, any rights inconsistent with the duties which the slave owes to his owner, or to the government, or at variance with those rights which the owner and the government are by law entitled to assert over the slave and his progeny. The advantage of adopting such a general declaration, even though thus qualified, will be, that by recognizing the validity of the marriage contract when entered into by slaves, any one who should violate the marriage vow would then, in point of law, be deemed guilty of adultery. It is needless to point out to you how much the moral sentiments and conduct of mankind upon such subjects are regulated in reference to the maxims promulgated under legislative authority: and it must be remembered, that whatever tends to protect the sanctity of this relation is not only of importance to the interests of the slave, but to those of the master.

"Thirdly:—The Court of Policy would exclude a slave from owning land or the staple commodities of the colony in any quantity, however inconsiderable. I am not, however, prepared to sanction the restriction with respect to land in particular, until I shall be more fully informed how far the inconvenience to which it would subject the slave population is compensated by any equivalent advantage which the other classes of society would derive from it; and I cannot help being persuaded that the exception had better be modified than made absolute.

"Connected with this subject is the disinclination of the court to permit a slave to maintain an action in his own name. Without controverting the statements of the court upon this subject, I must observe that they are not sufficient to establish the conclusion intended to be deduced from them. The ignorance of the slave, and the established principles of legal procedure, may afford sufficient reasons for prohibiting his per-

sonal appearance in the courts as the advocate of his own legal demand; but it does not follow that the action, instituted for enforcing those demands, should be brought exclusively in the name of the master, and entirely at his discretion. No sufficient reason is given why the slave should not be the nominal plaintiff or defendant, or why he should not exercise his own free will as to bringing and defending his action. If he cannot defend his property but in his master's name, and with his master's sanction, he in fact holds his property at the will and pleasure of his master; and if there be any serious objection to the action being in the name of the slave, it may be in the name of the fiscal, provided that it be imperative on the fiscal to bring the action at the request of the slave.

"Fourthly:—The most important of all the deviations from the Trinidad order is the refusal of the court to invest the slave with the right of purchasing the freedom of himself or of his kindred in the prescribed degrees. The arguments of the Court of Policy have received all the consideration which their importance deserves; but I do not consider that they are such as would justify the abandonment of the principle which led to the recommendation of this particular enactment. To the slave it affords a constant motive for diligence, sobriety, and good conduct, and it presents a method by which the most meritorious and useful persons in that class of society may gradually rise to the rank of free men, without danger to the public peace, or injustice to the proprietors.

"If it be said that the master may be thus deprived of the most useful of his slaves, on whose skill and intelligence he chiefly depends, it must be remembered that the price of the manumission of such a slave will be valued accordingly; and that the slave, who has by his industry and good conduct saved enough to reach such a valuation, is not likely to relapse into a state of indolence: he will have given no unsatisfactory security that he has felt too much the value of regulated industry to be disposed to fall into such habits; and we may reasonably expect that he will willingly continue, as a free man, to discharge for an adequate compensation the same duties under his old master, which the supposition itself implies are not those of a subordinate character. It has been stated, that instances may occur of slaves being enabled to purchase their freedom, not by their own industry, but by the interposition of others. Whatever may be the motive for such interference, it cannot go to such an extent as to make any serious objection to the establishment of the regulation. If it proceed from motives of individual kindness, (that of a parent, for example, in favour of his illegitimate child,) it will hardly be felt as an objection. If it should proceed from any combination, directed generally against the well-being of the planters under the plea of humanity, such an attempt could not be made in secret; and as manumissions purchased under such circumstances would be against the principle on which the regulation itself is founded, namely, that of making the manumission the result and reward of habitual industry, measures could easily be taken to defeat such a plan, if indeed provisions might not be introduced into the law itself to prevent it. The Court of Policy, in attributing the introduction of this rule of law into Trinidad, to the previous existence of the same, or some similar regulation, in that island, are in error. The king in council did not modify in this respect the existing law of Trinidad, but introduced a law which, in practice at least, was entirely new in that island."

These observations having been forwarded to the court of Policy, that assembly came to the following resolutions with regard to the first point:

"That with respect to the potting of sugar, that is, taking it from the coolers, and putting it into the casks, this is effected in the course of an hour, or an hour and a half, in the morning of the day after the sugar is made, and the negroes so employed are sufficiently rewarded by a small quantity of sugar given to them, and what they collect from the coolers, and the tubs or pails in which it is carried to the curing-house: this may be done for three or four Sundays consecutively, and followed by an interval of as many weeks, when there is no sugar made.

"That, as to the turning of coffee or cotton on the drogeries or platform, or in the logie, it is done by children and elderly and infirm negroes, who are unfit for any kind of hard work; and the operation of turning being performed, they sit or lie down, or go to their houses for an hour or two, until it is necessary to recommence the same work; so that a negro so employed does not in fact work more than five or six hours in the day—in the intervals he is at rest; and even this work is only required during the crop season; and in this same way they are employed daily in crop season—thus working, in a whole week, no more than between thirty-five and forty hours. Labour thus performed is not field work, but it is done in and about the buildings, and without it the crops must certainly be spoiled, and receive irreparable injury. The same reason which allows the employment of slaves as watchmen, or for the preservation of cattle, without receiving remuneration, doubly applies to those who necessarily are employed for the preservation of the crops. In fact, the labour of these people, who only work at intervals during the day, is not by far so much as that of the domestics—and these receive no remuneration.

"His Majesty's government supposes that the court has not adverted to the modification of the Trinidad order, by which work is allowed to continue until ten at night on Saturday, instead of the hour of six. This has been well attended to; but this extension of time is of no sort of benefit to the coffee and cotton planter, whose crops require to be attended to during day-time.

"Second point:

"That the clause No. 19, of this draft, be amended, and the following words be inserted, leaving out all the words commencing, 'Provided always,' &c. to the end of the article.

"And such marriage, when so solemnized, shall be held and considered binding, valid, and effectual, in law; provided, nevertheless, that such marriages shall not confer on the parties, or their issue, any rights inconsistent with the duties which slaves owe to their owners or to the government, or at variance with those rights which the owner or the government are by law entitled to assert over slaves and their progeny, or subject such slaves so intermarrying to any penal infliction, the effects of which might destroy the rights or injure the property of their owners.'

"Third point:

"That the permission to the slave to be a landed proprietor would be productive of considerable inconvenience to his owner and to society, without conferring any benefit on himself.

"In the country districts there would scarcely occur any instances of sales of land to slaves,—if, however, such should take place, the slave must be always subject to be taken to a distance from his purchase, when, as not uncommonly happens, a proprietor removes his slaves to another estate, or where the slave and his family are taken in execution, and sold. By the universal practice of the colonies, slaves on estates are allowed sufficient land for gardens; and when the proprietor removes, or his slaves are sold at execution, they receive their new gardens in the estate to which they go, and in so fertile a soil as this, they sustain no loss, the quality of the land being such as not to require artificial aid. The house of the slave is always furnished by, and remains the property of the proprietor.

"If it is contemplated that the slave may possess land to a considerable extent, it would follow that he must be himself a proprietor of slaves, or employ slave labour. And as the ownership of land exposes the owner to the task of making and repairing the roads and bridges which pass through it, on his failing to do so, it would be repaired at the public expense, which he, the slave, must pay, or be subject to imprisonment, as free persons are in such cases. The domestic and other slaves in town would be, in some instances, found to be purchasers of small lots, on which they would erect wooden houses, and all property of this description is subject to the payment of town taxes, and the proprietor subject to imprisonment, on failing to pay. As the slaves also are in all cases provided with lodging by their master, either in his own house, or what is much more common, by separate buildings for their sole occupation in his yard, these extra houses in town would have a direct tendency to increase the number of very inferior town proprietors, such as the lower classes of free coloured people, who, living on small portions of land of this description, dedicate them, for the most part, to the purposes of drinking, gaming, and receiving stolen goods.

"The permitting a slave to bring an action at his own discretion, is full of insuperable difficulties. If he is ignorant and stupid, he is incapable of judging whether there is the most remote chance that he should succeed; if he is quick and cunning, there is no check upon the fraud and falsehood of a person who is unable to pay costs in money; and if a person is made liable by imprisonment, or even by flogging, that is the loss of the master, against whom perhaps the action is brought. If it be left to the slave's discretion, or be made imperative on the protector of slaves to bring actions on the slave's request, there can be no prospective calculation made of the number of frivolous, vexatious, and fraudulent suits, which will be brought before the court of justice, nor to the ruin which such proceedings must entail on the planter, by the abscence from labour, not only of the party litigant, but of all the witnesses he may think fit to summon.

The code, as it stands, gives the slave an action whenever his master or the protector think it right that one should be maintained against any white or free person, and punishes at the discretion of the court, without any limit as to the extent of fine and imprisonment, owners or others who deprive the slave of his property. This affords the slave's property legal protection; customary protection it has long received, a custom which in no one instance has ever been found to be violated, notwithstanding the ready access of all slaves to the Fiscal; add to which the universal detestation in which such a deed would be held, and the certain discontent and hatred it would assuredly create in the minds of all the slaves on the estate, the value of whose happiness and content to the proprietors is too well known ever to be put to hazard by such a violation of justice.

"The protector of slaves, or the master, being satisfied by a previous investigation, that there is a good ground of action, may, as the code stands, bring such action, and even this will be found practically to be attended with mischief in some cases, as is proved by what not uncommonly occurs at present. The president of the court of justice has the power, on being satisfied that a party is a pauper, to examine into his complaint, and if he thinks the cause just, he orders the crown-advocate to maintain the action, with directions to all public officers to act without charge. The crown-advocate examines the papers and proofs generally with the president; yet, notwithstanding this previous check on improper actions, they still find their way into court, to the great loss of an honest defendant, who can only imprison the plaintiff where the court orders the costs to be paid, and to obviate

which, as much as possible, the following order of court was issued on the 1st September, 1823:

"Suitors pro deo.

"'Notice is hereby given, that all persons who shall hereafter think proper to apply to his honour the president, for an order of reference to the King's advocate *pro deo*, will be required not only to prove that they are by their poverty entitled to the benefit of this provision; but also that they have good, just, and legal grounds of suit or defence. And in order to prevent any abuse of this privilege, it is hereby declared, that in any case wherein it shall be made satisfactorily to appear, that the party has obtained this order, either through wilful misrepresentation, improper concealment of any fact, or other misconduct on his part, he will, on petition of the opposite party, be liable to be deprived of this benefit, and thereby become subject to the costs of the proceedings, and such further or other punishment as the case may require, and as by law is in that behalf provided.'

"Fourth point:

"That the court does not think it respectful to his Majesty's government, to enter into a discussion of the observations adduced in Earl Bathurst's despatch on this point. It must, however, with all deference, observe, that it cannot feel that the principles on which its original objections are founded, and the grounds on which it has pointed out the enormous mischief which must result from the measure proposed, have been in the slightest degree shaken by those observations, and therefore anxious, as it really is, to meet to the fullest extent the wishes of his Majesty's government, it cannot conscientiously proceed further than it has already done on such entire conviction, and is therefore most unwillingly compelled to decline adopting the recommendations proposed.

"The court finally resolved, that his excellency the lieutenant-governor, be requested to transmit to the Earl Bathurst, a copy of this minute, with the expression of their sincere regret, that they have been altogether unable, from the weighty reasons which they have herein set forth, to meet more nearly the wishes and recommendations of his Majesty's government.

(Signed) "WILLIAM WILDON, Dep. Sec."

To which Lord Bathurst replies in the following manner:

"With regard to the particular points which have been under the renewed consideration of the court, I am in the first place to convey to you his Majesty's gracious approval of the modified provisions respecting marriage which the court have agreed to enact, whereby the conjugal relations between slaves have obtained the support of the law, although with a proviso interdictory of the civil rights which marriage under the Dutch law confers on free men, and which are incompatible with the rights of the master over the slave.

"I have in the next place to explain to you the views of his Majesty's government in regard to the three subjects on which legislative provision remains to be made:

I.—With regard to Sunday labour, I have already apprized you that it is necessary to maintain the maxim that the owner of a slave has no title to his labour except during six days of the week. I have also distinctly specified, on the one hand, the offices which it is considered slaves may gratuitously perform on Sundays without violation of this principle, and on the other, those which the nature of circumstances requires to be performed, but which the principle above enounced, equally requires to be remunerated. 'All labour undertaken for the preservation of the crops upon any estate' is an exception belonging to the latter class, and in Trinidad wages are required to be paid for such labour at the rate to be fixed by the protector of slaves.

"It is under this head that the provisions of the Demerara law respecting Sunday labour, though under others much improved since I had last occasion to consider them, continue incomplete. It is yet unprovided that this conservatory labour should be allowable on Sunday only when voluntary on the part of the slaves employed, and when its postponement beyond that day would be incompatible with the preservation of the crop.

"The court of Policy have introduced into the clause certain provisions explanatory of those kinds of labour which are thereby defined to be for the preservation of the crop: namely, '1st, the boiling off the cane juice that may have been expressed at the time of sunset on Saturday (the boiling however in no case to extend beyond the hour of ten at night), and the potting of the sugar so made.' According to the representations of the court of Policy neither of these operations can be postponed without essential injury to the produce which has been carried through the previous processes to the stage in which these become necessary. With this understanding the labour is allowable in both cases. In the first case, during the prescribed extra hours on Saturday night, it may perhaps be allowed that the labour should be exigible from the slave without remuneration; but in the other, in which the operation is to be performed on the Sunday morning, the principle of remuneration cannot be departed from; and it will be best maintained, not by a donation of a small portion of the produce, which is stated to be the present practice, but by the payment of ascertainable wages, to be fixed, as in other cases, by the protector of slaves. The second kind of Sunday labour which the court of Policy define to be for the preservation of the crop, is, 'the turning and drying of coffee and cotton already housed, and in a state of preservation, but not cured.' This labour, too, it appears, cannot be postponed without essential injury, and may therefore be performed on Sunday. But the reasons of the court of Policy for exacting it gratuitously, are not satisfactory. The first reason

is, 'that the labour is of a light kind, and is performed by children, and elderly and infirm negroes, who are unfit for any kind of hard labour,' and with intervals of rest, 'so that a negro so employed, does not in fact work more than five or six hours in the day.' But the court of Policy will no doubt perceive that, if the capabilities of the labourer be no more than commensurate with the labour allotted him, the hardship of the task is left where it was. The divers degrees of labour required for divers operations may properly, however, be taken into the protector's estimate of its value, when he fixes the rate of wages to be paid for it.—The court of Policy have alledged, secondly, that 'the same reason which allows the employment of slaves as watchmen, or for the preservation of cattle, without receiving remuneration, doubly applies to those who are necessarily employed for the preservation of the crops.' On this I have to observe, that, before the former exception was allowed, it had been strongly represented, that the protection of the slave's provision ground, as well as the owner's property on his plantation, required the employment of watchmen, without which security of the produce from depredation the slave could not be induced to cultivate his provision grounds. It was not therefore thought fit to charge the owner with the payment of wages for services which were for the protection as well of the slave's property as of the owner's, and not more for the protection of either, than for the prevention of crime, and the maintenance of the public peace. As to tending and feeding of cattle, the degree of labour required in this kind (as in the case of domestics) would be so difficult to ascertain, and in many instances might be so slight, that it was admitted to be impracticable for the protector of slaves to assign a proportionate rate of wages applicable to the varying circumstances. But there is no such impracticability in the case which the court of Policy would assimilate to this, since the court itself has specified the number of hours per day, and per week, for which the slave is required to work in the turning and drying of coffee and cotton.

"By these explanations, the court of Policy will be led to perceive, that it would be impossible for me to submit to his Majesty in council what they have alledged, as a reason for omitting to supply what is wanting in their law upon the subject of Sunday labour.

II.—The second of the legislative provisions which are still deficient in the law passed by the court of Policy is that by which the rights of property are to be conferred upon the slaves. The court have observed that, according to the proclamation published in Trinidad explanatory of the order in council, slaves are not allowed to cultivate for their own profit the staple commodities of that island. The restriction did not originate with his Majesty's government, but they forebore to disturb the operation of a pre-existing law to this effect, in support of which was urged the temptation to commit depredations upon his owner's property to which the slave would be exposed by its repeal. A similar law appears to be in force in Demerara. In the one colony, the slaves are forbidden to cultivate the staple commodities; in the other, to sell or barter them. Whilst it is expedient that these laws should remain—and on consideration of the reasons alleged I am not prepared to deny the expediency—I do not contend for the slave's right of property in what he cannot legally barter or sell, nor, as it is said, honestly acquire. I therefore consider the articles of sugar, coffee, and cotton, to be allowable exceptions.

"The objections which are urged by the court of Policy to the giving a slave a property in land are chiefly founded upon the disadvantages which the slave himself would labour under as a proprietor of land. But it may be presumed that a slave who shall have acquired the means of purchasing land will be prudent enough to take into his calculation the compulsory removal to a distance which he is personally liable to; for, however otherwise ignorant, he cannot but be sufficiently sensible of what is incident to his own condition. It is also objected, that he would become liable to taxes for the repair of roads, &c, for the non-payment of which, if, as in the cases of freemen, his person were seized, an injury to his owner would ensue in the loss of his labour while in confinement. But the court of Policy would have it in their power to obviate this objection by rendering the produce of the land, or the property upon it, or even the land itself, if necessary, liable to be taken in execution for arrears of taxes. Upon the whole, although the right of property in land, may possibly be of little immediate or general advantage to the slaves, yet, under restrictions as to staple produce, I do not perceive such material objections to it as would place it in the light of a necessary exception (which is the only admissible exception) to the general rule.

"I have considered with due attention the re-representations made by the court of Policy in justification of not permitting the slave to have an uncontrolled power of bringing an action with regard to his property. I perceive that such a power might be much abused, by ill-disposed advisers, to the slave's own prejudice; and if the court of Policy will give to the protector of slaves a clear undoubted right to bring or defend any action in respect to the property of the slave by whatsoever legal measures are available in other cases; and if, in addition to this, they will empower the president of the court of justice to direct prosecutions on the application of the slave, nothing farther will be required on this head. It is not clear that the terms of the law, as it stands at present, are sufficiently general and comprehensive to bear the full and undoubted import of those employed in the order in council for Trinidad, which, were they adopted in Demerara, would enable the protector to 'bring, maintain, prosecute, and defend any suit or action in any

court of justice, for, or in respect of any such property, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes,' as could be done by a person of free condition, in respect of his own property. It is therefore desirable, that in this particular, some amendment should be introduced.

"III.—As the right which it is proposed should be given to the slave to purchase his manumission is a vital part of the whole measure, it cannot be dispensed with. No system of measures would satisfy the feelings of this country, or would completely execute the purposes of the House of Commons, which did not contain some direct provision, some acting principle, by which the termination of slavery may be gradually accomplished; and the giving to a slave a right to purchase his freedom, by the fruits of his honest earnings, on a fair estimate of the loss which the owner may sustain by that act, guards the public, on the one hand, against the danger of indiscriminate emancipation, and secures to the planter, on the other, a pledge of an adequate compensation.

"The objections which are urged against this measure are—First, That the money with which the slave may purchase his freedom may not be the earnings of his honest labour, and that, therefore, his being able to make the purchase is not a test of his industrious habits. Secondly, That the valuation may not idemnify the owner, who may not be able to supply the loss of his slave by the money which is to be paid for his manumission. With respect to the first objection, it is said—that the purchase money may be obtained either by personal favour towards the slave, or from ill-will to the owner, or by a combination of philanthropic individuals in this country; and lastly, that the slave may procure it by theft.

"With respect to favour towards the slave, or ill-will to the owner, the same favour which would procure the money for the manumission of the slave, would probably secure his well-being afterwards; and if the owner received an adequate compensation, he would have little to fear from the effect either of favour to his slaves or ill-will to himself; while the general operation of the measure could not be really endangered by individual instances of kindness or malevolence.

Apprehensions are entertained lest well disposed people, with ill considered zeal, should endeavour at once to get rid of slavery, by purchasing the manumission of slaves out of a fund to be raised for that purpose. This, undoubtedly, would be an attempt to convert a gradual and discriminative principle into an abrupt indiscriminate act of manumission; it would, however, be soon found that this would not go far, and would be easily prevented; but even under such a plan it would not be difficult to shew that the pecuniary interests of the owner would be adequately protected by the proposed arbitration. For the sake of the community, indeed, such indiscriminate manumissions ought to be prevented; for undoubtedly if the purchase money were obtained from any fund which may be formed for the liberation of slaves, there would be no test of previous habits of industry, of which there is presumptive evidence where the money is procured by the honest earnings of the slave. To supply this defect it may be provided, that in such cases a certificate of good conduct for five years should be required of the protector of slaves before the manumission should be completed.

"If, lastly, the slaves were, by this regulation, encouraged to defraud their owners, or others, by endeavouring to obtain dishonestly the means of purchasing their freedom, it would indeed be a serious objection to the measure, as that, which is to be considered as the test of their industry, would become the result of their depravity. But the limitations which it is agreed should be made with regard to the property which a slave may acquire, create no inconsiderable difficulties in his making those fraudulent gains; nor can it be imagined that thefts to any considerable extent can be generally practised without detection, (and individual instances cannot be urged as objections to a general measure.) As an additional security, however, a provision might be introduced—that a slave duly convicted of larceny should be incapacitated from purchasing his freedom at least for a given number of years.

"It remains then to consider the second objection, which in substance is this:—That the regulations do not secure to the owner an adequate compensation. If by these regulations an adequate compensation be not secured to the owner, it must either be because the persons who are authorized to decide upon the amount are not likely to be fit or fair arbitrators, or because there are restrictions which will prevent the arbitrators from the free exercise of their judgment. Now it must be admitted nothing can be fairer than the proposed selection of arbitrators in the Trinidad order, viz. that in the event of the owner and the slave not agreeing on the price of the slave's manumission, the owner should appoint one, the protector of slaves another, and that an umpire should be appointed by the chief judge. It is clear that an arbitration on such a principle would protect the interests of the owner, and if there were any objections, it would be that the bias was in his favour. As to restrictions or limitations, there are none to obstruct the free exercise of their judgments.

"If indeed they were called upon to fix, once for all, one uniform price, on the payment of which all able-bodied slaves would be entitled to purchase their freedom, it might be objected, that, though at the time of such valuation the price were adequate if applicable to one slave, it would not be so, if applied, at the same time, or at some distant period, to many in the same gang; because, though the loss of one might be compensated by the price assigned, yet if it were applied to many, the owner would suffer in an accumulated proportion. But no such uniform valuation is contemplated: on the contrary, under

these regulations, each case is left to stand upon its own merits.

"If then, as many contend, and as will probably in some places turn out to be the case, the slaves, who have purchased their freedom, shall voluntarily work, either for their own master or some other, a system of free labour will be gradually introduced, which, although it may not at first operate to reduce the price, will prevent any great increase in successive valuations. But if in the process of time it should be unfortunately found that the slaves thus manumitted altogether abandon their owners, and refuse to work as free persons, the owner not having the means, by reason of the abolition act, to supply the loss of his slaves, and not being able to engage any free labourer for his sugar plantations, the price which must then be assigned to the loss of each slave must have a direct reference to that state in which the plantation will be placed by the progressive reduction of the means of cultivating it.

"Under such circumstances the price assigned may soon far exceed any possible means of a slave to purchase his own freedom, and that will be the period, when, if individual benevolence be found insufficient, the state will be called upon to nterfere, not by depriving the owner of any part of the estimated value of the slave, but by making up the deficiency between what the slave may be enabled to earn by habits of industry, and what the owner will be estimated to lose by being deprived of the labour of his slave.

"This principle of manumission will proceed on presumptive evidence, of the slave having acquired habits of industry which may fit him for an independent existence, while it will secure to the owner that compensation to which it may be found by experience, as the measnre advances in operation, he will be fairly entitled—and it is by experience alone that this can be ascertained.

"A manumission of slaves under these regulations will be in conformity with the concluding resolution of the House of Commons in 1823, which declares, that the great object of emancipation must be accomplished, 'at the earliest period which shall be compatible with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property.'

"But the court of Policy must recollect, that if, on the one hand, parliament and his Majesty's government stand pledged to give the planters an equitable compensation, they stand equally pledged to take such measures as may ultimately, though gradually, work out the freedom of the slaves.

"The court of Policy may be assured, that from the final accomplishment of this object this country will not be diverted.

"It remains only for me to add, that I now, for the last time, bring these regulations under the consideration of the court, with no other alternative, in the event of their declining to admit them, than that of my humbly submitting to his Majesty the expediency of enacting them by direct royal authority.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) "BATHURST.

"*Major-General Sir B. D'Urban, K. C. B.*
&c. &c. &c."

BERBICE.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits to Lord Bathurst the following extract from the Register of the proceedings of the Council of Government, Berbice. Tuesday, 8th February, 1825.

"The member Cameron took the liberty of observing, that as the minute of the 22d November, which had yesterday been brought up and signed, had at length placed the suggestions of the Committee on the Trinidad order on the records of the council's proceedings, it would be proper, at the same time, that the observations which the members had reserved to themselves the right of making upon the despatch of my Lord Bathurst, which accompanied the order, should also appear; and he therefore moved that, with his Excellency's sanction, the following be inserted in the minutes:

"That in complying with his excellency the lieutenant governor's desire, that they should give to the order in council their early and serious attention, the members are by no means prepared to admit the necessity of any interference on the part of his Majesty's Government towards effecting a melioration in the condition of the slave population, nor have they been induced thereto by any impression which the language of the despatch may be supposed to have produced, but solely by a sense of the duty they consider they owe to the community, whose interests are more or less committed to their charge. That same sense of duty has been the governing principle with the council in the line of conduct adopted by them relative to the early suggestions of my Lord Bathurst, and they can only regret that his lordship should have been induced to draw inferences from the extract minutes supposed to have been forwarded to him, so completely at variance with the council's meaning and intentions, and if the vague threat, which the inquiry after persons qualified to fill seats in council appears to convey, can be considered as an attempt to intimidate the council into the adoption at the present moment of measures which they, in the exercise of their judgment, had considered as impolitic and unsafe to give publicity to at a period of imminent danger to the colonies, it must ever be a matter of regret, that means of such a nature should have been condescended to, so little likely to influence the members, or further the object in view."

STATEMENT of Slave Meliorating Provisions recommended by his Majesty's Government, and enacted in the Colony of
I.—JAMAICA. [COMMONS, 214.]

Title of Acts.	Date of Acts.	How dealt with.	Provisions as to							
			Religious Instruction and Observance of Sabbath.	Evidence.	Marriage.	Manumission.	Sale of Slaves detached from Estates.	Separation of Families.	Regulation of Punishments.	Right of Property and Right of Action.
An act to prevent levies on slaves on Saturday.	16 December 1824.	Under consideration.	By act of 16 December, 1824, the protection of slaves from being levied upon for their owner's debts on Sunday, extended to Saturday also.	None.	None.	By act of 16 December 1824, an owner having only a limited interest in a slave, may, notwithstanding, manumit him, by paying his value (which is first to be ascertained by appraisement) into the hands of the Receiver General, for the benefit of the party entitled in remainder, &c.	None.	None.	None.	By act of 21 December 1825, pecuniary bequests, and legacies of chattels, are declared to be legal, in so far that slaves can give a valid acquittance to executors from whom they may receive such bequests, but not bring an action in respect of them.
An act for removing impediments to the manumission of slaves by owners, having only a limited interest.	16 December 1824.	Ditto								
An act to enable slaves to receive bequests of money, or other personal estate.	21 December 1825.	Ditto								

Title of Act.	Date of Act.	How dealt with.	Provisions as to							
			Religious Instruction and Observance of Sabbath.	Evidence.	Marriage.	Manumission.	Sale of Slaves detached from Estates.	Separation of Families.	Regulation of Punishment.	Right of Property and Right of Action.
An act to repeal several acts, and clauses of acts, respecting slaves, and for consolidating and bringing into one act, the several laws relating thereto, and for the better ordering and government of slaves, and for giving them further protection and security, for altering the mode of trial of those charged with capital and other offences, and for other purposes.	25 March, 1825.	Received for revision and amended by the legislature.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

Title of Act.	Date of Act.	How dealt with.	Provisions as to							
			Religious Instruction and Observance of Sabbath.	Evidence.	Marriage.	Manumision.	Sale of Slaves detached from Estates.	Separation of Families.	Regulation of Punishment.	Right of Property, and Right of Action.
An act to amend, consolidate, and bring into one act, the several laws relating to slaves, and for giving them further protection and security, and for suspending several acts and clauses of acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes.	28th January, 1824.	Under consideration.	Clause 9. Owners are to instruct their slaves in religion, and fit them for baptism, and to cause to be baptized such as they can make sensible of a Deity, and of the Christian faith.	None.	Clause 10.—Clergymen may solemnize marriages between slaves and slaves, and slaves and free people, without publication of banns or license, if they profess the Christian religion, and produce the written consent of their owners. Clause 11.—Justices of the peace, where there are no resident clergy, may also solemnize such marriages. Clause 12.—A free person is to be present at the ceremony. The clergyman or churchwarden is required, upon application, to register such marriages under a penalty of 5l. for default. Clause 13.—Such marriages declared as valid as if solemnized after publication of banns, or by virtue of any license, and the issue of such marriages legitimate.	Clause 5. Suspends all acts imposing a tax upon manumissions except the fees of the secretary, and register of records.	None.	Clause 6. Slaves being husband and wife, or reputed husband and wife, and their child, or reputed child, under fourteen years, and belonging to one owner, are not to be sold apart, but in one lot, and to the same person. No executor is to consent to any bequest, &c. the effect of which would be to separate such husband and wife, &c. Clause 7. Persons making such sales, or executors assenting to such bequests, &c. contrary to the act, are to forfeit 100l. for every offence.	Clause 18. Punishments are limited to twenty lashes, unless the owner is present, and he is not to inflict more than thirty-nine lashes at one time nor for one offence, nor a second punishment until delinquent has recovered the effects of the former punishment; and female slaves above twelve years are not to be punished, except in private, under a penalty of 5l. for every offence.	None.

Title of Acts.	Date of Acts.	How dealt with.	Provisions as to							
			Religious Instruction, and Observance of Sabbath.	Evidence.	Marriage.	Manumission.	Sale of Slaves detached from Estates.	Separation of Families.	Regulation of Punishment.	Right of Property, and Right of Action.
An act to consolidate all the laws now in force relating to the slave population, for making more effectual provision for their maintenance and protection, and for the admissibility of their testimony in certain cases.	26 April, 1825.	Under consideration, and further amendment expected from the legislature.	Clause 4. Masters are to instruct their slaves in religion, and cause all such as are sensible of their duty to God to be baptized, and all slaves hereafter to be born, within six months after birth. Clergymen are required to perform the ceremony gratis. Clause 8. Slaves, except domestics, watchmen, stock-keepers, and persons employed in potting sugar (which work must cease at eight o'clock in the morning), are not to be employed at any kind of work on Sunday, under a penalty of 10l. Clause 45. Market hours on Thursday are extended from six in the morning until six in the evening. Clause 46. No stores to be kept open on Sundays, under a penalty of 10l.	47. Slave evidence admitted in capital cases, if the slave produce a certificate of baptism and of character; but no free person is to be convicted of any capital crime, unless 2 clearly and consistently depose to the same fact, and are corroborated by circumstances; and the prosecution has been instituted within twelve months after the commission of the offence.	None.	Clause 51. A mortgagor may manumit a slave without the consent of the mortgagee, by substituting another slave of equal value (which is to be ascertained by appraisement), in lieu of the slave he proposes to manumit. *Note.*—The laws of this colony before required no bond or deposit from the proprietor.	None.	Clause 50. No married slave, or unmarried female slave, having a child under 12 years of age, is to be levied upon and sold, unless such slave and child be sold to the same person.	Clause 10. No owner to inflict beyond fifteen lashes without the presence of a free person, nor above twenty-five for any offence, on the same day, nor a second whipping until the slave has recovered the effects of the former, under a penalty of 10l. Any greater punishment to be directed by a magistrate, and no other inflicted than he orders. The magistrate to keep a record of the complaint and the punishment. Owners to keep a record of all crimes committed, and punishments of more than ten lashes inflicted. Clause 11. Proprietor or attorney inflicting greater punishment, to be indicted. Clause 12. No slave to carry whip or other emblem of authority; a misdemeanor in himself, and those authorizing and abetting him.	Clause 52. If any owner or other person deprive any slave of any personal property by him possessed, he shall forfeit 10l. over and above the value of the property taken away.

Title of Acts.	Date of Acts.	How dealt with.	Provisions as to							
			Religious instruction, and observance of Sabbath.	Evidence.	Marriage.	Manumission.	Sale of slaves detached from estates.	Separation of Families.	Regulation of Punishment.	Right of Property, and Right of Action.
An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, "An Act for the good order & government of slaves," and for repealing an Act of this island, intituled, "An Act for the good order and government of slaves, and for keeping them under proper restraint; for establishing the method of trial in capital cases; and other regulations for the greater security of that part of the inhabitants' property," and to substitute a new Act in lieu thereof.	Aug. 2d, 1823.	Left to its operation	Clause 40. Sunday markets abolished. Markets to be holden for the future on Thursday.	Clause 22. Where any free person is charged with murder, or mayhem of or cruelty to a slave, and no free person can be produced to prove the facts, two slaves may be admitted, and if their credibility be unimpeached, their testimony to have the effect of the testimony of one white; and the slave suffering such mayhem, &c. may be one of the two.	None.	None.	The non-separation of slaves (attached to estates) from the land, in the event of a levy under execution, was before provided for by the laws of Tobago.	None.	Clause 19. Punishment by the owner limited to twenty stripes; cruelty to be punished by fine and imprisonment. Clause 20. Whenever the punishment exceeds twelve stripes, a free witness is to be present. Clause 21. Drivers are not to punish without the express order of the owners. Clause 25. Guardians are appointed to inquire into complaints of cruelty towards slaves; and if such complaints appear to them to be well founded, the attorney general is required to institute a public prosecution against the party complained against.	Clause 35. Slaves are declared entitled to hold personal property of any description, if fairly acquired, and may sell the same, and bring an action in respect of it; and slavery is not to be a valid plea in abatement or bar to such action.

Title of Act.	Date of Act.	How dealt with.	Provisions as to: Religious Instruction, and Observance of Sabbath.	Evidence.	Marriage.	Manumission.	Sale of slaves detached from estates.	Separation of families.	Regulation of Punishment.	Right of property and right of action.
An act to repeal an act, intituled, "An act for making slaves real estate;" and the first clause of an act, intituled, "An Act to appoint commissioners for the purpose of obtaining an exact account of the number of the coloured free people, and number of negroes within this government and its dependencies, and to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and for other purposes."	15 Dec 1825.	Under consideration.	Clause 7. No shop or store is to be kept open on Sunday, under a penalty of 10*l*. Clause 8. Owners are to endeavour to instruct their slaves in religion, and to cause all their slaves hereafter to be born to be baptized within 6 months after birth. Clergymen are to perform the ceremony gratis, and to keep a registry of their baptism, under a penalty of 10*l*. for each default. Clause 9. After 1st June 1826, Sunday markets to be limited to ten o'clock in the forenoon; and any article exposed for sale after may be seized and sold. Clause 11. Slaves to be exempted from the labour of the plantation on Sunday. No mill to be put about between seven on Saturday night and four on Monday morning. No sugar to be boiled after ten on Saturday night, under a penalty of 50*l*.	Clause 66. No person shall be rejected as a witness in any capital case because he is a slave, if he produce a certificate of baptism and of character. No person to be convicted of any capital crime, unless two slaves clearly and consistently depose to the same fact, and are examined apart, and the prosecution within a year. No slave to give evidence where owner or person having charge of such slave is charged with a capital crime, or where any white person is charged with a crime punishable by death.	Clause 10. Clergymen are required to solemnize the marriages of slaves, if they produce the consent of their owners, and appear to understand the nature of the marriage vow; but such marriages are not to confer any rights inconsistent with the duties of slaves, or subject them to penalties, the effect of which may injure their owners.	None.	None.	None.	Clause 21. Punishment is restricted to ten lashes, unless owner or person having charge is present; and no owner is to inflict above thirty-nine, nor that, or any other number, in the same week, until the delinquent has recovered. Clause 22. A register of all crimes and punishments above ten lashes, is to be kept on every estate. Clause 23. No slave after the 1st January, 1827, is to carry a cart whip as an emblem of authority; misdemeanor in himself and those authorizing him.	Clause 5. Owner taking away any species of personal property lawfully possessed or acquired by the slave, shall forfeit 10*l*. over and above the value. Clause 6. If any third person take away articles from a slave, or omit to pay for goods purchased, on complaint, magistrate may summon and examine offender on oath, and convict him in any penalty not exceeding 10*l*.

Title of Act and Bill.	Date of Act and Bill.	How dealt with.	Provisions as to							
			Religious Instruction, and Observance of Sabbath.	Evidence.	Marriage.	Manumission.	Sale of Slaves detached from Estates.	Separation of Families.	Regulation of Punishment.	Right of Property and Right of Action.
An Act for the encouragement, protection, and better government of slaves, and for the general amelioration of their condition. (*Note.*—A draft only of the above has been received; it was transmitted from the colony whilst the bill was yet under the consideration of the legislature. Upon that draft this tablet is founded).	Without date, but received Nov. 26, 1825	Under consideration.	Bill, clause 5.—Owners of distant plantations are to convene their slaves every Sunday for divine worship, and to exhort them to baptism and matrimony. Bill, clause 6.—No article to be exposed for sale in the market during the time of divine worship. Bill, clause 7.—Masters are not to require their slaves, except domestics, stock-keepers, and watchmen, to labour on Sundays.	Bill, clause 16. In cases not capital, nor of charges against their owners, the evidence of slaves to be admitted, if baptized, and they understand the nature of an oath; and if two depose to the same facts, and if the prosecution be within twelve months.	None.	Act of 10th Nov. 1825, clause 1, Repeals taxes imposed upon Manumissions by act of 15th June, 1810.	None.	None.	Bill, clause 30.—Females are not to be whipped publicly, or so as to occasion indecent exposure. Bill, clause 32.—A register of all punishments exceeding stripes, is to be kept on every plantation.	Bill, clause 14. Any person (not the owner (taking away personal property, or refusing to pay for when he has purchased the same, or destroying any such property, to forfeit to be given as compensation to the slave.
An act to repeal the tax on the manumission of slaves.	10th November, 1825.	...	Bill, clause 9.—During crop, no mill to be put about between seven on Saturday night and five on Monday morning.							

VIII.—RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Council of ST. KITT'S, in consequence of Recommendations by His Majesty's Government, upon the following Subjects.

...	Religious Instruction, and Observance of Sabbath.	Evidence.	Marriage.	Manumission.	Sale of Slaves detached from Estates.	Separation of Families.	Regulation of Punishment.	Right of Property, and Right of Action.	...
	Resolved by the Council, That Sunday markets should be abolished, and other times allowed for markets, as well as for cultivating the provision ground.	Resolved by the Council, That the evidence of slaves be admitted as in Dominica.	Nothing.	Resolved by the Council, That negroes should be suffered to purchase freedom under certain conditions.	Nothing.	Nothing.	Resolved by the Council, That the use of the Whip as a symbol of authority, should be discontinued; that punishment should be registered, and only inflicted by the order of the manager. Resolved by the Council, That flogging of women should be discontinued.	Resolved by the Council, That the right of slaves to property, should be confirmed to them by law.	

SLAVE POPULATION.

An Abstract of the Returns of the Slave Population in the different Slave Colonies belonging to his Majesty, which have been received at the Office of the Registrar of Colonial Slaves, since the 27th June, 1825, the date of the last Abstract of Slave Returns presented to the House of Commons.—[Commons, 400.]

	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antigua	1824	14,225	16,089	30,314
Dominica	1823	7,482	8,232	15,714
Grenada	1824	12,101	12,871	24,972
Montserrat	1824	2,878	3,400	6,278
Saint Lucia	1825	6,325	7,392	13,717
Tobago	1825	6,582	7,151	13,683
Honduras	No returns have been received from this settlement.			
Mauritius	1822	Incomplete.		...
Cape of Good Hope	1825	21,210	14,299	35,509

COLONIAL POPULATION:—Barbadoes.—St. Lucia.—Cape of Good Hope.

A Return of the Population from 1812 to 1820.—[Commons, 350.]

BARBADOES.

Parish of St. Thomas.			
Year.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Slaves.
1812	795	70	4,555
1813	798	70	4,221
1814	809	71	4,406
1815	813	74	4,404
1816	832	76	4,635
1817	819	77	5,173
1818	819	75	4,658
1819	826	76	4,850
1820	811	76	5,081

Parish of St. John.			
1812	The probable number of Whites, during these years, has been from 1200 to 1300. There has been very little fluctuation in the population of the parish.	The free coloured population of the parish has been gradually increasing since 1812, and the probable number at this moment is 250.	4,992
1813			4,874
1814			4,761
1815			4,948
1816			5,196
1817			5,198
1818			5,248
1819			4,936
1820			4,936

Years.	Whites.		Free coloured.		Slaves.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
Parish of St. Philip.					
1812	650	619	57	68	9,181
1813	590	610	75	80	9,070
1814	632	648	80	74	9,208
1815	589	632	73	64	9,434
1816	703	689	80	67	9,354
1817	619	770	98	118	9,475
1818	614	766	106	126	9,754
1819	619	671	109	130	9,757
1820	565	652	128	129	9,352
Parish of St. Michael.					
1812	4,519		1,540		No return.
1813	4,977		1,370		
1814	5,130		1,264		
1815	5,374		2,071		
1816	5,038		1,933		
1817	4,733		1,710		
1818	4,153		2,040		
1819	3,847		1,349		
1820	3,718		1,405		
Parish of St. Andrew.					
1812	580		169		3,209
1813	594		172		3,087
1814	616		176		3,115
1815	629		179		3,194
1816	630		180		3,268
1817	647		185		3,336
1818	651		195		3,452
1819	662		208		3,474
1820	676		230		3,477
St. George's Parish.					
1812	1,006		132		6,400
1813	984		128		6,290
1814	978		128		6,377
1815	984		126		6,492
1816	980		134		6,671
1817	968		133		7,102
1818	935		151		7,005
1819	930		164		7,209
1820	923		166		6,544

Parish of Christ Church.

Years.	Whites.	Free Coloured.	Slaves.
1812	1,563	73	9,387
1813	1,572	78	8,997
1814	1,600	87	9,225
1815	1,594	94	9,283
1816	1,618	82	9,548
1817	1,642	89	9,878
1818	1,657	93	9,969
1819	1,662	97	10,168
1820	1,651	92	...

Parish of St. James.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
1812	341	383	17	16	4,248
1813	348	392	17	16	4,221
1814	353	393	17	16	4,218
1815	354	396	18	16	4,079
1816	366	405	18	16	4,166
1817	366	409	18	16	3,908
1818	373	407	18	16	4,257
1819	371	407	18	16	4,242
1820	365	414	22	22	4,479

Deduct from this number from 60 to 70, for amount of emigration since 1812.

St Peter's Parish.

Year.	Whites.	Decreasing to	Year.	Year.	Free.	Increasing to	Year.
1812	1,400	1,250	1820	1812	150	250	1820

SAINT LUCIA.

Years.	Whites.	Free coloured.	Slaves.
1812	1,218	2,626	10,440
1813	1,140	2,737	10,179
1814	1,148	2,812	12,097
1815	1,219	2,844	12,080
1816	1,218	2,850	11,826
1817	1,176	2,910	
1818	1,146	2,958	
1819	1,129	3,077	
1820	1,106	3,003	
1821	1,105	3,036	

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Years.	Christians.		Free Blacks.		Hottentots.		Negro Apprentices.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1812.....	17,090	15,617	...	...	9,355	9,995	...	...	18,804	11,103	81,964
1813.....	17,714	14,154	...	...	9,936	10,250	...	...	19,238	11,081	82,373
1814.....	18,019	16,814	..	...	9,202	9,365	154	29	19,730	11,344	84,657
1815.....	19,081	18,183	...	...	9,160	9,387	267	54	18,287	11,320	85,739
1816.....	19,578	18,416	...	...	9,696	9,786	573	242	18,614	11,581	88,486
1817.....	20,750	18,884	918	958	11,640	11,796	411	132	19,481	12,565	97,535
1818.....	21,772	19,620	993	1,037	11,062	11,016	963	402	19,528	12,506	98,899
1819.....	22,046	20,171	1,096	787	12,161	12,272	987	441	19,188	12,508	101,657
1820..... ...	22,592	20,505	905	1,027	13,445	13,530	1,061	492	19,081	12,698	105,336

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Substance of the Correspondence of the British Commissioners, at Sierra Leone, the Havannah, and Surinam, relating to the Slave Trade. (PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY, 1826.)

SIERRA LEONE.

The following are the more important of several letters addressed to Mr. Secretary Canning, from Sierra Leone.

D. M. Hamilton, Esq. to Mr. Secretary Canning, (Received June 14.)

"Sir, *Sierra Leone, March* 14, 1825.

"I have the honour to enclose herewith abstracts of the proceedings of the past year, under the mixed commissions established in this colony.

"The number of cases adjudicated under the British and Spanish commission in the year 1824, was one; which was deemed to be a case for condemnation. The number of slaves emancipated was 117.

"The number of cases adjudicated under the British and Portuguese commission in the same year was 5, which were also deemed to be cases for condemnation; and the number of slaves emancipated was 1128.

"There was no case under the British and Netherlands commission adjudicated in the past year.

"I beg leave to enclose, for your information, a general list of cases adjudicated under the mixed commissions to this date. You will perceive, sir, that the number of cases adjudged during the past year is 6; the number of slaves emancipated 1245; that the total number of cases adjudicated since the establishment of the mixed commissions is 52; and that the total number of slaves emancipated up to the 1st of January last is 5160.

"I have the honour, &c.

"D. M. HAMILTON.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning, &c. &c. &c.*"

In April, 1825, his Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone made the following REPORT:

"We regret to state, that from every information we have received, the slave-trade of the Cape de Verde Islands has rather increased than diminished since the last Report of his Majesty's commissioners. Indeed, we have good reason to believe, that the vigilance of the supreme government of those islands is rendered nugatory, by the system pursued in carrying on this traffic, in small schooners running from the islands of Brava and Fogo to the rivers Cazamança, Cacheo, Bissao, and Grande, from whence the slaves are brought, and afterwards shipped in larger vessels for the Brazils and other slave-markets. The principal persons who continue to be engaged in this trade at the Cape de Verd are, the noted Brandao, the former owner of the Conde de Villa Flor, and Antoine Leger, a Frenchman by birth, but naturalized as a Portuguese subject; the former employs several of the small vessels in the carrying trade on his own account: is reported to have shipped off in the last year two full cargoes from the island of Brava, for foreign sale, and at the date of the last accounts, which have reached this from St. Jago, was then there in a large brig, well armed, waiting the result of his negociations with the slave-factories in the rivers we have before alluded to. The latter, Antoine Leger, is solely employed in the traffic between the islands and the coast, in the prosecution of which he is stated to have lost two vessels in the last twelve months, by their getting ashore on the island of St. Jago, at which place both these men are frequently to be met with, and where their occupations are perfectly well known, and no doubt duly reported, with all other matters connected with the Cape de Verd, by his Majesty's consul at that post. In justice, however, to the present governor-general, who generally resides at Porto Praya, we deem it necessary to state, that his excellency is spoken of as desirous of putting a stop to the slave-trade within his government, and also to be greatly interested in improving the condition of the natives; the connivance, however, of most of the authorities under him, and particularly the residents of the several islands, and those in the rivers Cacheo and Bissao, has hitherto prevented and will continue to prevent much good resulting from his excellency's personal good feeling, that has led him to adopt, as far as his means will allow him, a system of government much superior to his predecessors, and which we are informed is already visible in the improved appearance of the capital, and state of the police of St. Jago.

"The principal slave-factories in the rivers we have before named, are, Zingiehor, in the Cazamança, the governor of which is a Portuguese negro, and most deeply engaged in the traffic; St. Domingo, in the Cacheo; Bissao island, in the river of that name; and Bellola, in the Rio Grande. These marts, in addition to supplying the Cape de Verd Islands, by means of their small craft, furnish cargoes for larger vessels, which go there direct for slaves. No authentic account of the number of Africans exported from these rivers can be given: there is, however, every reason to believe that the traffic has not lately diminished in any of them. Among the larger class of vessels which are known to have loaded slaves on this part of the coast, in the last year, may be instanced a piratical brigantine under Spanish colours, pierced for eighteen guns, and manned with forty-six men of all nations. This vessel was reported to Commodore

Bullen, who promptly sent his Majesty's sloop Victor in search of her. Captain Woollcombe, of that ship, however, on his arrival found that she had sailed, and it was reported with a full cargo, from the Cazamança, off the bar of which river she anchored, and employed small craft in bringing the slaves on board her. The French schooner Martiniquein, of Guadaloupe, commanded by Monsieur Marsin, also fitted to carry a cargo of slaves, in going into the Cazamança in October last, was run on the bar by a French pilot of Goree, and the vessel totally lost: part of the cargo being saved, was afterwards taken to that island. The captain of this vessel died in the Gambia. The Esperanza, a Portuguese brig, in the beginning of last year, was also totally lost at the mouth of the same river, having mistaken its entrance for the Cacheo. This vessel had shortly before been rebuilt at Lisbon, and fitted out at an expense of (it is asserted) 14,000 dollars, for the slave-trade between the Cacheo and the Brazils, in which traffic she had been successfully employed since the year 1817.

"The commerce of our settlement in the river Gambia, which from its establishment has been rapidly improving, sustained considerable injury in the last year by the large importations of American goods, which were brought by the French from the free ports of Goree, and conveyed (without being liable to the duties paid by our merchants for the merchandize they bring into the river) to the factory at Albreda; in return for which the French exported hides and very large quantities of wax, gold, ivory, &c. The internal slave-trade and consequent intercourse of the natives (by creeks) between this river and those of Cazamança, Cacheo, and Bissao, has also taken away large quantities of the country produce formerly obtained by our traders, but which is now carried to the slave-factories in those rivers; notwithstanding, however, these drawbacks upon our commerce, it is most gratifying to know, that owing to the perseverance of the merchants, who have extended their trade higher up the river under the protection of the government (who for that purpose have taken possession of an island about 400 miles from St. Mary's, and which is garrisoned by a small military force) the exports in the past year are supposed to exceed in value 125,000l. to which may be added about 12,000l. sent home in gum, which is procured by a company of British merchants at St. Mary's, from the moors at Portendick. The timber trade of this river is also likely to prove a commerce of considerable importance, several vessels having sailed in the last year with full cargoes.

"We seldom receive information which can be depended on from the French settlements of Senegal and Goree; the accounts which, however, have reached us, represent the concurrence of the colonial authorities there, to the inhabitants procuring, as domestic slaves, any number of Africans they please, provided they are registered in the presence of the mayor of Goree or Senegal; and further, that the government have purchased considerable numbers, whom they have embodied as soldiers to garrison their forts in the Senegal, in which river they employ two steam vessels, and on the banks of which they spare no expense in encouraging tropical agriculture; first, by granting land to settlers, and issuing rations and agricultural tools for twelve months, to as many domestics as they may employ, and secondly, in offering very large premiums to those who may raise given quantities of certain produce.

"The Rio Nunez, which we shall next consider, runs through a valuable country, and approaches Foola Jolla.—During the legitimate slave-trade, this was the great outlet of Foulah commerce through Labi, the northern capital of that kingdom, and if now well supplied with merchandize would, we understand, take away the whole produce trade of Bissao; it furnishes rice, gold, wax, hides, and ivory. Some of the merchants of this colony, and the Isles de Loss, have factories on its banks, and there are also a number of resident traders. It is always difficult to ascertain the amount of produce exported from the rivers upon this coast, out of British jurisdiction; but from the best information, we have reason to believe that 30,000 hides, 100 tons of rice, 20 tons of bees-wax, 10 tons of ivory, and at least 3000l. worth of gold, have been procured in the Rio Nunez in the last twelve months, besides cattle, which may be purchased to any extent, and of which a considerable number have been exported in the last year to the West Indies.

"A slave-vessel entered this river last November; the residents, however, refused to load her, and she was eventually supplied by a Portuguese from Bissao. This is the only instance we have heard of a cargo of slaves being taken from this river since the last Report of the commissioners; there is, however, as we are informed, a considerable traffic by the creeks from thence to Bissao, slaves being marched over land from the Rio Pongas for that purpose.

"Since the capture of the Rosalia by Captain, then Lieutenant Hagan, in 1822, very few vessels that we are aware of had entered the Rio Pongas for slaves, until within the last six months, when the traffic appears to have partially revived. In the early part of September we had information of two vessels being there engaged in the illicit trade, one under French, the other Spanish colours, and in the beginning of this year two others were known to have entered that river, and delivered merchandize for slaves; of these, one (a brig) has sailed, as we are informed, with a full cargo, the other (a schooner) is still there, most of the crew having died. Previous to the arrival of these vessels the residents of that river, most of whom are mulattoes, and

possessed of a great number of domestic slaves, had been turning their attention to agriculture, and in furtherance of it, procured some thousands of coffee plants from this colony Since the last Report of the commissioners, a gentleman residing here has himself forwarded 10,000; and from a letter found on board the Spanish schooner Española, lately condemned by the British and Spanish mixed commission, we find that two of the most opulent white traders in that river, were employing themselves in legitimate trade and agriculture, and from other sources we have reason to believe such is the case. A civil war, which is however still carrying on, has tended much to disturb the innocent commerce of the Rio Pongas, and we fear is not likely to be amicably settled at present, the parties being very much exasperated against each other. Ormond, a native trader, assisted by the Foulahs, is opposed to Lawrence Tom Curtis (who murdered the boat's crew of his Majesty's gun-brig Thistle), and some native chiefs. The Foulah in command has orders (as he says) from his chief to get the heads of Lawrence Curtis, and Yenge Coney, the chief native: this man has also told to respectable persons of this colony, that he is authorized and anxious to give us the possession of the river, which the Americans settled there are very desirous to obtain, in order to form an establishment under the protection of their nation. The value of the trade to them is most important, and the intercourse constant and regular with the United States. This nation has increased its commerce with the Rio Pongas in the last year two-fold.

The slave-trade on the coast between this colony and the Gallinas has increased of late beyond any former years since the existence of the slave-treaties, and is almost entirely carried on under French and Spanish colours; the former however continues to be the most general, and is often used as a mask by the illicit traders to cover property of other nations, which is the more to be lamented as rendering the vessels at free liberty to carry on their abominable traffic without any interruption from our cruisers. The necessity for obtaining slaves to meet this increased demand has, we are assured, been the cause of the destructive war which has raged in the Sherbro for the last eighteen months between the Cussoos, a powerful nation, living in the interior, on a line running parallel with the coast extending from the Gallinas to the back of this peninsula, and the Fi people and Sherbro Bulloms, who live near the water-side (and are completely under the influence of the slave-trading chiefs and factors settled in the neighbourhood of the Gallinas and Cape Mount); the origin being traced to the nefarious manner in which this traffic is carried on, and which at last induced the Cussoos to commence hostilities in retaliation for the injuries and insults they had for a long time been subjected to by the proceedings of those people, who, in numerous instances, had seized and put on board slave-vessels, not only the slaves and other property brought to the coast by the free people of the Cussoo nation, for the purpose of barter, without making them any recompense, but in many instances their persons, whom they sold into slavery.

"The nearest mart for the criminal traffic is the Shebar, a distance of about eighty miles from this colony, and where there have been seldom less than three or four French vessels at a time in the last year illicitly trading. His Majesty's ship Driver, in April last, sent her boats into that river, when there were two vessels under the white flag, prepared to receive their cargoes, which circumstance was reported to the French commodore, then off the Gallinas, where he had taken about the same time three vessels engaged in the trade, two French and one under Spanish colours. In September, a French brig was seen in the same river by a respectable person of this colony, preparing to take on board 400 slaves. This vessel was said to have been sent from Martinique to the coast by one captain Gicquell, who is reported to have made 11 successful voyages in this traffic, (this man, as appears by one of the letters found on board the cutter Deux Sœurs, is himself at present upon the coast). Again, in December, we had advices of a Spanish schooner, a Portuguese brig, and a French sloop, being there, (the latter, the Deux Sœurs, has since been seized within the limits of this government); also, since that period, several other vessels under the French flag, as appears by some letters that were found on board the Deux Sœurs, and are in the registry of the court of vice admiralty of this colony, translations of which we beg leave herewith to transmit, as throwing considerable light on the manner in which the laws of France are violated. From these documents it appears that not only French, but Dutch property employed in the slave-trade is covered by the white flag, and that notwithstanding the undeniable proofs of such vessels being embarked in the slave-traffic, yet they are allowed to remain unmolested, and the violators of the laws of France left to carry on the prohibited traffic with impunity. We would not remark on the conduct of the French commodore and his officers, who, in other instances, have enforced the instructions of their government against the vessels and crews found engaged in the illicit trade, but it does really seem to us that there has been a great want of zeal evinced in their proceedings with regard to these vessels.

"On the 28th of September, two large schooners, one French, L'Achille, Du Tertre, master, from Nantes, the other Spanish, the Biscayenne, Andreas du Mina, master, from the Havannah, went on shore at Mesurado, and were totally lost, the crews being saved. Both these vessels were fitted for the slave-trade.

A later communication, dated January, from

the same gentleman, reports that three vessels for slaves, presumptively Americans, were then on the coast, one of them at the Sherbro, and the remaining two at the Gallinas and Cape Mount. One of these, a Baltimore built schooner, called the General Winder, Hill, master, last from St. Thomas, carries ten guns and a numerous crew; —Hill and most of his crew being Americans. These three vessels, it is known, have their outward bound cargoes on shore. The ports of Cape Mount and the Gallinas have never been, within the last twelve months, without vessels at anchor for slaves; the number shipped from thence since the last report of the commissioners must, therefore, be very considerable, notwithstanding which, however, very few captures on this part of the coast have been made. This may very reasonably be attributed to the greater number of the vessels being under French colours, and to our cruizers not being authorized to detain Spanish or Portuguese vessels unless the slaves are, or have been, on board them. The practice now universally adopted is never to embark the slaves until the vessels are quite ready for sea; the shipment *only* occupies a very short time, and is generally done towards night, under cover of which they may very easily escape, even if a cruizer should be in the neighbourhood, as the superior class of vessels that are employed by the Spanish slave-dealers are so well calculated for sailing, that very few of the men-of-war have much chance of overtaking them at sea. The Swinger, in going from this in November last, fell in with four French slave-vessels off the Gallinas, three of which were boarded; and also found at the anchorage two Spanish schooners waiting for their cargoes, which were stated to be then nearly collected.

"His most Christian Majesty's gun-brig Bressane, however, left this on the 11th of December to join the French vessels, L'Hebé and Dragon, at Cape Mount; and it is reported here that they have since made several captures in that neighbourhood.

"The slave-trade has certainly increased, from all accounts, in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and in the large rivers which empty themselves into the sea in those latitudes, and may, perhaps, be attributed in some degree to the great increase of slave-vessels within the last twelve months, which have sailed from the Brazils for cargoes, thirteen of which were stated to have left Bahia about the same time for Badagry, four of which, viz. the Dianna, Two Brazilian Friends, Avizo, and Bella Eliza, were captured by the squadron, and sent here in the course of two months at the end of the last year, having on board near 1200 human beings: the others no doubt carried off their victims. The prize-master of the Two Brazilian Friends, also on his passage here, when distant about 250 miles to the southward of Cape Formosa, fell in with two large schooners under Spanish colours, crowded with slaves. In this year, the Bom Fim, having on board 149 slaves, under Brazilian colours, has also been brought in for adjudication. The ports generally frequented being Badagry, Lagos, Popo, and Whydah, in the Bight of Benin; and the rivers we more particularly allude to, the Bonny and Calabar, in the Bight of Biafra, which, in addition to being frequented by the slavers from the Brazils, are infested with vessels under the French and Spanish flags, which are generally well armed, and particularly the latter, which may be considered to be fitted out as privateers rather than merchantmen, and make a practice of plundering such small vessels of less power than themselves as unfortunately come across them. Among this class was the El Romano, commanded by José del Catarro, which was armed with 16 eighteen-pounders, and manned with 20 officers, and 120 men, and was fitted out by a company of merchants in the Havannah, for this coast. We beg leave herewith to transmit an account of the proceedings of this vessel, extracted from the Gazette of this settlement.

"The Swinger, since last leaving this, we also learn, boarded two Spanish brigs in the latitude of these rivers, mounting 16 guns each, one of them manned with 86, the other 68 men; and more recently, on the 9th of February, fell in with four vessels off Lagos, towards night, which induced her commander, Lieutenant Clerkson, to anchor, when he was actually fired into by a large Spanish brig, the Elaerto, of the Havannah, Antonio Echasamia, master, mounting 16 guns, and manned with 86 men well armed with cutlasses, &c., and furnished with every accommodation for a cargo of slaves, which were then collecting at a port in the neighbourhood. The Victor also running into Anna Bona, on her late cruize, disturbed three Spanish schooners, well equipped, who also escaped by superior sailing.

"His Majesty's ship Maidstone, in a cruize in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, between the 17th of June and 15th of July, boarded seventeen slave-vessels, ten of them under French colours, seven of which were at anchor in the river Bonny at one time (the 16th of June), and intended to take off 3000 human beings; and on the 10th of September, his Majesty's ship Bann, then in that latitude, was informed of four brigs and four brigantines, under French colours, being also in that river for slaves. The atrocity with which the traffic in this river and the Old Calabar is carried on, has, we understand, been made the subject of an official notification to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Commodore Bullen.

"We have not heard so much of the infamous carrying trade between princes, and the large rivers in the neighbourhood, as formerly; this we fear arises from our intercourse with that island not being so frequent of late, rather than from any decrease of the traffic. A most dis-

tressing and inhuman instance is, however, known to us:—the Victor, when a few leagues from that island on a late cruize, fell in with the schooner boat Maria Piquena, of five tons burthen, having on board seventeen slaves, being the remainder of twenty-three originally taken on board in the river Gaboon: the space allowed for the slaves was only eighteen inches between the water-casks and the deck; the wretched survivors were taken out of this miserable craft for a passage to this colony, where they were emancipated by the British and Portuguese commission, the boat having been previously delivered by the captor, with a statement of the case, to the governor of the island, whose daughter nominally owned the vessel; which, however, it is said, really belonged to his Excellency.

"We beg leave most respectfully, sir, to close this report, by drawing your attention to the zeal and exertions of the highly respected and gallant commodore, and the other officers of his Majesty's squadron upon this station, during the past year, and to state, that we have before us documents to prove that sixty-five slave vessels were visited by them since the month of May last, a number which, when considered with reference to the employment of the naval force upon the Gold coast during the late Ashantee war, and the slave-vessels, of which we have no account, furnishes strong reasons for supposing that the illicit traffic has increased rather than otherwise, since the late report of his Majesty's commissioners.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "D. M. HAMILTON.
"J. RUFFELL.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning,*
&c. &c. &c."

HAVANNAH.

The following are among the more important letters addressed to the honourable secretary from this quarter.

H. T. Kilbee, Esq. to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received April 23.)

"Sir, *Havannah, February 25, 1825.*

"Three Spanish schooners, *viz.* the Iris, Joaquina, and Ninfa, Don Geronimo Rodriguez, Don Domingo Arcue, and Don Juan Mandial, masters, sailed this day for the coast of Africa.

"On the 23d instant the schooner Ninfa Havanera, which sailed for that coast in April last, arrived here in ballast, having previously landed 400 negroes near Cabañas. The schooner Chirigota, which likewise sailed for the same destination in August, landed in the same neighbourhood 93 negroes some days ago, but, on her way round to this port, was captured and burnt by a Columbian cruizer. Thus, within less than two months, nine slave-vessels have landed 2642 negroes at Cabañas, or its immediate neighbourhood, and have all, with the exception of the Chirigota, subsequently entered this port.

"It has unfortunately happened, that, during this period of extensive illicit slave-trade, without example even here, we have been only four days without some of his Majesty's vessels of war in this harbour, having had so many as eight at a time, and no less than twelve having been here since the commencement of the present year. Some of these were expressly destined for the suppression of the traffic by Sir Lawrence Halsted, who, in several private letters to me, has manifested the greatest anxiety upon the subject, and has done every thing in his power for the attainment of that object.

"The success of the illicit slave-traders has completely relieved them from all apprehension; and I believe that, at the present moment, the only check to their speculations is the apprehension that the supply already expected is much greater than can be disposed of with profit.

"It is not from being in possession of better sources of information than formerly, that I am enabled to state the number of negroes landed, and the place of their disembarkation, but merely because transactions of this nature are now public and notorious, no mystery being found necessary.

"I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "H. T. KILBEE.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning,*
&c. &c. &c."

H. T. Kilbee, Esq. to Mr. Secretary Canning — (Received April 23.)

(Extract.) *Havannah, March 12, 1825.*

"I have received from the captain-general a letter, of which a translation is enclosed, informing me of the result of the investigation instituted respecting the case of the Magico, by which it appears that that vessel had not landed negroes in the port of Cabañas, where she entered merely for the purpose of escaping from what she conceived to be insurgent privateers. His excellency adds, that I shall be convinced that such was really the case, by the fact that the local authorities had not reported to him any landing of negroes; and he concludes by expressing a hope that I will give him due notice, should I observe any thing connected with the subject of illicit slave-trade.

"I trust that it will not be doubted that my motives are strong, when, in the face of that communication, I assert that there exists not the shadow of a doubt that the Magico did land a cargo of negroes in the port of Cabañas, under the circumstances stated in one of my former despatches.

"I confess I am not surprised at the result of the investigation; but I am both grieved and surprised to find that the captain-general should have sanctioned that result.

"In my reply to the captain-general, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, I have not ventured to make any comment upon it, but have merely stated that I would transmit his letter to his Majesty's government. I have also mentioned

that several vessels have lately landed negroes on the coasts of this island to the amount, as was notorious, of nearly 3000. It is my intention to refrain altogether, until I shall have the honour of receiving your instructions, from calling the attention of the captain-general to the ordinary cases of illicit slave-trade that may occur, as I conceive that I should be in a manner lending myself to the disgraceful farce which is acting here, were I to continue to adopt a measure from which, after what has lately passed, it is not possible to expect any advantage whatever.

(Signed) "H. T. KILBEE.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning, &c. &c. &c.*"

H. T. Kilbee, Esq. to Mr. Secretary Canning — (Received April 29.)

"Sir, *Havannah, March 25, 1825.*

"I have the honour to enclose a translation of another note, which I have received from the captain-general, upon the subject of the illicit slave-trade carried on with this island, in which his excellency inserts a communication from the intendant, stating, that the custom-house department here can do nothing in the matter.

"Thus, while the extent and notoriety of the evil are not denied, it is expressly stated, that no branch of the government here can afford any remedy whatever.

"A case of slave-trade, of more than ordinary effrontery, has lately occurred. The brig Relampago, which sailed from hence for the coast of Africa, in the month of August last, came close off this port on the morning of the 22d, sent in her boat with the mate, and after receiving instructions, proceeded to a small port on this side of Mariel, where she landed 503 slaves, after which she returned and entered this harbour last night.

"A schooner, named the Jacinta, has cleared out at the custom-house for St. Thomas', on the coast of Africa, but has not yet sailed.

"I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "H. T. KILBEE.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning, &c. &c. &c.*"

These are followed by numerous letters announcing the departure of vessels from the Havannah for the coast of Africa, and their return to the West Indies with slaves, the number of which vessels and of the slaves landed, together with the notoriety of the traffic, may be collected from the following correspondence on the spot.

The British Commissary Judge to the Captain-General.

"Sir, *Havannah, August 19, 1825.*

"Having received instructions from my government to continue to represent to your excellency upon the cases of illicit slave-trade that reach my knowledge, which practice I have for some time discontinued, I shall now proceed to draw your excellency's attention to the result of my observations since I last had the honour of addressing you upon this subject, in my note of the 11th of March.

"Since that date, 18 Spanish vessels, the names of which are contained in the enclosed list, are stated in the public newspapers to have sailed for the coast of Africa. Among this number is the Magico, which cleared out under the same name and master, and was dispatched by the same house as on her former voyage to that coast, which was brought under your excellency's consideration in so remarkable a manner.

"Within the same period, 11 Spanish vessels, the names of which are also contained in the enclosed list, which had sailed from hence for the coast of Africa, during the last and present year, have returned all, as usual, in ballast; it being notorious (so notorious as to preclude all doubt,) that these, together with some French vessels, which have likewise arrived here, had, previously to their entrance into this port, landed upwards of 4000 negroes upon the coasts of this island.

"It cannot well be imagined that so considerable a number of negroes should be landed and marched through the interior without the knowledge of the local authorities, upon whose conduct, in not preventing such repeated violations of law and treaty, I do not consider that it is within my province to make any comment here.

"Bozal negroes have of late been frequently, and, I believe, still are, sold in a very open manner at the Barracones, parties of them being marched off from thence by the purchasers at the most public hours.

"The little reserve which it is thought necessary to observe upon this subject, may be collected from the advertisements which are to be seen in the newspapers; that inserted in the Diario of the 13th instant (a copy of which is herewith enclosed,) being particularly worthy of observation.

"I think it right, however, to add, that I am perfectly aware that the mention made in it of your excellency's name is merely a matter of form.

"Being a witness of this state of things, I have felt it to be incumbent on me to express to his Majesty's government my opinion, that the slave-trade with this island is now fully as extensive, and is carried on in all its branches with very nearly as much publicity as if the treaty of 1817, between Great Britain and Spain, were not in existence.

"Such is the substance of the Reports which it has been my painful duty to make to my government, since I had the honour of addressing your excellency on the 11th of March, and of which I beg leave to apprize your excellency, in conformity with my former practice, and the express instructions which I have just received.

"I ayail myself, &c.

(Signed) "H. T. KILBEE.

"*His Excellency the Captain-General.*"

List of Spanish vessels which have sailed from the port of Havannah for the coast of Africa, in the interval between the 11th March and 19th August, 1825.

Date.	Class.	Names of Vessels.
April ...1	Schooner	Jacinta.
May ...5	Brig	Conquistador.
... 5	...	Anibel.
... 5	Schooner	Segunda Gallega.
... 5	...	Clarita.
... 5	...	Buenaventura.
... 22	...	Paulita.
June 26	...	Amazona.
... 26	...	Barbareta.
... 26	...	Ninfa Havanera.
... 26	...	Matilde.
... 26	...	Anfitrite.
... 26	Brig	Magico.
... 26	...	Asdrubal.
July 20	Schooner	Teagenes.
... 20	...	Iberia.
... 20	...	Carlota.
... 20	Brig	Orestes.

List of Spanish vessels which have returned from the coast of Africa during the same period, having landed cargoes of negroes previously to their entering the port of Havannah.

Date.	Class.	Names of Vessels.
Mar...24.	Brig	Relampago.
... 31.	Schooner	Paulita.
April..27.	...	Anfitrite.
May...17.	Brig	Orestes.
... 25.	Schooner	Matilde.
... 29.	...	Barbarita.
June...21.	...	Dorotea.
July...20.	Brig	Teresa.
... 22.	Schooner	Minerva.
... 29.	...	Ninfa.
... 29.	...	Atreveda.

The Captain-General to the British Commissary Judge.

"Sir, "*Havannah, August 27*, 1825.

"I have received, together with your note of the 19th instant, a list of the vessels which have sailed from this port for the coast of Africa, and of those which have returned in ballast, and likewise a copy of the Diario of this city of the 13th, my attention being called to the advertisement inserted in it respecting a bozal negress, unable to tell her name, who had appeared before the commissary of the district of San Juan de Dios; and I have taken into due consideration the contents of the same, and the other points to which you refer in your above-mentioned note, by which you endeavour to persuade me, that the treaty of 1817, relative to the illicit commerce of slaves, has been violated.

"In reply, I cannot avoid stating to you, that the constant vigilance of this government, in abolishing that commerce, and its reiterated orders for the pursuit and apprehension of such as may endeavour to carry it on clandestinely, may have sometimes been eluded by the sordid interest of the traffickers; but you must be aware that the government cannot prevent vessels from opening their register for one point, and proceeding to another on the coast of Africa, returning afterwards in ballast; the zeal being well known with which it has dictated all the measures in its power to prevent the violators from escaping with impunity. For this purpose very frequent have been the circulars which I have addressed to all the authorities of the interior of the island, in order that they may watch vigilantly that the traffic be not carried on; and I have given the same directions, upon their most strict responsibility, to the commandants of detachments on the eastern and western coasts, and of all the fortified points; this matter being an object of my care.

"With respect to what you state to me, of your belief that negroes are sold at the Barracones, I have given the strictest orders to the parties of police, and to the captain of the district in which they are situated, to watch and take care at all hours, they being made strictly responsible that the treaty, to which I refer, be not violated, apprehending those who may attempt to do so and seizing the negroes that may be found, reporting the same to me immediately for the exemplary punishment of the delinquents; and I request that you will state to me confidentially any fact that can be proved, for I desire nothing so much as to convince you of the real interest which I take in promoting the punctual and exact fulfilment of the said treaty.

"You must be aware that no nation has ever been able to prevent its subjects from engaging in smuggling; neither confiscations, nor the penalties which they suffer for the infraction of the laws, being sufficient to deter them, as is the case even in England, the vigilance and activity with which they are pursued, being rendered abortive; and that consequently it is not absolutely impossible that the smugglers or dealers in bozal negroes may elude the vigilance and activity of the local authorities, particularly as it is well known that the island is accessible, in many points, where there are nothing but plantations in which encouragement may be given to this illicit traffic, without the knowledge of the authorities, the parties concerned trusting to the fact that the negroes of plantations, after a residence of ten or more years in the island, appear to have just come from Africa.

"The investigation which I had ordered to be instituted, prior to the receipt of your note, respecting the advertisement in the Diario, which you mention, affords an unanswerable proof of the justness of my assertions, for the moment that it reached my knowledge that the negress in question could not tell her name, I directed that it should be ascertained from whence she had come,

and that her owner should be required to produce the Barracon paper, whatever title he might have, it appearing, by that which was produced, that she was purchased, on the 4th May, 1820, and that her ignorance and stupidity in the manner of expressing herself, was feigned, according to the statement made by her mistress, Donna Jozefine Retelie, to whom, for these reasons, she was delivered. This is all I have to state to you in reply to your above-mentioned note; availing myself on this occasion to renew to you my consideration and respect.

"God preserve you many years.

(Signed) "FRANCIS DIONISIO VIVES.

"*H. T. Kilbee, Esq.*"

With respect to the *French* trade at Cuba, Mr. Kilbee writes—

"Sir, *Havannah, August* 31, 1825.

"DURING the present month, only one vessel has sailed for the coast of Africa, viz. the French brig Sirius, A. Tarquer, master, on the 29th inst. Her arrival here, after having landed a cargo of negroes, was reported in my despatch of the 30th of June.

"This is the first French vessel which has sailed from hence direct for the coast of Africa since the abolition of the slave-trade, indeed, I believe, since I have been resident in the island. The Spanish brig Alerta, arrived here on the 29th instant, having previously landed at the usual haunt, the neighbourhood of Cabañas, about 450 negroes, according to common report. This vessel was fitted out at Cadiz, and it has been stated here that she was attacked, and received considerable damage from a British cruizer on the coast of Africa. I have lately heard that the Spanish schooner Feliciana, which sailed from hence for the coast of Africa in September 1824, upon her return some time ago with a cargo of nearly 300 negroes, was lost off the isle of Pines. The crew and some few of the negroes were saved.

"The French government, having now accredited agents resident here and at Santiago de Cuba, will be enabled to take effectual measures for the suppression of the illicit slave-trade carried on with this island under the French flag. Since the commencement of this year five vessels of that nation have entered this port, which it was perfectly notorious had previously landed cargoes of negroes. I have the honour to enclose a list of them, although the arrival of each has been already duly reported to you. I am, &c.

(Signed) "H. T. KILBEE.

"*The Right Hon. Geo. Canning, &c. &c. &c.*"

LIST of French Vessels engaged in the Slave-trade, which have arrived at the Port of Havanna during the present Year, 1825.

Date.	Class.	Names of Vessels.	Masters.	Negroes landed.
January 1	Brig	Gaspard	L. Maillard	300
February 13	...	Gustave	Heraud Ainé	400
May - 15	...	Angeline	L. Angaud	300
June - 14	...	Le Jeune Louis	F. Demony	150
... - 27	...	Sirius	C. M. Jasonns	318
			Total.....	1468

LIST of Spanish Vessels which have departed for, and arrived from, the Coast of Africa. In September 1825, there were the following:—

Departures.			
Date.	Class.	Names of Vessels.	Masters.
September 16 ...	Schooner	Intrepida	Jose A. Herrera
...	...	Minerva	Juan Duran
...	...	Ismenia	Santiago Manzana

Arrivals.				
Date.	Class.	Names of Vessels.	Masters.	Negroes landed.
September 15	Schooner	Nicanor	Jacinto Telleache	180
... 16	...	Iris	M. S. Echevarria	350
			Total..	530

In October, his Majesty's schooner Lion, Lieutenant Edward Smith, commander, brought into the Havannah the Spanish brigantine Isabel, which she had captured on the 5th, with ten negroes on board, and sentence of condemnation was pronounced by the mixed commission.

In the same month, Mr. Kilbee writes thus :—

"*Havannah, October 21*, 1825.

"Some months ago, an individual with a party of newly-imported negroes was detained, when passing through a village, by a country magistrate, called a Capitan de Partido, who placed the negroes in the hands of certain persons, by whom they were stolen during the night, and sold ;—the captain himself being implicated in the transaction, and all the parties trusting that the owner would never venture to institute legal proceedings, the negroes having been illicitly imported. The owner, however, did present himself before the tribunal of the captain-general, claiming the restitution of the negroes, and accusing the persons to whose charge they had been confided, and even the captain himself, of the robbery. The latter defended himself by alleging that the negroes had been illicitly imported, and that he was consequently justified in the detention. In this state of the proceedings, the owner contrived to have the cause divided into two ;—the one for the prosecution for the robbery, and the restitution of the negroes ; and the other for the purpose of investigating whether these had been illegally imported.

"The latter involving most important considerations, the captain-general required the advice of one of his official legal counsellors, whom he is directed to consult in matters purely legal, and whose sanction in the same relieves him from all responsibility. There are two of those counsellors, and their title is lieutenant-governor (although their office is entirely judicial) and, assessor-general of the government ; and they are the chief judges here in civil affairs.

"I have the honour to enclose a translation of the report made by one of those judges to the captain general, respecting the investigation whether the negroes were illegally imported, which, he gives it as his opinion, should be suspended for the present, on the grounds of expediency, and of there being no positive law to authorize such investigation.—He gravely argues, that the English negociator not having been able, in the treaty, to obtain the concession, upon which it is taken for granted he insisted, that the traffic should be suppressed on shore as well as at sea, it was never intended to carry the restriction so far ; and, that it was thus, that his Catholic Majesty combined the sentiments of humanity with the wants of his American possessions. He totally disregards the most sacred right to their liberty, which the negroes expressly acquire by the Royal Cedula, in the first port of the Spanish dominions at which they shall arrive ; and assumes, that before the provisions of that Cedula can be acted upon, there must be a previous declaration of the vessel being a good prize by the mixed commission, which is not so much as mentioned therein.—In short, the whole production would appear to be, not that of a judge expounding the law, with a due regard to its true spirit, to the manifest intention of the legislator, and the interests of all parties, but of a subtle advocate exerting his ingenuity to furnish arguments, some not even specious, and all most fallacious, for the obvious purpose of eluding its effects.

"This report affords the strongest possible proof of the absolute necessity, upon which I have before dwelt, of the Spanish law, relating to illicit slave-trade, being altogether new modelled.

(Signed) "H. T. KILBEE.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning, &c. &c. &c.*"

Before the end of November, four more Spanish vessels sailed for Africa ; and two vessels, the Spanish brig San Joze, and the French schooner Felicie, arrived, having landed, according to common report, the former 480, and the latter upwards of 300 negroes, previously to their entrance into port.

The following list is given for the first fortnight in December 1825 :

Date.	Class.	Names of Vessels.	Masters.	Negroes landed.
December 2	Schooner	Jacinta	F. de Castro	250
— 6	...	Anfitrite	Juan Seton	180
— 10	...	Matilde	Juan Sangreras	360
— 10	...	Paulita	J. Aurecochea	230
— 15	Brig	Conquistador	Juan Sandrino	525
			Total	1545

And on the 31st, the commissioners write, "Since the date of our despatch of the 24th instant, three of the Spanish vessels which sailed from hence for the coast of Africa, during the early part of the present year, namely, the Brig Aníbal, and the schooners Joaquina and Buenaventure, have returned here, as usual, in ballast, after landing 730 negroes.

"Thus, within the present month, no less than eight slave-vessels have arrived at this port, after clandestinely introducing into the island nearly 2300 slaves.

"We have heard that the Spanish brig Constante, which sailed from hence for the coast of Africa, in the month of August 1824, was, upon her return lately, compelled, by some accident, to put into the port of Trinidad, on the south side of this island, where she is said to have landed upwards of 500 negroes."

SURINAM.

From Surinam the commissioners write,

"*Surinam, February* 12, 1825.

"We have the honour to inform you that, on the 29th ultimo, a seizure was made, by his honour the fiscal, assisted by a detachment of troops, of 215 newly-imported African negroes, who had been smuggled into this colony, and were privately offered for sale, upon an estate called *A la Bonne Heure*, in the river Commewine, being the same plantation to which Mr. Lance had directed the attention of the local authorities in August 1823.

"Together with the negroes, three white people were apprehended, a Mr. Boulemer, the supercargo of the vessel which brought them, and his surgeon, both Frenchmen, and a Mr. Dykman, a resident upon, and reputed owner of, the estate. These three persons have been placed in close confinement, where they will remain until the next session of the court of Policy and Criminal Justice, when it is expected they will be tried. The negroes have all been, for the present, taken into the service of the government.

"Notwithstanding the precaution which was taken of dividing the troops into three separate detachments, all closing in from different points, some of the negroes contrived to escape into the bush, to the amount of 40, it is supposed, but measures have been taken for their capture, of which very little doubt is entertained, and 12 of the runaways have already been brought in, and placed with the others.

"We feel pleasure in having thus to testify to the conduct of his honour the fiscal (by whom the whole of this business was conducted), in enforcing the decrees of his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, for the abolition of the slave-trade.

"We have little doubt but that this blow, as sudden as it was unexpected, and which was planned and executed with the greatest secrecy, judgment, and prudence, will do more towards abolishing that infamous traffic in this colony, than any thing which has previously been done by the local authorities alone in furtherance of that object.

"We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "C. E. LEFROY.
"J. H. LANCE.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning,*
&c. &c. &c."

His Majesty's Commissioners to Mr. Sec. Canning.

"Sir, *Paramaribo, June* 10, 1825.

"In reference to our despatch, dated February 12, 1825, we have now the honour to inform you, that the Court of Policy and Criminal Justice of this colony, passed sentence on the 6th instant, upon the white people, who were apprehended and placed in confinement, when his honour the fiscal made the seizure of negroes, as mentioned in the despatch above referred to.

"The supercargo of the slave-vessel, a Mr. Boulemer, and the surgeon, both Frenchmen, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 5000 gilders, Surinam currency. The other person, a Mr. Duikman, a Dutchman, and the reputed owner of the estate, where the negroes were found, was discharged upon paying one-third of the expences, and a fine of 3000 gilders of this currency; the confinement he has already undergone being considered as part of his punishment.

"We understand that the cause of the distinction made between his case and that of the others was, that it appeared, upon inquiry, that he was not the actual proprietor of the estate, nor was he present at or privy to the landing of the negroes, but his crime is said to consist in failing to give information after he knew that they were there.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "CHRIS. EDW. LEFROY.
"J. H. LANCE.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning,*
&c. &c. &c."

"Sir, *Surinam, August* 30, 1825.

"We think it right to inform you that the two French subjects, who were sentenced by the Court of Policy and Criminal Justice of this colony, to pay a fine of 5000 gilders each, and to be imprisoned for five years, effected their escape from confinement on the night of Saturday the 16th ultimo, and have not since been heard of.

"His excellency, the governor, informed us that they were both removed, without his knowledge, by order of his honour the fiscal, shortly after the sentence was passed, from Fort Zealandia to a place called the Piquet of Justice, a place certainly of much less security in itself, but the constant occupation of which, by the greater part of the colonial police-officers, makes it difficult to believe an escape could have been effected without the connivance of some of them, and we are sorry to add, that we have not heard of any of them having been in consequence discharged.

"A proclamation issued on Monday the 18th

ultimo, by his honour the fiscal, offering a reward of 2000 gilders for their apprehension, and giving a description of their persons.

"We understand that their fines were both paid previous to their escape.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "CHRIS. E. LEFROY.
"J. H. LANCE.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning, &c. &c. &c.*"

MAURITIUS.

Extract of a Letter from Captain W. Owen, of His Majesty's ship Leven, to his Excellency the honourable Sir G. L. Cole, G. C. B., dated Port Louis, 4th August, 1825.—[COMMONS, 331.]

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 2nd inst., in which you are pleased to call on me for some information relating to the slave-trade in general, and in as far as that trade may at this time affect the islands under your Excellency's government, and also requesting me to suggest any measures which to me might seem calculated to effect the suppression of the said trade.

"The ports on the coast of Africa from whence slaves are exported are, Zanzibar, Keelwa or Quiloa, Kessooharra, Lindy, Moughon or Mongalloo, Mikindamy, Mizimberly, and Stambosezy. The two first named are under the authority of the Imaun of Muskat; the others were formerly dependencies on Keelwa, but at this time affecting independence.

"All these ports are to the northward of Cape Delgado, which is assumed in the treaties as the northern limit of Portuguese dominion, and is in 10° 42′ south. Southward of that limit, at Zoughy, which is the bay formed by the said Cape Delgado, the native chiefs also affect independence, but accept from the Portuguese nominations to confirm their authority; at least, so I have been informed by the Portuguese of Mozambique; and in this bay the trade of slaves is also carried on. The next port to the southward of Zoughy or Delgado, is Oibo or Ibo, which is a Portuguese settlement; between Ibo and Mozambique there is not at this time a place to which there is any resort for slaves, nor between Mozambique and the river Angoxa or Angozha, which is also independent. To the southward of Angoxa, Quillimane, Sofala, Inhamban, and Delgado Bay, are the only places where the traffic of slaves are known.

"The Imaun's authority is acknowledged for Zanzibar and Keelwa, and with him we have a treaty which should prevent any slaves being sent southward to those places, or being sold to Christians.

"With the Portuguese, their treaty with England is not attended to at all. Not only do their traders visit the places northward of Delgado to search for slaves, but they permit, without reserve, foreign vessels to trade for slaves, and to collect them at Zoughy, Ibo, and Mozambique.

"The vessels employed at this time in that infamous traffic usually wear a French flag, and carry their slaves to Bourbon, where, by the laxity of its government, no obstacles appear to be opposed to them.

"To the northward of Delgado, it may be presumed that the only persons now engaged in that traffic are French adventurers, except only the Arabs, who carry it on to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, or assist the said adventurers by collecting cargoes for them.

"The simplest method of putting an entire stop to the traffic for slaves, now carried on northward of Delgado, would be for both nations, British and French, to admit of mutual right of search and seizure, modifying that right as may be judged prudent; so that, whilst the independent sovereignty of each is maintained, the object in question may be effected.

"Southward of Cape Delgado, the Portuguese may be called on to fulfil their treaty, an account to be rendered to his Majesty's government of every infraction of it; for which purpose we should have consular residents at Mozambique and Ibo.

"We require also a consular agent, or one of his Majesty's subjects resident at Zanzibar, to observe that the treaty with the Imaun be fulfilled. These agents should none of them be considered stationary, but as having the surveillance or watch over a certain extent of the coast.

"For the ports between Keelwa and Zoughy, another and more determinate line of policy may be adopted, by separate conventions with the chiefs at the respective ports; and if some encouragement were given for merchants to trade with them for other objects of commerce, they would soon find exchanges for the coarse cottons for India, which is their principal demand; for very much of their demand for arms and ammunition, now much bartered with them for slaves, is for the purpose of obtaining and securing such slaves.

"One moveable agent would be sufficient from Keelwa to Zoughy, to see that the conventions were not broken; that is, that no slaves were sold.

"For the disposition of such slaves or vessels as may be seized by the Imaun's authority, some arrangement should be entered into with him, as also with the independent powers of Kissooharra, Lindy, Moughoo, and Stambosezy.

"But the most material arrangement would be, that every port named, as well as that of Mombass, should be visited by a vessel of war, at least every two months, with specific instructions as to their line of conduct; and for such Arab or African vessels as pass southward of Cape Delgado, a passport in English and Arabic should be adopted, to prevent those from being molested that trade on acknowledged principles: at present, a vessel of war cannot know whether such be the case or not, because the seamen of the country vessels are all slaves. I had adopted such a measure, which might have been rendered

effectual and permanent; and unless such a method be adopted, an Arabic interpreter will be necessary to every ship of war that goes on that coast to stop the traffic in slaves.

"I have said nothing of Mombass, because your excellency is acquainted already that the people of that place are under engagement with me not to permit any traffic whatever in slaves; and that several ships have already been seized by the officers commanding there for a breach of that engagement, and the slaves disposed of by my orders.

"A similar engagement has been entered into by the sultan of Ozy and the chief of Brava; but the latter place is to the northward of the equinoctial line, and therefore not within the limits of this station for the ships of war, but included in the India command.

"For the smaller powers, between the Keelwa and Zoughy, there will be no necessity for having so high a political consideration, and such vessels as may be seized there might be disposed of in your Vice-Admiralty Court.

"I am not aware that I could suggest any other mode of procedure to effect the extirpation of the slave-traffic under present circumstances; but if his Majesty's ministers should hereafter be disposed to take a decided part in the politics of East Africa, some more decisive measures might then be adopted to annihilate the said traffic.

"In answer to that part of your letter relating to the islands comprised in your excellency's government, Mauritius and Seychelles:—

"In all my relations with the coasts in question, I have never understood that there has recently existed any traffic for slaves either with the Mauritius or the Seychelles islands; and the timidity of the French population induces me to believe that they fear to be, and will not be engaged therein under the existing laws; but, neglected as the Seychelles and Amarantes are and have been, (and indeed even the coast of Mauritius itself, not immediately in the vicinity of Port Louis), even since my arrival in these seas, I must observe, that the business of landing slaves on any of these points might be effected even without risk to the vessels which might transport them.

"In Mauritius, and even in Mahé, the internal regulations would soon (it is probable) render the fact notorious, and the prosecutions of government would perhaps render such a moral either no worldly benefit to the parties who might engage in it, but neither the information nor the remedy are at all certain: within reasonable time, should any of her islands be chosen for an enterprize, and some there are adapted for depôts for slaves, and well situated to become so for those intended for Bourbon or other ports. For this, I can suggest no other remedy, than that one vessel of war at least be always to visit the islands to the northward of Madagascar, including the Seychelles, as well as the ports on the coast before-named; indeed, there would be full and constant occupation for two ten-gun brigs on such a service; but, whilst executing that duty, they might obtain perfect plans of every island and danger, and bank of soundings within the said limits.

"After the observations I have made, your excellency will see that, in my opinion, the Wizard would be extremely useful on such a service; and that she ought never to remain longer in one spot than might be sufficient to procure the supplies and information necessary to her."

A letter from Captain Chapman, of the Ariadne, to Sir Lowry Cole, dated Tamatave, Jan. 4, 1825; and from Sir Lowry Cole to Mr. Wilmot Horton, dated Mauritius, June 22, 1825, announce the capture of two French slave vessels.

Correspondence relative to the Registration of Slaves in the Island of Mauritius.—[COMMONS, 339.]

Copy of a Despatch addressed by Earl Bathurst to Lieut.-General Honourable Sir G. L. Cole.

"Sir, *Downing-street*, 26 *Feb.* 1826.

"I have the honour to inclose an order of his Majesty in council, which was made on the 30th January last, for amending the order of the 24th of September 1814, for establishing a registry of slaves in the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

"Your excellency is aware that I have had occasion to make frequent communications to your predecessors in the government of Mauritius, respecting the imperfect manner in which the commands of his Majesty on this subject have been carried into execution, and the recent returns from the office of the registrar unfortunately prove that the registry still continues in so defective a state as to be nearly useless for every practical purpose.

"Although, therefore, there is no room to doubt that the measure of registration has failed to a very considerable extent in the Mauritius, I have found myself unable to discover, with equal certainty, the causes to which this ill success is to be attributed. My attention was first called to the general disregard and misconception of the provisions of the order in council throughout the colony, by the despatches of Major-General Hall and of Lieutenant-General Darling, during their successive administration of the government. From the communications of those officers, however, I was led to conclude that the defects in the registry were to be attributed, not to any material error or omission in the law itself, but to the culpable negligence of the persons more immediately intrusted with the administration of it. I had indeed considerable reason to suppose that the law itself was properly adapted to ensure the general and punctual obedience of the inhabitants to its various provisions. Similar orders in council had previously been made for establishing a registry of slaves in the islands of Trinidad and St. Lucia. In each of those colonies the suc-

cess of the measure was complete; and it seemed reasonable to anticipate that a law which had proved effectual in St. Lucia, would, under a proper administration, accomplish its purpose in the Mauritius; the language of the two colonies being the same, and their laws and institutions closely resembling each other.

"Under these impressions, General Darling, with my approbation, issued a commission to Sir Robert Barclay, Mr. Hart Davis, and three other English gentlemen, authorizing them to investigate the manner in which the business of the office of registrar of slaves had been conducted, and it was satisfactory to find, in the papers transmitted to me on that occasion, sufficient evidence that the commissioners entered upon their office with no prepossessions either in favour of the registrar or otherwise which could give an undue bias to their judgment. From the report ultimately made to General Darling, the commissioners appear to have been engaged in a very full investigation of the subjects referred to them; they attributed the delay which had occurred in completing the triennial returns partly to causes wholly accidental, in part to the inadequate establishment of clerks in the registrar's office, to the pressure of other duties connected with the public revenue which the registrar was then required to discharge, and to the very frequent interruptions occasioned by persons applying to inspect the books of registry. They also reported their opinion, that the verification of the triennial returns by a comparison with the general returns was a process so laborious as to afford a considerable apology for the delay which had taken place. They stated that the registrar appeared to have conformed generally to the forms prescribed by the order in council, except in certain particulars which were not of principal importance, and they did not find that the failure of the measure was to be imputed to the misconduct of the registrar.

"The commissioners in general professed themselves incompetent to offer any advice for insuring a more punctual obedience to the order in council in future. Sir Robert Barclay, however, one of their number, delivered in a separate paper, in which he made some suggestions for promoting regularity and dispatch in the execution of the law; and the registrar himself, upon his examination stated, that it did not appear to him 'that any other alteration would be consistent with the object of the ordinance, than an extension of the period fixed for the completion of the registry.'

"In consequence of this report, Lieutenant-General Darling authorized an increase of the clerks in the registrar's office, and made regulations for preventing, as far as possible, the recurrence of those accidents to which the commissioners had partly attributed the imperfect state of the registry.

"On Sir Robert Farquhar's return to resume the government, he was especially charged with the duty of correcting any abuses which might be detected in this department, and of suggesting any amendments of the law as might appear to him necessary. Accordingly, he transmitted to me very full reports on the subject from the registrar and the chief judge, with a draft prepared by the latter of those gentlemen of a new order in council in amendment of the previous order. Without intending to disparage the memory or professional abilities of the learned gentleman who prepared that draft, I must observe, that the leading provisions of it were such as could not have been adopted without a direct violation of the most important constitutional and legal principles. Such an error was the more to be regretted, as many of Mr. Smith's suggestions were apparently well calculated to accomplish the object with a view to which they had been formed. Shortly after the arrival of this document in England, his Majesty's government decided on sending Mr. Bigge and Major Colebroke as commissioners, to inquire into the administration of the governments of the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and Ceylon. It was (as you are aware) originally intended that they should first proceed to the Mauritius, although, from circumstances to which it would be needless to refer, that determination was subsequently altered. Among the first duties to which their attention would be called, was that of devising measures for the more effectual registration of the slaves in that colony.

"Events which could neither be foreseen nor controlled, have detained the commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope, for a period far exceeding my expectations; and among other consequences of this delay, has been the postponement of the measures necessary for improving the registry law in the Mauritius. This delay having already extended to so considerable a length, it has been deemed right rather to forego the advantage which the report of the commissioners would have afforded, than to desist any longer from introducing such amendments in the existing system, as have appeared safe and practicable.

"In the order in council which I transmit to you, the various suggestions which have been made for the improvement of the law by your predecessors in the government of the Mauritius, and by Mr. Smith, the late chief judge, have been adopted as far as they appeared consistent with the spirit of the original measure. For your guidance it will be convenient to explain in general the nature and the reasons of the new regulations which are now to be established.

"The imperfect manner in which the returns have been hitherto made by the proprietors of slaves, whether attributable to the difficulty of undertaking the duty required of them, as the defaulters themselves appear to allege, or to causes of a more discreditable nature, as has been suggested by others, is the first evil against which it has appeared necessary to take securities for

the future. For this purpose it has been decided to establish, in each of the quarters of the island, an officer, who will be called the assistant registrar of slaves of the quarter. This addition to the civil establishment of the colony appears unavoidable; but as the projected amendments in the law respecting the general condition of the slaves, will require the employment of an assistant guardian of slaves in every quarter, that office will be conveniently united with the office of assistant registrar, and the additional expense of the present measure will, I trust, therefore be inconsiderable. Until I shall receive a report from you on the subject, I shall not be prepared to issue any instructions respecting the remuneration to be received by the assistant registrars for their services. You will, therefore, with the advice of your council, establish such temporary regulations for that purpose, as a due regard to the public interest, and to the reasonable claims of the persons to be employed, may suggest.

"The defects in the existing registry of slaves appear so numerous and considerable, that after the most serious attention to the subject, I have found myself compelled to lay before his Majesty my humble advice to commence again the whole process of registration from the beginning. For very obvious reasons, I should have desired to avoid this measure, if possible; but I fear it would be vain to anticipate any effectual observance of the law hereafter, if future returns were to be verified by a comparison with such a registry as I am led to conclude exists at present in the island.

"The order in council has therefore directed you to appoint, by proclamation, a day on which the registrar of slaves, in their several quarters, are to inspect the whole slave population, with this distinction, that the personal slaves must be brought to the registrar, or assistant registrar, at some convenient place in the quarter, and that the plantation slaves are to be mustered, each on the estate to which they belong. At the time of this inspection, a return is to be made on oath, by every proprietor, in the form prescribed by the former order respecting original returns. You will observe, that to secure the punctual performance of this duty, it is required that printed blank forms of the returns should be left at every house and plantation in the island, with printed instructions for the guidance of all persons in filling them up. The registrars are also required to assist all owners of slaves with every necessary advice, as to the proper modes of proceeding.

"The assistant registrars are authorized to accept or reject the returns thus to be delivered to them; and it will be their duty to reject all which are not made out in the prescribed form, or which do not contain all the requisite entries, or which, upon the personal inspection of the slaves to which they refer, may appear to be fraudulent or false. The assistant registrars will be required to sign, at the foot of each return they may receive, a certificate of its apparent accuracy.

"The returns thus received are to be transmitted to the general registry office at Port Louis, with a list of all defaulters, and of all returns rejected, with the reasons of the rejection in each case.

"The rules for registering all certified returns, with the process for verifying and authenticating the registry, will be the same as were laid down in the previous order in council.

"Among the difficulties in the execution of his office, of which the present registrar complains, none has been stated so frequently or with so much earnestness, as that which arises from the necessity of tracing to his former registered owner each slave returned at the triennial registration, as acquired by purchase. It is said that the same slave is frequently the subject of many intermediate sales, of which no record is preserved, and that therefore almost each return, at the triennial registration, gives rise to questions which cannot be resolved without all the delay and inconvenience arising from the production of witnesses at the office of the registrar, whose attendance he has no power to compel. To obviate this inconvenience or evasion for the future, the present order in council requires, that no sale or alienation of a slave shall have any effect unless it be registered in the office of the registrar of slaves. It is further required, that the birth, or death, or enfranchisement of any slave, shall be immediately made known to the registrar, and recorded in his office. I refer you to the order itself, for an explanation of such subordinate rules as it has been thought necessary to make, for enabling the registrar to keep an accurate record of all such transactions and occurrences.

"The interval of three years between each periodical registration, is represented as inconveniently long, and as multiplying needlessly the number of mutations which are to be recorded at each successive period; the present order has therefore required the repetition of the returns at intervals of two years.

"At the recurrence of each biennial registration, the assistant registrars will be employed in their various quarters, to inspect the slaves; to accept or reject returns; to certify the accuracy of such as are accepted, and to transmit them, together with lists of the rejected returns, to the general registry office at Port Louis, in the same manner as is required with regard to the original returns.

"The mode of registering the biennial returns, is adopted from the former order in council, without alteration, excepting that no biennial returns can be received which are inconsistent with the records of sales, alienations, births, deaths, and enfranchisements, in the office of the registrar, unless where some satisfactory explanation of the inconsistency can be given.

"With regard to the penalties and other

sanctions of the law, they are in general taken from the former order; nor is it necessary that I should enter into any explanation of them here; I have however to observe, that the responsibility which will attach to the assistant registrars, may be expected to operate strongly as a check to abuses. It has also been deemed right to devise some effectual security against the possible misconduct of these functionaries themselves. For that purpose it is provided, that the fees of the registrar and his assistants, shall be paid into the public treasury; and that they shall be remunerated by salaries, which, however, you are strictly enjoined from paying either to the registrar or to any of his assistants, as long as any of the duties which the party applying for payment is appointed to execute may be unperformed or in arrear; and the salary is at length to be paid without any interest in respect of that period, during which the payment may have been so suspended.

"It is in general to be observed, that the present order does not repeal the former order in council; although, of course, it supersedes some of the provisions of it; and that the present order contains no clause remitting any penalties which may have been already incurred.

"His Majesty's Government are not insensible of the extreme difficulty of framing with propriety an order, which is to take effect in a colony of which the population, language, and laws differ entirely from those of England. It has not escaped observation, that the present order in council may, therefore, have to encounter difficulties which have not been anticipated in this country: the delay incident to all communications with the Mauritius, is such, that any impediment to the success of the measure, which may be detected there, might be productive of the most injurious consequences before any remedy could be applyed by the authority of his Majesty in council. It has, therefore, been deemed right to commit to you, acting with the advice of your council, the power of making such rules as may be necessary for giving effect to the intentions of his Majesty's Government relative to the registration of slaves in the Mauritius; and you are authorized, with the advice of your council, to suspend the execution of any of the provisions of the order in council, which may in practice be found to defeat those intentions. I need scarcely point out to you the necessity of exercising this power with the greatest caution and forbearance; nor is it necessary that I should remind you of the propriety of transmitting to me, by the earliest opportunity, the fullest explanation of the reasons of every departure from the rules of the order in council, which may be authorized by any local ordinance.

"In conclusion, I have to impress upon you the urgent importance of giving effect to the wishes of his Majesty's Government on this subject, by every exertion it may be in your power to make. There is no duty connected with the administration of the government of the Mauritius, to which your attention could be more advantageously directed; and I shall anxiously expect your report of the measures adopted in compliance with the present order in council, and of the consequences resulting from it.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "BATHURST.

This despatch is answered by a letter from Sir L. Cole, dated Mauritius, Nov. 14, 1825, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bradshaw, the registrar, in which the delay in transmitting the triennial return of 1822 is again mainly ascribed to the difficulties as to registration, occasioned by the repeated transfer of slaves.

Papers and Communications relative to the Slave-Trade at the Mauritius, Bourbon, and the Seychelles, from the time of their capture to the present time.—[COMMONS, 295, 352.]

THESE papers (which occupy 313 folio pages) consist chiefly of the correspondence between Lord Bathurst and the various governors of the Mauritius, from the time of its capture in 1811, to the year 1825.

From this correspondence it appears that, notwithstanding every effort of Sir Thomas Farquhar, the first governor, the chief justice, Mr. George Smith, and the British naval force stationed at the island, the slave-trade between Madagascar, the Seychelles, Bourbon, and the Mauritius, continued to be almost openly carried on down to the year 1817. A general registration of slaves was ordered, in order to facilitate the proof of subsequent importations. The registration, however, was, in many instances, either fraudulent or imperfect, and the returns were not obtained without the greatest delay and difficulty. The general disposition of the inhabitants, and the connivance, if not the assistance of the French authorities, rendered all the governor's exertions unavailing. It then occurred to him to destroy the traffic at its source, by entering into a treaty with Radama, the king of Madagascar, the nature of which, and the manner in which it was accomplished, appear in the following extracts, from a despatch addressed by Governor Farquhar, at the Mauritius, to Lord Bathurst, on the 20th of June and 18th November, 1817.

"*June* 20, 1817.

"I beg leave to state to your lordship that, in pursuance of the views and measures submitted to your lordship, I sent to Madagascar Captain Le Sage, my aide-de-camp, in order to keep up the friendly communication already established with Radama, the most powerful sovereign of that island.

"The result of this mission has been to assure, in an eminent degree, the safety and facility of intercourse between this island and the interior of Madagascar, and the impression which it has

made in that country, is of the most favourable nature to the British name and interests: we have reason to be satisfied that the princes of the island will imbibe no hostile feelings towards us, from the vigorous efforts made by our cruizers to abolish the slave traffic, although it is from that source these princes have been accustomed to draw a great portion of their revenue; and we may reasonably and confidently hope, by the same friendly means hitherto pursued, to prevail upon those powers to put a final and effectual stop to any attempts at that illegal traffic, at its source, by their own municipal regulations. By these means, combined with those hitherto adopted, by internal vigilance of the authorities under his Majesty's government here, and the watchful activity shown on all occasions by his Majesty's navy on the station, I have every reason to expect the most complete success in extinguishing the slave-trade throughout this extensive archipelago, radically and definitely, which I humbly conceive it is impossible to accomplish by any less comprehensive plan, whilst the market itself, so close at hand, is kept open, and the inducements of private interest run so high in these islands, in contravention of the abolition laws of England and France.

"My confidence in the success of these measures, is strengthened by my conviction, that the cause of humanity, and the abolition of the slave-trade, will be essentially promoted in Madagascar, by the return of the two young princes, (brothers of Radama, king of the Ovas) who have been educated under my own immediate inspection, in a due abhorrence of that unnatural traffic, and whom at the request of their brother, I allowed to embark for their native country, on the 29th ultimo."

"*November* 18, 1817.

"Having finally succeeded in accomplishing the important object of abolishing throughout Madagascar the slave market, which has heretofore been open to all nations, I deem it my duty to put your lordship in possession of the treaty with Radama, by which that object was effected; and also to enclose every document that can throw any light upon the progress of our negotiations which have led to so desirable a result, since my last communication, under the date the 20th June last.

"The present despatch will, in this manner, when combined with my former correspondence with your lordship on this subject, comprehend the whole history of the intercourse between this government and Madagascar, up to the completion of the great object of that intercourse; viz. the abolition of the slave-traffic, at its source, by the internal municipal regulations of that vast and populous island.

"In consequence of the favourable dispositions clearly evinced on this occasion, by the government of Madagascar, I lost no time in availing myself of them; and as Captain Le Sage's health has suffered so severely, I found it necessary to appoint Mr. Hastie, in aid of the assistant Mr. Pye, for conducting the negociation immediately to a successful issue. Mr. Hastie was the person whom I had selected to conduct the education of the young princes from Ovah; a task he had executed to my satisfaction, and in which he had succeeded, also, in conciliating the regard and esteem of his pupils.

"Agreeably to instructions, Mr. Hastie, together with the brothers of Radama, proceeded on board his Majesty's ship Phaeton, Captain Stanfell, to Tamatave, to join Mr. Pye, who had resided there as agent, since the departure of Captain Le Sage: there they met Radama, who had descended to the coast, from his capital, in the interior of the island, to receive his brothers.

"The treaty was concluded at Tamatave, on the 23d of October last.

"This treaty I immediately ratified, and returned and communicated to Radama, that it should continue to be binding until the pleasure of his Majesty's ministers should be known.

"The expense which this government incurs by this treaty, may be estimated at about 2000*l.* sterling per annum, payable quarterly, upon the certificates of the British agent; so that no expense can be incurred, without a certainty being at the same time acquired, that the object *itself* is attained; and I trust that your lordship will consider this expense as comparatively trifling, when weighed with the magnitude of the object of the treaty.

"It was impossible to obtain such a treaty, without giving to Radama that equivalence in power which the treaty went to deprive him of: he could not long have maintained his preponderance in Madagascar, had he been deprived of the great source of his supply of money, arms, and ammunition, which arose exclusively from that trade.

"The funds which I have effected for the discharge of this subsidy, arise from sources independent of the colonial revenue, viz. the profits on the supply of gunpowder to merchant ships trading in these seas; so that, in fact, the colony incurs no charge for the fulfilment of this treaty on our part.

"I beg leave to express my humble hope that your lordship will be pleased to approve of these peaceful and unambitious measures, the success of which, by finally closing the market for the slave-traffic, and thus abolishing a great source of crime in these seas, must have the effect of promoting the industry of the natives, and quicken their pace in the career of general improvement; at the same time that it provides for the safety of intercourse and facility of trade with a country, on which this island depends for its subsistence; and which is arrived at that point of civilization, that affords a growing and extensive market for bartering its valuable produce, the richest articles of tropical growth, for the manufactures of England and British India."

"TREATY.

"Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esquire, governor and commander in chief, captain-general, vice-admiral of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies;—

"By his commissioners, Captain Stanfell, of the royal navy, commanding his Majesty's ship Phaeton, and T. R. Pye, Esquire, assistant agent for his excellency's government at Madagascar, who are vested with full powers; and Radama, king of Madagascar and its dependencies, by his commissioners, Ratzalika, Rampoole, Ramanou, and Racihato, representing the said Radama, and with full powers from his majesty;—

"Have agreed upon the following articles and conditions.

"Article 1st.—It is agreed by the parties to these presents respectively, that the mutual confidence, friendship, and brotherhood, which are hereby acknowledged to subsist between the contracting parties, shall be maintained and perpetuated for ever.

"Article 2d.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction through all the dominions of king Radama, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the soil of Madagascar, into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince, potentate, or power whatever; and that Radama, king of Madagascar, will make a proclamation and a law, prohibiting all his subjects or persons depending on him, or his dominions, to sell any slave, to be transported from Madagascar, or to aid, or abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty that any person so offending shall be reduced to slavery himself.

"Article 3d.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of Radama, the king of Madagascar, and his nation, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by Radama, king of Madagascar, the commissioners on the part of his excellency the governor of Mauritius, do engage to pay Radama, yearly, the following articles:—

"One thousand dollars in gold.

One thousand dollars in silver.

One hundred barrels of powder, of 100 lb. each.

"One hundred English muskets complete, with accoutrements.

"Ten thousand flints.

Four hundred red jackets.

Four hundred shirts.

Four hundred pair of trowsers.

Four hundred pair of shoes.

Four hundred soldiers' caps.

Four hundred stocks.

Twelve serjeants' swords, regulation, with belts.

Four hundred pieces of white cloth—India.

Two hundred pieces of blue cloth—India.

A full dress coat, hat, and boots, all complete, for king Radama.

"Two horses—upon a certificate being received, that the said laws and regulations, and proclamations, have been enforced the preceding quarter; which certificate shall be signed by Radama, and countersigned by the agent of his excellency governor Farquhar, resident at the court of Radama.

"Article 4th.—And further it is agreed by the contracting parties, mutually to protect the faithful friend and ally of England, the king of Johanna, from the predatory attacks to which he has been for many years annually exposed, from some of the smaller states of the sea coast of Madagascar; and to use every means in their power, by their subjects, allies, and dependents, to put a final end to this system of piracy; and for this purpose proclamations shall be made by Radama, and the governor of Mauritius, prohibiting all persons whatever from engaging in this piracy; and these proclamations shall be particularly distributed in the ports and on the sea coast of Madagascar.

"Additional article.—The contracting parties agree in considering this treaty as provisional, until ratified and confirmed by his Majesty's ministers, on the part of the King of Great Britain, which ratification will be forwarded, without loss of time, to the king of Madagascar, (Radama), by his ambassador to that court. This formality, however, is not to prevent the stipulations of the treaty from being carried into full and complete effect from the date hereof.

"Done at Tamatave, island of Madagascar, October 23d, 1817."

[Here follow the signatures.]

"PROCLAMATION.

"Inhabitants of Madagascar,

"You are none of you ignorant of the friendship we enjoy with the governor of Mauritius, and the devoted attachment we have vowed to him;—his attention, unlike that of all other foreign nations that have visited our shores, has been directed to increase our happiness and prosperity. He has never deprived us of our rights or our properties; he has not suffered the white men to carry off our children into slavery; he has sent us people to teach us arts and industry unknown before; to defend us against our enemies, and to prevent famine, by more extensive cultivation. We are happier and safer since the establishment of British dominion in our neighbourhood, and we are grateful to our good father, who has produced for us these blessings.

"His nation and king have made laws to prevent you from being carried out of your island into slavery; and he has punished such of the whites as have presumed to violate this law.

"He has called on us to assist him in this work for our own benefit; and he has promised his powerful assistance, to punish such as may be refractory or disobedient.

"We willingly agree to this proposal of our father; and we hereby declare, that if any of our subjects or persons depending on our power, shall henceforward be guilty of selling any slave or other person, for the purpose of being transported from the island of Madagascar, the person guilty shall be punished, by being reduced to slavery himself, and his property shall be forfeited to me.

"Let my subjects then, who have slaves, employ them in planting rice and other provisions, and in taking care of their flocks; in collecting bees-wax and gums, and in manufacturing cloths and other articles, which they can sell. I set them the first example myself, by abandoning the tax payable to me upon the sale of slaves for exportation.

"I direct my brother, Jean René, and other chiefs upon the sea coast, to seize, for their own use and profit, all such slaves as may be attempted to be exported in their respective provinces; they will also give every support and assistance to the government agent of Mauritius, in the execution of his duties.

"I command all my subjects and dependents, and invite all my allies, to abstain from any maritime predatory excursion whatever; and more particularly, neither to practise nor allow of any attack or attempt upon the friends of our ally, the British nation.

"It has been usual to make an annual attack upon the Sultan of Johanna and the Comora islands. Our good friend, the governor of Mauritius, dissolved the meditated attack of last year; and we now join with him in forbidding any further enmity to the king or inhabitants of the Comora Archipelago, or other islands on the coast of Africa, or North Archipelago, under the pain of our most severe displeasure, and of incurring the punishment due to pirates of whatever nation or people they may be.

"Such is my will, let it be known to every inhabitant of this island; it is for their own happiness and their own safety to pay obedience to this proclamation."

Shortly after effecting this treaty, Governor Farquhar was succeeded by Major-General G. J. Hall, who, thinking that a barbarian sovereign was not to be depended on, refused to ratify the treaty signed by king Radama till he received instructions on the subject from Lord Bathurst; but he prohibited the exportation of arms and gunpowder from the Mauritius to Madagascar, those being the articles chiefly given in exchange for slaves.

Major-General Hall, however, by adopting very severe measures, and taking steps which, in many instances, were not justified by the laws of the colony, succeeded for a time in suppressing the trade.

The chief justice having refused to issue search warrants for newly-imported negroes, without first receiving information on oath, Major-General Hall proceeded to enter on the premises of the planters, and make search by night as well as by day, without warrant. Slaves were forcibly carried away under his orders, upon suspicion of being newly imported; the fishermen all round the island were prohibited from fishing at night; and, finally, the chief justice was suspended from his functions for refusing to sanction acts which he alleged to be illegal.

The temper of the gallant general, with respect to the civil authorities, may be collected from the following extracts, from a despatch dated Mauritius, January 28, 1818, and addressed to Lord Bathurst:—

"The slave-trade, my lord, has attained to a daring pitch here, and which cannot be effectually counteracted so long as the executive authority is hampered with all those French forms and delays of law, which are calculated to favour that traffic. Your lordship will perceive by my correspondence with the chief judge, the difficulties interposed by that law officer, to paralize any efforts or dispositions I may make to interrupt this trade, and punish the offenders.

"I can foresee no difficulty in suppressing this trade, provided that competent powers are vested in the governor to over-rule the disgraceful opposition which at present embarrasses the head of this government; and with that view, I should strongly recommend, that the governor's powers may be so defined, that his zealous efforts in this cause may not be at the mercy of any interested law officer, who may think proper to obstruct his measures.

"I have lately displaced two civil commissaries, a Mr. ——, and a Mr. ——; the former is resident, and superintends the district of Pamplemousse, wherein —— is placed, where is one of the most notorious creeks in this island for the introduction of slaves. This gentleman has never interested himself to prevent, but on the contrary, connives at this traffic, and has otherwise been extremely negligent in his duty as represented to me, and as appears by Sir Alexander Campbell's correspondence with the governor. The latter gentleman is the father of Mr. ——, whose name your lordship will observe, on the statement of the admiralty trials, transmitted by the chief judge, as a most desperate slave dealer; this —— (the late civil commissary) was ——'s coadjutor in the insurrection which took place, and notoriously protects the slave-trade in his district, and connives at defrauding the revenue. He is in other respects a man of the worst character. The procureur-general has represented against my proceeding, in having displaced those commissaries (at the instigation of the chief judge) who exercises the most despotic power over that law officer. I have notwithstanding persevered, because, if I had attended to the advice and remonstrances of those gentlemen, on every occasion when they have thought proper to protest against my measures, no beneficial act to this government would have been effected. No half measures, my lord, can with propriety or consis-

tency, be adopted in this colony, for if it is impolitic to enforce a measure from an apprehension of the opposition it may provoke, or the fatal consequences which may ensue, it is a wiser policy to shut our eyes, and affect not to see it, than having observed on its impropriety to relax our efforts, and not enforce its unqualified execution."

On the 5th of June 1818, Lord Bathurst replied to this despatch as follows:—

"With respect to that part of your despatch, which relates to the slave-trade carried on between Madagascar and Mauritius, I must observe, that although I most entirely approve the zeal which you manifest for the complete abolition of this disgraceful traffic, and am willing to attribute to it alone the observations which are introduced into your despatch, yet I can in no degree concur in that part of them which recommends the supersession of judicial proceedings, for the purpose of substituting some arbitrary power for the suppression of this crime. If the tribunals prove themselves inadequate to the punishment of offenders, I shall willingly submit to the Prince Regent the propriety of making some change in their constitution.

"But, however I may reprobate this particular crime, and regret its passing unpunished in any particular instance, yet I can never consent to its being withdrawn from the cognizance of those tribunals by which it is legally cognizable, and adopting any mode of investigation not warranted by the existing laws.

"I have only, in conclusion, to recommend to you, in the administration of the government, the continuance of the same zeal which appears to have been the guide of your conduct; but I think it my duty at the same time to caution you against those intemperate exercises of authority in the suspension of inferior officers, and above all, against that disrespect of the judicial authorities which are too manifest in your recent proceedings, and have precluded me from submitting them for the Prince Regent's approbation."

And on the 11th June 1818, Governor Farquhar, then in London, addressed to Lord Bathurst a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"General Hall's remark on this subject generally, (namely, that land ought not to be conceded to an Englishman [by which, I presume, he means, a natural-born subject of his Majesty] in the ceded colony of Mauritius, because he must cultivate it by slaves) would not deserve notice, if it were not for the mischief that the expression of so dangerous a doctrine, uncontradicted, might produce in the uninformed and credulous minds of the colonists. It shows that Major-general Hall is himself ignorant of the distinction between the abolition of the slave-trade and the abolition of slavery. How would such sentiments be regarded at present, in Jamaica, or in any of the West India colonies? It is no wonder then, that his Majesty's subjects of Mauritius, who are, comparatively, but newly brought under the operation of the slave-trade abolition acts, should feel alarmed at the promulgation of such doctrines. Your lordship will, I am persuaded, on the contrary, agree with me, that it is desirable that his Majesty's natural-born subjects, should establish themselves and acquire property in the newly-ceded French colonies, which will so essentially contribute to the security of such possessions, and to promote the precious feeling, in those distant dependencies, of attachment to the mother country.

"Since my return to this country, I have made it my study to make every enquiry into those points, as well as every other connected with the more effectual application and enforcement of the abolition laws at the Mauritius,—all which I have found, presented doubts in the minds even of high legal authorities in this country. The materials, however, which I have collected, will, I trust, enable me to submit to your lordship, the expediency of establishing a commission, in lieu of a jury, for the trial of offenders for felony in case of slave-trade, together with other improvements for the more perfect administration of this important branch of the colonial judicature. But notwithstanding these defects and difficulties, which I was so fully aware of, until alterations or ameliorations could be made in the judicial institutions and laws, by competent authority, I felt it my duty to allow justice to be administered agreeably to the existing laws, and by the legal authorities appointed by his Majesty; and I have felt that any other course, though it may dazzle and mislead the imagination, must invariably end in confusion and anarchy.

"By an undeviating perseverance in the execution of the laws as in force at the Mauritius, and the fulfilment of the treaty with Radama, king of Madagascar, the slave traffic would have been effectually extinguished, not only in Mauritius, but throughout all the islands in that hemisphere. That chief, who holds the supreme power, and who commands a well-disciplined army of 40,000 men, who accompanied him when he came to the coast in state to receive his brothers who had been educated at Mauritius, from on board his Majesty's ship Phaeton, Captain Stanfel, (a detailed statement of which has been already forwarded to your lordship) had been brought to a full comprehension of the disadvantages of this trade to the interests of his own vast, fertile, and populous island, containing four millions of the most intelligent and ingenious of the African race; he had agreed to prevent the sale or exportation of his subjects to any foreign state whatsoever; and from the extraordinary intelligent character and power of this man, and his evident predilection and respect for the English nation, there is not the smallest doubt that he would in a little time have rigidly fulfilled his engagements.

"It is obvious that England would derive great advantages in a commercial point of view, and it is equally certain that the population of

Madagascar would be greatly benefited by a connexion with England, and particularly by the moral changes that might be wrought there; there is a fine opening for education and civilization which Radama has shown such an eager desire to promote, by his friendly reception of such Europeans as are disposed to settle in the island, with a view of improving the morals and increasing the knowledge of his subjects. In his proclamation abolishing the slave-trade, he does not tell his people that he will take the slave-trade from them, and then leave them in the dark or in despair as to how they shall remedy the loss of it; but he tells them of an immediate substitute, by a more diligent attention to planting, a more watchful care of their flocks, the collection of gum, bees'-wax, silk-cotton, dye-woods, spices, &c. with which that fertile land abounds. Under such a man, how great is the capability of doing good, and how reasonable the prospect of success, if a wise use had been made of such advantages!

"Why this connexion, so important to the interests of humanity and to the British nation, has been broken off, I cannot conjecture. If this act does not obliterate the British nation for good faith in Madagascar, it will leave us a long time to regret what has been done, and to look, in vain, for a political conjuncture so favourable to the interests of that island and Great Britain, as the one that I had the good fortune to take advantage of, after having superintended and directed with the utmost caution every step that led progressively to the accomplishment of this important object."

The consequences of Major-general Hall's refusal to ratify the treaty, signed by the king of Madagascar, may be judged of by the following:—

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Hastie, addressed to Governor Farquhar, dated Port Louis, 3d June, 1818, and received by Governor Farquhar in London, January 1819.

"On my arrival at Ovah, I learned from Mr. Brown, (who was attacked with a severe fever on his route to the capital, and still continues very ill,) that the king refused entering into the subject of his mission till the return of the ministers that went with me to the Mauritius. His majesty was highly pleased at my arrival with them, and so soon as his health permitted, he published the alliance formed and treaty entered into with the English government. He issued proclamations, forbidding, on pain of death, any further traffic in slaves; and directing that all crimes, hitherto punished by the sale of the culprit, shall in future be awarded death. He ordered that any contracts made previous to the date of the treaty should be instantly completed; and that a satisfactory explanation of their nature should be afforded me, and any person attempting to deceive me should suffer death.

"On the vessel by which I received the order (to return to the Mauritius) there arrived some merchants who reside at Tamatave, and were at the Mauritius during the spring, and they immediately on landing made public that General Hall would not fulfil the treaty entered into with king Radama, or employ British agents at Madagascar, and they dispatched a minister of the king and some ovahs express to acquaint his Majesty of the acting governor's intentions. Previous to this information, the merchants talked of the slave-trade as one totally done away, and explained to me without reserve, how and to what profit it had been carried on. Several were making preparations to commence new pursuits, such as cutting ebony, ship-timber, &c. forming cotton plantations, and establishing posts to collect gum at; and some had sold their establishments, for the purpose of residing at Mauritius and Bourbon. Every thing proved that your excellency's measures would effect the object desired, till the arrival of the above news, when the former reserve was observed to me by the merchants. Some few muttered, with evident joy, that 'Radama once deceived would never believe the English again;' and I proved that love of their persons alone prevented some from speaking openly in an insulting manner.

"On the 23d April, one of the ministers that signed the treaty arrived from the king, to acquaint me that his majesty was well informed of General Hall's determination not to comply with the treaty, ratified by your excellency; and that though he would not have permitted the sale of slaves for a definite period, if I did not arrive at the time agreed on with the equivalent, he will, in consequence of receiving the above intelligence, commence selling the day after the 100 days are expired, (the calculation was made on the 20th February,) if I am not at Tamatave at that time. I got the minister to write to the king, entreating him not to place dependence on the information he received, and begging he would defer the sale of slaves till he heard from me; assuring him the earliest possible knowledge of the general's decision. I represented to him, that he could suffer but little loss by retaining the slaves on hand till I heard from your excellency, which I said would occur before the expiration of four months, and I continued to assert that the English government would not deceive him. I explained to him the cause of my delay at Tamatave; and stated the possibility of my suffering a similar inconvenience at Bourbon, to which place I should proceed in a vessel that sailed next day, as there was not any likelihood of a direct passage to the isle of France. I requested he would make allowance for my unexpected detention, and concluded, assuring him that I would return with the equivalent before the bad season for travelling commenced.

"The minister did not give me any hopes that the King would agree to my entreaty. He told me, that it was made public by the King, and those who signed the treaty, that the equivalent

was to be paid in seven months, from the day it was signed; that only one month of that time was then unexpired; that arrangements were made to send people to Tamatave the ensuing month, and cattle were already sent to villages in the low country for their use. He said, the King will never break the treaty, if the English fulfil the engagements made; but it would not be possible for him to countenance those who deceive him, or forfeit his word to his subjects.

"The minister left Tamatave on the 24th April. I left it the evening of the same day; arrived at Bourbon on the 6th, and here on the 26th May. On the 27th, I waited on the acting governor, with my diary, &c. His excellency told me, he would not fulfil the conditions of the treaty with Radama, till he received orders from his Majesty's ministers to do so; and he desired me to write to the King to that effect. I represented the probable results of such delay. The general said, the treaty was all nonsense, and would not be observed by the King. On the 2d of June, I received a letter from the chief secretary's office, informing me that my services were no longer required.

"Nothing could be more effectual for the abolition of the slave-trade throughout Madagascar, than the treaty entered into with King Radama; and it is impossible for any thing to be made more public than the King's determination to fulfil the engagements he entered into. If the engagements made by your excellency are not very soon complied with, the British character is for ever destroyed in Madagascar; and your well-concerted measures for the abolition of the slave-trade, the good of that conntry, and rendering it useful to the colony, are totally defeated.

"As your excellency must be aware, by report uncontradicted, that a liar is looked on with the utmost detestation by the natives of Madagascar, and that a breach of faith is never forgiven in that country, you will credit the above assertions.

"Your excellency's proceedings impressed the King with a most favourable opinion of the British; and when the cautious manner that he entered into the treaty—the nature of the equivalent he desired—his recent arrangements, and his aspiring disposition, are considered, no doubt can exist of his desire to be countenanced by the English government, and strictly to observe his contract with it. He will consequently be much disappointed at General Hall's not complying with your excellency's engagements; and I fear it will be very difficult to induce him to renew the amity that has existed."

Great consternation and discontent having been produced in the colony by General Hall's measures, he was succeeded, in the beginning of 1819, by Major-general Ralph Darling.

General Darling revoked the proclamation which prohibited the fishermen from following their vocation at night; but the slave-trade having revived on the departure of General Hall, and the fishermen being found very instrumental in smuggling on shore cargoes of slaves, the prohibition was shortly afterwards imposed anew.

In July 1819 General Darling wrote to his excellency, P. Milius, the governor of Bourbon, requesting him to prohibit the exportation of arms and gunpowder from that island to Madagascar. Mons. Milius, who appears cordially to have co-operated with General Darling in his endeavours to suppress the trade, immediately prohibited not only the exportation of arms and gunpowder, but of horses also.

The trade, however, still continuing, notwithstanding many seizures by our ships of war, and the inhabitants aiding or conniving at the escape of offenders convicted by the courts of justice, General Darling recommended a renewal of the treaty with King Radama, and the employment of small schooners at the Mauritius instead of a frigate.

Lord Bathurst approved of the proposal to renew the treaty.

In 1820 Governor Farquhar resumed the command of the Mauritius, the treaty with Radama was concluded and carried into execution with good faith, and a number of small vessels of war were stationed at the Mauritius, in conformity with the recommendation of General Darling. The Imaum of Muscat and the Governor of Zanzibar were induced to co-operate in putting down the trade; and in June 1823, the governor expresses his satisfaction at leaving the island wholly freed from the stigma. In December 1824, however, Sir L. Cole writes from the Mauritius that the trade prevailed to a great extent at Bourbon, no less than 1800 blacks having been imported into that island in the last month, though there was no reason to suppose that any vessel under the *British* flag was engaged in the trade.

Governor Farquhar visited Radama at Madagascar, on his return home, when the following articles were added to the treaty:—

"Article 1st.—That the ships and vessels of his Britannic Majesty, and all other British ships and vessels, legally commissioned or deputed for the prevention of the slave trade, shall have, and by these presents they have, full power and authority to seize and detain all ships and other vessels, whether of and belonging to the subjects of Madagascar, or of any other nation or people whatsoever, which shall be found in any harbour, port, roadsted, creek or river, or on or near the shores and coasts of Madagascar, carrying on the traffic in slaves, or aiding or abetting in carrying on such traffic, and that the said ships, or other vessels, when so seized and detained as aforesaid, shall be treated and dealt with as hereinafter mentioned.

"Article 2d.—That all ships and vessels seized and detained as aforesaid shall be given up, and delivered for adjudication to the chief or commandant of Foule Point, Tamatave, or wheresoever else the said Radama shall appoint a gover-

nor, commandant, or special commissioners for such purpose, or they the said ships and vessels shall and may be otherwise dealt with, as the laws of Great Britain now or hereafter shall authorize and direct; and that when any such ships or vessels shall be so given up and delivered to any such governor, commandant, or special commissioner as aforesaid, for adjudication, and lawfully convicted of any offence or fraud against this treaty and engagement, or any former treaty and engagement, made for the abolition of the slave trade at Madagascar, such ships or vessels shall be confiscated and forfeited, together with their cargoes, guns, tackle and furniture, for the benefit of king Radama, to be by him applied as he shall judge fitting.

"Article 3d.—That when any such ships or vessels, so seized and detained as aforesaid, shall be found to have on board any persons, natives of Madagascar, or of Africa, or of any African island, or of any other territory or place whatsoever, who shall have been taken on board, and detained, with intent to lead them into slavery, all such persons shall be dealt with as follows: that is to say, If they shall be natives of Madagascar, they shall be forthwith restored to their own homes and families; and if they shall be natives of any other country, territory, or place, they shall (where it can be conveniently done) be sent and restored to their native countries; or if that shall be found impracticable, or greatly inconvenient, then they shall be enrolled and classed with the corps or body called the Serundahs, which is a corps or body belonging to the establishment of king Radama, and maintained and provided for by him."

Substance of the Correspondence with Foreign Powers relating to the Slave-Trade, 1825—1826. (PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY.)

SPAIN.

THE Right Hon. F. Lamb, the British minister at Madrid, having received instructions to make representations to the government of that country touching the extent to which the slave-trade is carried on at Cuba, addressed M. Zea de Bermudez, in July 1825, as follows:

"The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, is directed to express to his Catholic Majesty's principal secretary of state, the regret which is experienced by his Majesty, and the feeling which has been excited in the parliament and people of England, by the statements which they continually receive, indicating the open and uncontrouled activity, with which the slave-trade is still carried on by the subjects of Spain, not only in evasion, but in apparent defiance of the treaty concluded by his Catholic Majesty in 1817 for its abolition.

"Information from Cuba shews, that 44 vessels, conveying (upon a fair calculation) above 16,000 slaves from Africa, arrived at the Havannah, in the course of the last year, having landed their cargoes in that island.

"The authorties of the colony take no notice of these arrivals, and their negligence is seconded by the connivance of the naval department, and by the apathy of the government of Spain.

"The captain-general of Cuba declares, that copies of the additional articles to the treaty, which articles were concluded so far back as December 1822, have never been transmitted to him by his government; and he has accordingly refused to act upon their stipulations.

"Vessel after vessel clears out from Cuba regularly for the coast of Africa; and, after an absence of the usual period for the voyage, returns laden with slaves, lands them at the back of the island, and puts into the Havannah, declaring herself to have returned in ballast.—These declarations are universally admitted by the local authority without inquiry; and the ship is allowed to enter. The representations of his Majesty's commissary judge, at the Havannah, are of no effect. He is either answered, that it does not lie within his sphere to demand an inquiry; or he is referred from one authority to another, and each authority declares that it does not feel itself called upon to interfere in the matter, in any way that can be effectual. When all these evasions and excuses are exhausted, his Majesty's commissary judge is told, at times, that the question has been referred to Madrid: and the fact, that the articles of December 1822 have not yet been acted upon by the government of Spain, is of itself sufficient to prove how hopeless any reference from the authorities of the Havannah to the court of Madrid is become, upon a question of fulfilling the treaty for abolishing the slave-trade.

"This has reduced the British cruizers to inactivity, and suspended the representations of the commissary judge in all ordinary cases of slave-trading. To what purpose continue efforts which there is an undisguised determination to render of no effect?

"In the meantime the trade increases. The concerns of the traffic are carried on in shares. The adventurers in these shares do not conceal their interest in them; and it is notorious, that there is scarcely an individual in the department of the local government itself, who is not, directly or indirectly, concerned in the trade.

"Thus are the safety and tranquillity of the island permitted to be placed in hazard by the avidity of short-sighted men. Thus is a dangerous and already redundant slave population increased year after year, to the manifest danger of the colony, and in opposition to the true interests of the mother country. Thus is the faith of treaties held of less account than the gain of a set of adventurers of various nations.

"This subject, of deep and general interest, is one upon which the Spanish Government has been repeatedly and ineffectually addressed. It is once more called upon to carry into effect, with good faith, the engagements into which his Ca-

tholic Majesty solemnly entered for the abolition of the traffic in slaves; and the undersigned is directed explicitly to add, that if Spain expects his Britannic Majesty to take any further interest in the preservation of Cuba to the mother country, that interest can only be conditional, on the sincere execution by Spain of the treaty of 1817.

" He avails himself, &c.

(Signed.) " F. LAMB."

" *His Excellency Don Francisco de Zea Bermudez, &c. &c. &c.*"

To which the following answer is given by the Duke of Infantado, in January, 1826 :—

" Sir, *Madrid, January 6*, 1826.

" When the note of your excellency, dated the 13th of June last, was received by my predecessor, the government of his Majesty the King, my master, was already engaged in the consideration of the subject to which it relates, in consequence of a similar communication which had been made on the 22d of March preceding, by his Britannic Majesty's late Chargé d'Affaires. Both documents relate to the complaints made by the British government against the fraudulent importation of negroes into the Island of Cuba, in open violation of the treaty of 1817, and your excellency, as well as the above-mentioned Chargé d'Affaires, express the opinion that the laws prescribed in virtue of that treaty, are inefficacious and insufficient, and that it is necessary to enact others which may contribute more effectually to its execution and observance.

" His Catholic Majesty being at all times anxious, not only to meet, in as far as may depend upon him, the just demands of the English government, upon a question which it has so much at heart, but also to fulfil on his side, the beneficial intentions which guide him in this question, did not delay a moment in taking into due consideration the just complaints of the government of his Britannic Majesty, and having consulted the council of the Indies, and the junta of the ministers of state, the King, my master, although after an attentive examination of the existing laws in execution of the treaty, his Majesty is not entirely convinced that they are insufficient and inefficacious for the exact performance of the stipulations thereof, has been pleased to decree various measures to that effect.

" In consequence I hasten to communicate to your excellency, by the orders of his Catholic Majesty, the new regulations which his Majesty has been pleased to adopt, to facilitate more and more the extinction of so abominable a traffic, His Majesty has decreed, that every vessel proceeding from the coast of Africa, shall immediately on her arrival, deliver to the commandant of marine her log-book, in order that that officer may examine it, and if he find any ground for suspecting that the vessel has brought negroes, and disembarked them secretly, may immediately acquaint the captain-general of the island, in order to ascertain the fact, and punish the offence according to the laws in force against it; it being understood that the captain-general alone, guided by the opinion of his advocate, is authorized to take cognizance of such cases, and his Majesty declares, that any person (to whatever class he may belong) may denounce the negroes which have been received fraudulently, and that, if the informer be a slave, he shall thereby become free, and the purchaser be fined 200 dollars for every one so obtained. His Majesty has also decreed, that the very reverend the Archbishop of Cuba, and the Reverend the Bishop of the Havannah, shall be instructed to make known to the parochial clergy, and the inhabitants of their respective dioceses, that from the moment of the prohibition of the slave-trade, the continuance thereof, in any way, becomes a matter of conscience. Lastly, his Majesty has decreed, that negroes who denounce vessels in which they themselves have arrived, shall recover their liberty; subsequently, however, to the decree which the captain-general is to publish to that effect.

" I have also the honour to acquaint your excellency, by the order of his Majesty the King, my master, that orders, in conformity with what has been decreed by his Majesty, have already been dispatched, by which his Majesty feels convinced that the stipulations of the treaty will no longer continue illusory; and that the fraudulent traffic in slaves, complained of by the English Government, will be radically destroyed. His Majesty likewise feels the pleasing hope, that that Government will be completely satisfied as to her late complaints on this subject, as well as the validity and sufficiency of the measures newly adopted in support of the laws in existence respecting this matter.

" I avail myself, &c.

(Signed) " THE DUKE OF INFANTADO.

" *The Right Hon. F. Lamb, &c. &c. &c.*"

An additional article to the treaty of 1817 was afterwards proposed, (similar to that agreed to by the King of the Netherlands), by which a Spanish vessel, fitted up evidently for the slave trade, and found so fitted up, cruizing in places where she would trade for slaves, is to be treated as though the traffic on which she was bound had been completed.

With reference to an assertion made by M. Zea, " that the greater part of the traffic in slaves in Cuba is carried on by British capital, and for the benefit of British subjects," a despatch was received from his Majesty's commissioner at the Havannah, declaring his firm conviction, founded upon a close investigation into these matters, and the experience of his long residence in Cuba, that the assertion of M. de Zea Bermudez was entirely without foundation.

PORTUGAL.

In May 1824, Mr. Clarke, the consul-general at St. Jago's, Cape Verd, having communicated to Mr. Canning that the slave-trade was actively carried on between that island and the Portuguese

settlement of Bissao; and Commodore Bullen, of his Majesty's ship Maidstone, having in October 1824 announced that the islands of Princes and St. Thomas were openly the rendezvous for illegal slave traders, these communications were immediately laid before the Portuguese government by Sir W. A'Court, the British minister at Lisbon.

The following answer was received in January 1826, from the Count de Porto Santo:—

"*Palace of Bemposta, January 5, 1826.*

"The undersigned, having laid before the Emperor and King, his master, his excellency Sir William A'Court's note of the 24th of December last, with the documents which accompanied it, has received his orders to reply to his excellency, that upon an attentive examination of the facts specified by Commodore Charles Bullen, not one is found which can be regarded as in contravention to the articles of the treaty, and conventions, regulating the traffic in slaves. On the contrary, from the reports of the governor of the islands of Saint Thomas and Princes, it appears that the English cruizers have committed excesses on those coasts, in contradiction to the letter of the above mentioned treaty and conventions, against which excesses his most Faithful Majesty has already claimed the intervention of his Britannic Majesty's government. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) "CONDE DE PORTO SANTO.

"*His Excellency Sir William A'Court,*
&c. &c. &c."

The following letter was afterwards received at the Foreign Office from W. S. M'Leay, one of the commissioners for restricting the traffic in slaves:—

"*Kingston, Jamaica, November 25, 1825.*

"Having, in my way hither, called and made some little stay at the Cape de Verd islands, I was sorry to find them wholly devoted to the slave trade, from the Portuguese governor down to the free black settlers, several of whom have established a species of regular partnership or correspondence with the principal houses at the Havannah. The geographical position of the islands, moreover, their vicinity to the coast of Africa, and the numerous bays with which they are indented, render them, unfortunately, too well adapted as a depôt for this nefarious traffic; and, indeed, during the short interval we were there, we heard of more than one instance of slaves being landed on the north coast of St. Jago, and carried into the interior.

(Signed.) "W. S. M'LEAY.

"*Joseph Planta, jun. Esq.*
&c. &c. &c."

BRAZIL.

Mr. Vice Consul Follett to Mr. Secretary Canning.
(Received April 25.)

(Extract.) "*Bahia, January 29, 1825.*

"The British brig Accession arrived in this harbour on the 11th instant, bringing thirty-nine African negroes, which the crew took from off a wreck, in latitude 22 deg. 55 min. south, and longitude 34 deg. 30 min. west: the master of the Accession, being obliged immediately to prosecute his voyage to Hamburgh, delivered these negroes into my charge: I immediately communicated with the government respecting them, proposing that they should be sent to Rio de Janeiro, to the mixed commission court. The government, although at first impressed that they should be treated as slaves, and sold, subject to duties, &c. afterwards manifested great liberality, sincerely forwarding my views, and consenting, on my repeated instance, to their being sent there, but declining, however, to pay the cost of their support here, or to provide them a passage, leaving me to make these provisions, which I accordingly did, and they departed from hence on the 27th instant, for Rio de Janeiro, to be there placed at the disposal of his Majesty's consul-general, to whom I addressed a despatch, containing all the correspondence and documents relating thereto, and to the enclosed copy of which I beg to refer you for a more circumstantial account of my proceedings in this business.

"On a perusal of the affidavit of the master and part of the crew of the *Accession*, humanity shudders at the description of the situation in which ten of these unfortunate creatures were found; they were taken out of the hold of the wreck, which was on its broadside, through a hole cut therein. On the aperture being made, the corrupted and almost pestilential air that issued forth most sensibly affected those within its influence, and these ten human beings were dragged forth from misery and death. Thus is added another to the long catalogue of horrors and sufferings already exhibited to the world, caused by the prosecution of the slave-trade, and which, but for the providential assistance of a British vessel, would never have been known, and which creates fears that other cases equally dreadful occur which are never brought to light.

"The conduct of the master of the Accession was truly praiseworthy; to his humane attention, after they arrived on board his brig, many of the blacks must owe their recovery, and taking into consideration their previous sufferings, surprise is excited that the mortality was not greater, two only having died.

"Whilst addressing you on this subject, I cannot refrain from repeating, that the slave-trade is still extensively carried on in this city. By general report I learn, that the majority of the slaves are systematically brought from those parts prohibited by treaty, and who, escaping the vigilance of our cruizers, a danger not very much apprehended on that extended coast, are landed, and openly sold, after the payment of duties (being 2,000 reis each), which is stated to be accomplished by the production of fictitious papers."

This letter is followed by a long correspondence, containing the details of the liberation and subsequent apprenticeship of the negroes in question,

pursuant to the decision of the mixed commission at Rio de Janeiro.

The following letter, from the Brazilian secretary of state, contains the expressions of the emperor of Brazil, upon a case of slave-trading, discovered by one of the English cruizers :—

M. de Carvalho e Mello to Mr. Consul General Chamberlain.

"*Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs, March 25, 1825.*

"Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello presents his compliments to Mr. Henry Chamberlain, his Britannic Majesty's consul-general, and acknowledges the receipt of the office which he addressed to him, under the date of the 26th of February last, transmitting the statement made by Captain Woolcombe, commander of his Britannic Majesty's ship of war, Victor, respecting the miserable state in which some slaves were found on board the Brazilian brig, Diana, when detained by her.

"Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello did not lose a moment in laying the said office before his Majesty the Emperor, and the same august lord experienced the utmost displeasure on reading the narration of the unworthy and barbarous manner in which the said slaves were conveyed, and the more so, as this is not only positively contrary to his imperial intentions, as Mr. Consul-General knows, but entirely opposed to the existing orders and regulations, which recommended the most humane and good treatment of these unfortunate persons; and his Imperial Majesty has consequently ordered that the necessary measures shall be taken, in order that there may not be the slightest deviation in the execution of these wholesome orders, punishing with the rigour of the law those who may contravene them.

"Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello renews, &c.

"*M. Chamberlain.*"

The number of slaves imported into Bahia, in 1824, was 3137; and a mode of measuring the tonnage of slave vessels having been adopted, by which the provisions of the treaty, designed to mitigate the horrors of the middle passage, were completely frustrated, Mr. Chamberlain, the consul, wrote to M. Carvalho e Melho as follows :—

"Sir, *Rio de Janiero, May 14th*, 1825.

"Having submitted to my government the explanation contained in your excellency's note of the 6th of December last, respecting the method of ascertaining the tonnage of vessels employed in the licit slave-trade, I have been commanded to bring this subject again before your excellency, and to represent the necessity of some change in the mode of admeasurement, (Arqueaçaõ) of these vessels, which shall put an end to the present system of over-rating their real tonnage, and by alleviating some of the evils of this wretched commerce, render its continuance rather more consonant with those principles of humanity, solemnly and publicly recognized by his most Faithful Majesty, and less at variance with the sentiments known to be entertained by his Imperial Majesty towards the unhappy captives, and ever avowed by his government.

"When his most Faithful Majasty was first urged by his Britannic Majesty's representative at Rio Janeiro to put an end to the slave-trade from Africa, it was answered that the trade should be abolished on the part of Portugal and Brazil, so soon as the step could be taken without injury to the latter country; and that, in the meanwhile, the trade should be circumscribed in its limits and mitigated in the mode of carrying it on.

"In pursuance of these principles, the treaty of the 19th of February 1810, the convention of the 21st of January 1815, and that of the 28th July 1817, were severally concluded; and the Alvarà of the 26th of January 1818, was, after much correspondence on the part of the British government, promulgated as the law of Portugal and Brazil, for carrying into effect the stipulations of these compacts.

"One point in the mode of carrying on the traffic, calling particularly for amendment, had been the practice of stowing away human beings in slave-ships, chained together so close, that in all cases extreme misery, and in very many cases, madness and death, were the result; but the 6th article of the Alvarà declared that, in future, 'the number of slaves shall be regulated according to the tonnage of the vessel, in the proportion of five to every two tons, according to the ancient measure.'

"The expectations, however, which the British government naturally entertained of the effect of this order, have been entirely disappointed; for, upon the investigation by his Majesty's commissioners at Sierra Leone, in the year 1823, of the cases of the slave-ships, Nova Sorte, Conceiçaõ, Lisboa, and Commerçiante, it was found that the slaves authorized to be received on board, according to their respective passports, were in far greater numbers in proportion to the regular and actual admeasurement of the vessels, than according to the Alvarà were allowed.

"These circumstances having been reported to his Majesty's government, I was instructed to request an enquiry into the matter, and had the honour to draw your excellency's attention thereto on the 26th of January of the last year, 1824.

"Your excellency replied, on the 26th of August following, that there were two modes of measuring vessels. One for merchant-vessels in general, and one for slave-vessels. And your excellency was pleased to assure me, that, in future, a fixed and regular mode of admeasurement should be employed, which would guard against the inconvenience whereof I had complained.

"Subsequently, in compliance with my request to that effect, your excellency favoured me with an explanation, in detail, of the method used to find the tonnage of vessels employed in the

licit slave-trade, by which method, a vessel of about 189 tons, real burthen, is allowed to rate herself at 300 tons, and to carry 750 slaves.

"I have been instructed to remark, that the principle thus avowed, instead of remedying, justifies the evil, by the extraordinary process of allowing a fictitious tonnage to a slave-vessel.

"Such a disappointment of their just expectations has attracted the serious consideration of the British government, and I have accordingly received instructions to make the most urgent representations to your excellency upon the subject.

"It is my duty to state, candidly, that the law, as it now stands, is utterly at variance with the principles of humanity, declared in the solemn compacts already recited, and that it by no means fulfils the promise officially made by your excellency in August 1824, engaging that the evil complained of shall be remedied.

"The sentiments of liberal policy and of philanthropy entertained towards these unhappy creatures by his Imperial Majesty, and his Majesty's sincere desire to put a stop to every abuse arising from the avarice of the slave-dealers, (as expressed in your excellency's note just referred to,) leave no doubt that his Imperial Majesty wishes for every practical alleviation of the miseries of the slave-trade, and that the system complained of, being not at all consonant with those sentiments and feelings, will not be allowed to continue. This consideration, in addition to those previously mentioned, leads his Majesty's government to trust, that this most unjustifiable decision will be re-considered, and that a decree will be immediately issued, which shall do away one at least among the evils justly complained of, as existing in the details of the practice of slave importations from Africa.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "H. CHAMBERLAIN.

"*His Excellency the Commander Luiz Jose de Carvallo e Mello, &c. &c. &c.*"

(Answer.)

"*Secretary of State's Office, May 19th,* 1825.

"Luis Jose de Carvalho e Mello acknowledging the receipt of the office which Mr. Henry Chamberlain, his Britannic Majesty's consul-general, addressed to him, under date of the 14th of the present month, requesting, by order of his government, that the government of his Majesty the Emperor will give orders to amend (providenciar) the mode actually in use for the measurement (Arqueacõ) of vessels employed in the licit slave-trade, has to reply to him, for his information, that the Brazilian government will take a fit opportunity to direct the proper measures (providencias convenientes) to be adopted in this respect.

"Luis Jose de Carvalho e Mello renews, &c. &c.

"*Henry Chamberlain, Esq.*"

Mr. Pennel, the consul at Bahia, also made representations to the governor of the province on the same subject, alleging that, notwithstanding instructions had been issued to remedy the grievance, the owner of the first vessel admeasured by the new mode, appealed to a superior authority, and succeeded in obtaining an admeasurement according to the old mode. In November 1825, the governor promised to accomplish what was required.

It appearing that Brazilian vessels were enabled to carry on the trade in prohibited African ports, north of the line, by clearing out for the islands of St. Thomas, and Princes, and for Molembo, with leave to touch at those islands, and in the Camaroon river, Mr. Chamberlain addressed the following remonstrance to M. Carvalho:

"Sir, "*Rio de Janeiro, Sept.* 10, 1825.

"I had the honour, on the 20th of October of last year, to address your excellency upon the mischievous effects resulting from the practice of granting permission to slave-vessels to touch at the islands of St. Thomas and Prince, on their passage from this country to Molembo, and other ports on the coast of Africa, south of the line; and to solicit, in the name of my government, that the form of the passport, from which these evils spring, might be altered.

"To this your excellency replied, on the 29th of the same month, that my note had been transmitted to the president of Bahia, in order that his report thereon might be laid before the emperor; since when, nothing further has been communicated to me. Having waited patiently during this period without receiving any answer, it will not create surprise if I put an end to so long a silence, by requesting to know whether the government has received the report, and has come to a decision upon my representation; the necessity for some measure that shall prevent the continuation of the frauds complained of having become more than ever requisite.

"The accompanying document, which I place in your excellency's hands by order of his Majesty's government, contains the names and particulars of no less than ten Brazilian vessels found, at different periods, in ports upon the coast, within the prohibited districts, north of the line; many of them with cargoes of slaves on board, and all having sailed originally from Bahia: two for the islands of St. Thomas and Prince, and the other eight ostensibly for Molembo, with permission to touch and trade at those islands, and at the river of Camaroon. The number of cases of the same kind which are thus found to occur, refute the pretexts continually alleged of the particular cases of distress, and prove to a moral certainty that such pretexts in these cases are false and fraudulent; and that the purpose for which slave-vessels touch and remain at these ports, north of the line, is not to refit and refresh from distress, but to take slaves from these ports of the prohibited district.

"Can it be believed, for example, that the Cerqueira, after being only twenty-two days at

sea, should be in want of provisions, or that the pretext under which she remained at Onim forty-four days is the true one!—and is there any material difference between her case and that of the Minerva and the Creola?

"It seems, moreover, very extraordinary, and therefore calling for remark, that neither of these vessels were to return direct to the port in Brazil, whence they had originally sailed!

"The Estrella, with permission to touch and trade at St. Thomas and Prince on her way to Molembo, did not even take the trouble to go near either of these islands, but, as appeared upon her log, boldly steered a direct course for the Gold Coast, whence she proceeded to Onim, and was captured shortly after leaving that port with a full cargo of slaves on board. The Santo Antonio de Lisboa having cleared out for Molembo, with permission to touch at the same islands, steered, in like manner, a direct course for the Bight of Benin, remained at Porto Novo five months, took in a cargo of slaves there, and was captured with them on board just after she had put to sea.

"The Commerçiante, with a like permission to touch and trade at St. Thomas, Prince, and the river of Camaroon, on her way to the same port of Molembo, made Cape Palmas, in five degrees north latitude, on the thirty-sixth day after she sailed from Bahia, and entered the Camaroon river eight days afterwards. She remained there during a period of seven weeks, and was then captured by the boats of his Majesty's ship Driver. Can it be credited that either of these vessels ever had the intention of going to Molembo? Could they have any other object in obtaining permission to touch and trade at the islands of Prince and St. Thomas, and in the Camaroon, than that of having a ready excuse for being found in latitudes north of the line?

"In fact, each individual case of those enumerated in the accompanying list, offers but too clear evidence of the intention with which the permission was obtained; and the whole, taken together, presents a mass of proof, irresistibly demonstrating that the evasion of the engagements and laws of their country is the real motive for following so circuitous, so unnecessary, and (for all other but fraudulent purposes) so disadvantageous a course as this, on a voyage from Bahia to Molembo. The bare inspection of the map is sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced person that such a course can only be taken with sinister views. The winds and currents are known to be entirely adverse to a voyage down the coast from these islands to ports south of the line.

"The very log-books and protests of some of the masters of these vessels, record as the best, and in some cases the sole excuse, for being found in ports north of the line, that the winds and the currents had forced them there in spite of all their efforts to get to the southward.

"Is it conceivable then, that a vessel from Bahia, really and *bonâ fide* bound to Molembo, should seek to encounter these obstacles; that she should by choice touch at these islands, with the fore-knowledge, the positive certainty, that her voyage must thereby be rendered tedious, and may be wholly frustrated?

"Common sense revolts against such a belief. There can be but one motive for taking this course, and for obtaining these permissions; consequently the expediency of putting an entire stop to their being issued cannot be questioned. My government, however deeply it regrets the delay that has taken place in the decision of the Brazilian government upon the representation made last year, does justice to their benevolent sentiments, and trusts with confidence to their recorded intentions.

"It counts upon their taking effectual and immediate measures to prevent the fraud from being continued with impunity, and that orders will be issued to the respective authorities not to allow the permission, from which these evils originate, to be inserted in any passports granted to slave-vessels bound to places south of the line, where this unhappy trade is still allowed to be carried on.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "H. CHAMBERLAIN.

"*H. E. the Commander Luiz Jose de Carvalho e Mello.*"

And in January 1826, the Brazilian government came to the resolution to direct the president of Bahia not to permit vessels, licensed for the licit slave-trade, to touch at various ports during their voyage.

A Comparative STATEMENT of the Number of Slaves imported into Rio de Janeiro during the Years 1824 and 1825.

	1824.			1825.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Embarked.	Died.	Landed.	Embarked.	Died.	Landed.	Embarked.	Died.	Landed.	Embarked.	Died.	Landed.
From Western Coast of Africa.....	21742	1016	20726	19801	787	19014	..	..	..	1941	229	1712
From Eastern Coast of Africa.....	6941	1483	5458	7808	1119	6689	867	..	1231	..	364	..
From Bahia.....	528	..	528	66	..	66	..	..	..	462	..	462
	29211	2499	26712	27675	1906	25769	867	..	1231	2403	593	2174
Deduct Increase										867	..	1231
Total Decrease in 1825 under 1824										1536	593	943

NETHERLANDS.

The correspondence with the government of the Netherlands transmits the law of 23d December 1824, containing further measures for the repression and extension of the traffic in slaves: there is also a statement of the condemnation of the French ship La Legère, at Surinam, and of the seizure of 215 negroes smuggled into that colony. There appears, on the part of the Dutch government, a sincere desire to co-operate in the suppression of the trade.

FRANCE.

Viscount Granville to the Baron de Damas.

" Monsieur le Baron, *Paris, 4th June*, 1825.

"I have the honor of transmitting to your excellency the copy of a despatch from the government of the Mauritius, stating that there is every reason to suppose that the slave-trade continues to be carried on to a very great extent by the inhabitants of Bourbon; that no less than 1800 blacks were introduced into Bourbon during the month of November 1824, and that at the date of that despatch, no less than five vessels were actually engaged in this inhuman traffic.

" I also enclose an extract of a private letter from the governor of the Mauritius, stating that a schooner, the Walter Farquhar, which was sold some time ago to a person at Bourbon, had been met with, laden with slaves, and driven on shore on the coast of Madagascar by Captain Chapman, commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship, Ariadne, and that one Frenchman named Réné Brosquet, and 149 slaves, were saved out of her.

" When I yesterday verbally apprized you that I had received these documents, and that I would transmit them to your excellency, I observed with regret that the trade in slaves under the French flag seemed to flourish in various quarters of the globe; and that the measures taken by the government of his most Christian Majesty, for carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaty for the abolition of the slave-trade, were quite ineffectual.

" To the exercise and extension of this unchristian trade, I am instructed earnestly to call your excellency's attention, and to express the hope of his Majesty, that the French government will at length adopt measures for putting a stop to a traffic, which though reprobated by the declarations of his most Christian Majesty, appears to flourish under the existing regulations.

" I avail myself, &c.

(Signed) " GRANVILLE.

His Excellency the Baron de Damas, &c. &c. &c."

Viscount Granville to the Baron de Damas.

" M. le Baron, *Paris, June 8*, 1825.

" In addition to the representation that I had the honour of addressing your excellency the 4th of this month, I beg leave to subjoin the enclosed communication upon the present state of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, which I have since received from his Majesty's government: it contains a report from Commodore Bullen, commanding his Majesty's naval forces on that station, with a list of French vessels found off the Sherbro' river, all evidently engaged in this inhuman traffic, and making preparations for the reception of their victims.

" I avail myself, &c.

(Signed) " GRANVILLE.

" *His Excellency the Baron de Damas, &c. &c. &c.*"

LIST of Vessels boarded by the Boats of his Majesty's Ship Maidstone, at Sherbro' Island, on the 8th December, 1824.

Names.	Master.	How rigged.	Under what Colours.	Number of			When sailed.	Where.			Cargo.	Remarks.
				Men.	Guns.	Tons.		From.	Bound.	Belonging.		
L'Oriflamme.....	Durmois	Sloop	French	16	...	57	1824.	St. Thomas	Coasting	Guadaloupe	General	
Les Deux Sœurs.	Mornet	Do.	Do.	9	...	41	4 Aug.	Martinique	Sherbro'	Martinique	Do.	
Le Cesar	De la Touche	Brig	Do.	45	10	219	8	Guadaloupe	Do.	Guadaloupe	Do.	Boarded by Swinger, 26th November.
La Rose.....	Durond	Schooner	Do.	15	...	121	30 Sept.	Nantz	Do.	Nantz	Do.	

Answer.—(Translation.)

" My Lord, *Paris, June* 9, 1825.

" In the letter which your excellency did me the honour to write to me, I received, enclosed, the informations concerning the slave trade supposed to be carried on at the isle of Bourbon. I forwarded them, without loss of time, to the minister of the marine, requesting he would set on foot enquiries respecting the facts therein stated. It cannot, however, escape your excellency's observation, that most of these facts rest only on allegations which, on the face of the informations, arise from mere probabilities. As to the reflections which your excellency has added upon the insufficiency or inefficacy of the measures taken for the repression of this odious traffic, his Britannic Majesty's ministers cannot be ignorant that the King's government is incessantly using every endeavour to put it down, and that the dispositions made in this respect, have been attended by positive and beneficial results.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "The BARON DE DAMAS.

" *His Excellency Lord Granville,*

&c. &c. &c."

In July 1825, Baron de Damas addresses lord Granville as follows:—

" Sir, *Paris, July* 28, 1825.

" In the month of August last, Sir C. Stuart addressed, to the ministry of foreign affairs, a communication, accusing Captain Armand, commander of the schooner, La Louise, of having caused seventy-five negroes, part of a more numerous cargo which he was carrying to Guadaloupe, to be thrown overboard alive. Although it was difficult to give credit to so revolting an atrocity, the government hastened to adopt the necessary measures to ascertain the truth. I have the satisfaction to find, and to announce to your excellency, that, after the enquiry ordered by the ministry of marine, and the information collected with the greatest care, nothing has been elicited, at all confirming the conduct attributed to the captain of the Louise. The very circumstances of the fitting out of the ship concur to render the action of which he is accused wholly improbable.

" The fact of contravening the laws against the slave-trade has nevertheless led to the institution of judicial proceedings against the Louise and the other three ships mentioned in the same communication.

" I think it my duty, however, on this occasion to recal to your excellency an observation which experience has often confirmed; which is, that whether from carelessness in the manner of collecting them, or from ignorance of the facts, it rarely happens but that the particulars stated, contain, as in the case of the accusation against Captain Armand, inaccuracies, or at least exaggerations. " I have, &c.

(Signed) " LE BARON DE DAMAS.

" *His Excellency Lord Granville,*

&c &c. &c."

The affair of the Deux Nantais will be understood from the following letters:—

Viscount Granville to the Baron de Damas.

" Monsieur le Baron, *Paris, Aug.* 17, 1825.

" I have received instructions from my court to transmit to your excellency the enclosed statement of the number of vessels at sea, fitting up and building, which are engaged, or intended to be engaged, in the slave-trade from the port of Nantes.

" This statement indicates the increased activity with which that iniquitous traffic is carried on, and the inefficacy of the French law and regulations for its suppression.

" I am also instructed particularly to call your excellency's attention to the manner in which the intentions of the French government have been defeated with respect to a ship called the Deux Nantais, belonging to Nantes, which was lately captured by a British cruizer, carried to Kingston, in Jamaica, and subsequently released by order of the British admiral commanding on that station, and which, having landed 400 slaves in the island of Cuba, was ordered to be seized upon her return to France.

" It appears that the owners of this vessel were informed that the commissary of marine at Nantes was in possession of this order, and that instructions were in consequence given by the owners to all the pilots between Croisic and Sables d'Olonne, to be on the look-out for the arrival of the Deux Nantais, commanded by Captain Pelletier, and to deliver a letter to the captain, advising him not to enter the Loire, but to proceed to Antwerp. In consequence of this precaution, the above vessel was boarded near Belle-Isle, when about to enter the Loire, by a pilot belonging to that island; a letter was delivered to the captain, in consequence of which letter he directed his course to Antwerp, where the vessel has arrived, and has landed a cargo, originally intended for the port of Nantes.

" It is unnecessary for me to inform your excellency, that the facts above stated afford presumptive evidence of the indisposition of the local authorities at Nantes to lend their cordial assistance in suppressing the slave-trade; for by the premature disclosure of the order to seize the Deux Nantais, the just intentions of the government of his most Christian Majesty, to bring the persons concerned in that vessel to the punishment they deserved, has been entirely defeated. " I avail myself, &c.

(Signed) " GRANVILLE."

" *His Excellency the Baron de Damas,*

&c. &c. &c."

" Sir, *Paris, September* 27, 1825.

" I immediately communicated to the minister of the marine, as I had the honour to state to your excellency in my letter of the 13th August last, the particulars which you sent me respecting the vessel called the Deux Nantais, accused of carrying on the slave-trade; in consequence of which, doubts had arisen relative to the measures

taken by the administration of the marine at Nantes, because that vessel, instead of returning to the port at which she had been fitted out, had gone to Antwerp, owing to intelligence received by her master that orders had been issued to prosecute him. From the inquiries set on foot by the minister of the marine, it appears that the maritime administration of Nantes was not informed of the acts imputed to the Deux Nantais till the 24th April, and that the vessel referred to put into Flushing on the 1st of May, that is to say, six days after. On thus comparing dates, it is impossible to admit, with the author of the particulars in question, that the master, who kept at sea during the last days of April, should not have bent his course to some foreign country, till he had received, on his entering the Loire, the officious information that at Nantes he would be exposed to a prosecution. It is much more probable to suppose that his previous detention by the English sloop, the Primrose, occasioned him to anticipate that this circumstance would furnish against him proofs, which must eventually bring on the examination of his crew, as well as the condemnation of his vessel; whence we may very naturally account for the determination he took to avoid this by repairing to a foreign port. Your excellency is aware that from this it is impossible to infer any connivance on the part of any one, and least of all any doubt in regard to the measures adopted by the administration of the marine, and that in so far as that department is concerned, the above information is completely disproved by the very circumstances set forth in it. "Accept, &c.

(Signed) "LE BARON DE DAMAS.

"*His Excellency Lord Granville, &c. &c. &c.*"

Viscount Granville to the Baron de Damas.

"*M. Le Baron, Paris, Dec. 22, 1825.*

"IN your excellency's answer to the note which I had the honour to address to you in the month of August last, on the subject of the ship called the Deux Nantais, it is stated, on the authority of a report made to the minister of marine, that the naval administration at Nantes was informed only on the 24th of April of the acts imputed to the Deux Nantais, and, that this vessel having entered the port of Flushing on the 1st of May, that is, six days afterwards, it was impossible, on a comparison of the two dates, to admit that the captain had directed the course of his ship to a foreign country in consequence of notice having been given to him, at the mouth of the Loire, that his conduct would be subjected in France to legal investigation.

"Upon an examination of the chart of the channel, it appeared to me by no means impossible, that a vessel, hailed at the entrance of the Loire on the 25th, or even the 26th, might have reached Flushing on the 1st of May; but I should not perhaps have troubled your excellency again, by stating the doubts I felt of the accuracy of this conclusion, if a copy of a letter from the owners to the captain of the Deux Nantais had not since come into my possession, which seems to me to afford proof, almost amounting to moral certainty, that the orders issued by the French government to seize that vessel, were made public almost as soon as they were received.

"I enclose a copy of this letter, of which I understand numbers of copies were sent to different pilots at the mouth of the Loire. Your excellency will observe that it is dated on the 25th, the very day after the receipt of the orders by the naval authorities at Nantes. The extreme anxiety evinced in the letter itself, and in the care taken to secure its delivery, indicate that the knowledge of the intended seizure of the Deux Nantais had been recently acquired, and is a strong confirmation of the opinion, which I stated in my former note, that, by an improper disclosure of the orders of the minister of marine, the intentions of his most Christian Majesty's government were defeated, and the means afforded to the owners and captain of the ship, of avoiding the penalties they had incurred by an infraction of the laws of their country. "I have, &c.

(Signed) "GRANVILLE."

(Translation.)

Mr. Mahé, Master of the Deux Nantais.

"*Nantes, April 25, 1825.*

"THE moment you receive this, you will steer for the port of Antwerp, whether I intend proceeding without delay. Pray, do not, on any account whatever, put into a French port. Give the pilot, who is the bearer of this, and who will take you out to sea, a receipt, upon producing which he will be paid by me one hundred francs for his pilotage. I wish you a good voyage.

(Signed) "OGERAU."

In February 1826, Count de Damas, after requiring the original letter given by the pilot to the captain of the ship,—which was furnished,—announced to the British ambassador that the Deux Nantais had been confiscated.

In November 1825, our ambassador made a communication to him "on the subject of a clandestine and illegal transportation of slaves from that island, into the island of Bourbon.

"Proceedings having been had upon this case in the courts of Bourbon, sentence was declared, that the vessel, the Marie, importing the slaves from Mauritius, should be confiscated; that her captain should be interdicted from again commanding a vessel of France, but that the slaves should be given up to Messrs. Robins, of Bourbon, claiming them as their property in that island.

"This strange contradiction in the sentence appeared to have been grounded on the assertion made by the Bourbonese claimants, that these slaves had belonged to them prior to the arrival of the vessel at Bourbon. Against this assertion, was the unanimous statement, separately taken, of each of the slaves, that they belonged to per-

sons in the Mauritius, and were transported to Bourbon for sale in the night, and on board of the vessel in question, the Marie. There was the recensement triennal, taken in Mauritius, of the slaves belonging to Mr. Calmet, one of the persons by whom, at the period mentioned, most of them were sold, and which describes minutely certain characteristics, by which these individual slaves are recognized. There was the evidence of three persons of credibility who knew the slaves in Mauritius; and there was also the very sentence of the colonial court, against the vessel and captain condemned for the illegal transportation.

"The sentence of the colonial court, it appeared had, by orders of M. Freycient, his most Christian Majesty's governor of Bourbon, been carried up for a renewed hearing, to the supreme court of Cassation.

"It is to be hoped that the court of Cassation will reverse the latter part of the sentence given; and order that the slaves shall be placed at the disposal of the governor of the Mauritius."—

And on March 1st, 1826, added the intelligence contained in the following letter:

Captain W. F. Owen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

"*H. M. S. Leven, on the Outer Bar of Delagoa Bay, 6th of September*, 1825.

(Extract.)

"At the same time I observed a French schooner from the factory of Lorenço Marques, called, I believe, Les Deux Clementines, of which I had information that she had left certain persons there to purchase for her a cargo of slaves, which she was to embark on her return. I took occasion to mention this information to his excellency, who remarked that he had heard something of the sort, but he should take care to disappoint them, if that was the case; I can only say they were not disappointed, as will be seen, for she embarked and took away with her about 130 slaves from the Portuguese factory of Lorenço Marques.

"I beg also that you will acquaint their lordships, that, about the middle of last year, a French schooner, of Bourbon, commanded by Monsieur Dorval, a native of Mauritius, entered port Melville, and actually took off by force into slavery, it is presumed, more than a hundred natives of the western shores of Inyack island, (otherwise St. Marie's,) so that this spot has lost the greater part of its population. Makasane, king of Mapoota, has re-colonized it from that country, and made it a station to trade with the English; and has ordered his people not to communicate with the ships of any other nation.

(Signed) "W. F. W. Owen.

"*J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*"

The following details of the prevalence of the slave-trade, carried on under the flag of France upon the coast of Africa, were also communicated to the French minister in the course of 1825:—

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

(Extract.)

"*H. M. S. Maidstone, Accra Roads, 18th June*, 1825.

"Having received information of some vessels trading for slaves in the river Sherborough, on my arrival off the Bazara islands on the 15th ultimo, I dispatched two boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, accompanied by one from the Esk, in charge of Lieutenant Griffin, of this ship, with instructions to examine that river and its vicinity as minutely as *possible*, and rejoin me off Manera Point on the 18th, where he found the first four French vessels described in the inclosed list, marked A, all evidently trading, and making every preparation for the reception of their slaves, as their lordships will perceive, by the remarks made by Lieutenant Griffin, opposite each.

"Keeping as close on shore as circumstances would admit, on the 19th at day-light, I disturbed at anchor off the rivers Gallinas and Sugury, a horde of French vessels, with a Spanish and Dutch schooner in company.

"The next morning, off the river St. Paul, I boarded the three other French vessels also described in the enclosed list; the Ernestine was clearly seen from this ship, as we were standing towards them, disembarking her slaves, aided and assisted by the boats and canoes of the Eclair and Clarisse, and on my lieutenant boarding her, was found with her slave deck in such a filthy condition, and the kids, with the spoons and part of the rice that they had that day breakfasted from, as to leave not a doubt to testify what I had witnessed.

"I am sorry to acquaint their lordships that the slave-trade is still carried on briskly in the neighbourhood of the Gallinas; but the principal part engaged in that illicit traffic are French, having, in my way down, boarded only two Spaniards, (the Attrevida and Fingal.) The vessels employed by the French are generally well manned and armed, and from their great superiority in sailing, frequently escape detection; and their lordships will perceive that several of them have been detained by the French man of war brig, Dragon, and sent to Senegal for adjudication, but have all been liberated by the court there, and have returned to continue their inhuman voyage, although the Dragon was lately, from accounts, cruizing in that quarter. As my instructions forbid my interfering with vessels of that nation, if slaves are actually found on board, I have always desired the lieutenant who boards them to be mild and minute in conducting the examination, and particularly in the cases of those vessels who were assisting the Ernestine.

(Signed) "Charles Bullen.

"*J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*"

(A.) List of French Vessels boarded by his Majesty's ship Maidstone, between 12th May and June 1825.

Date.	Place.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Name of Owner.	How rigged.	Under what Colours.	Number of Men.	Number of Guns.	Number of Tons.	When Sailed.	Where From	Where Bound.	Where Belonging.	Cargo.	Remarks.
17 May	River Sherbro'	Eleonore	Mourailleur	Le Mercier	Brigtine ..	French	18	2	62	1824. 15 May	Nantes	St. Thomas	Nantes	Delivered ..	There is no doubt, from her large water casks and small wood in the hold, but that she is waiting for her slaves.
..	..	Caravane	Gayrend ..	De la Roche	Schooner	..	14	..	70	1825. 13 Feb.	Martinique	Martinique	Toulon	Do.	Water filled, and ready for her slaves, which will be ready in the space of two months.
..	..	Louise ..	Fatio	Fleuret & Co.	..	..	27	5	96	18 ..	St. Thomas, W. I.	France ..	Martinique	Do. in part	
..	..	Modeste ..	Rijon Felix	Crenord	..	..	13	2	50	5 Apr.	Senegal	Trading ..	..	General	This vessel was detained a short time since by the "Dragon," French man of war brig, but liberated by the court of Senegal.
19 ..	Off the River Gallinas.	Amazone	Villicente	M. Cassarene	Brigtine ..	..	20	2	109	7 Feb.	Martinique	Do.	..	..	
..	..	Modeste ..	Dejournay	Lemoine ..	..	..	19	..	77	20 Mar.	..	..	..	..	
..	..	Marianne	Crenare ..	Geraut	..	..	13	..	54	23 ..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	Assurance	Braizeur ..	Gazoux	..	..	19	2	120	2 ..	Nantes	..	Nantes	..	This vessel was also detained by the "Dragon," but liberated at Senegal by the court on the 30th January last.
20 ..	Off River St. Paul.	Ernestine	Milaud	Bidon	Schooner	..	11	..	39	1 Jan.	Cayenne	Cayenne ..	Cayenne ..	Delivered ..	Water filled and wood on board, slave deck laid, and she appeared to have had her slaves on board this morning, which accounted for the number of canoes and boats of the other vessels in company leaving her when I was standing in: the kids were also found with spoons, and rice in them, that the slaves had breakfasted from.
..	..	Eclair	N. Fleury	Richard	Brigtine ..	..	19	2	134	7 Apr.	Nantes	Trading ..	Nantes	General	
..	..	Clarisse ..	C. Claisse	Sellier	Schooner	..	18	..	122	7 Feb.	..	..	..	..	
..	Off R. Junk ..	Adolphe ..	Thomas ..	Vallie	Brig	..	25	4	150	17 Mar.	Senegal	..	..	..	Detained by the "Dragon" on the 1st March, but liberated by the court at Senegal, and has now returned to this river, where some of her cargo for trade had been landed previous to detention.
..	Grand Bassaur	Elizabeth	Desangat ..	Lafont	Schooner	..	14	..	67	23 Feb.	Guadaloupe	Princes' ..	Guadaloupe	..	

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

" *H. M. S. Maidstone, West Bay, Prince's*
" Sir, *Island, Sept. 5, 1825.*

" I beg leave to lay before you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the following statement, and it is with regret I am necessitated to be so continually trespassing on their lordships' time ; but, considering the following to be of so atrocious and important a nature to the British Government, and in strict compliance with that part of their lordships' orders which directs me to acquaint them of every particular relating to slave vessels, detected by me under the French flag ; I should not consider myself entitled to that confidence their lordships have been pleased to repose in me, did I not detail to them the following circumstance, which must too clearly point out to their lordships the glaring and increasing extent to which the slave-trade is carried on by the French in this quarter.

" Yesterday morning, at daylight, while cruizing off Prince's Island, a large ship was seen a-head ; chase was instantly given, and at 4, 30 P. M., after a hard run of eleven hours, I have the satisfaction to inform their lordships I succeeded in bringing her to, though not until my shot fell over her. She proved to be the Orphée, of Nantz, 377 tons burthen, commanded by J. Coquard, owned by M. Francis, and pierced for sixteen guns, but had only eight mounted, with a crew of fifty-four men. She was five days from the Old Calabar river, bound to Martinique, with a cargo of 698 slaves, originally 700,—two having died since leaving the river.

" The state in which my lieutenant found the miserable objects of their brutal traffic, is truly revolting to the feelings of human nature : the whole of the men (550 in number) were heavily chained in couples ; some round the ancles and arms, and many by the necks ; the whole of whom he set at liberty, and suffered them, during the search, to inhale the fresh air. The confined and putrid air issuing from the slave deck, a height of scarcely three feet, was so strong as almost to deter my lieutenant from exploring it, but considering it his imperative duty, and my orders to search every part of her as minutely as possible, that I might be the better enabled to particularize to their lordships every circumstance respecting her, he did so, and found her as before described. My instructions positively forbidding my interference with French vessels, other than as before mentioned, it was with feelings of reluctant regret, I allowed the master to triumph in his villany, by suffering him to proceed on his execrable and inhuman voyage.

" He was bound to Prince's Island, for farina and water, in sight of which I came up with him, thereby strengthening what I have advanced to their lordships, the refreshment and rendezvous this island affords to these wretches.

" I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) " CHARLES BULLEN.

" *J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*"

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

" *H. M. S. Maidstone, West Bay, Prince's*
(Extracts.) *Island, Sept. 12, 1825.*

" I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in pursuance of the intentions expressed in my letter to them of the 18th June (No. 23), I left Accra Roads on the following day, with the Atholl, Esk, and Victor, in company ; and having dispatched the Victor, agreeably to their lordships' directions, proceeded with the Atholl and Esk to protect the Bights of Benin and Biafra, stationing those two vessels in such parts as I considered most advantageous for that purpose.

" Off Cape Formosa, on the 29th, about 9. 30. P. M., and after a close chase of eight hours, I have the satisfaction to inform their lordships I succeeded in coming up with, and boarding, the brig Z, under Dutch colours, belonging to Saint Eustatius, then on a voyage from Saint Thomas, West Indies, bound to the river Adony, or Sombrero, having on board a very valuable cargo for trade, and fitted in every respect for the reception of slaves, coming under seven of the nine articles of the additional convention with the Netherlands, dated the 25th January, 1823, but, in consequence of the intelligent manner in which that additional treaty is worded, with respect to the words ' hovering or sailing on the coast of Africa, and within one geographic degree to the westward thereof," not being sufficiently explanatory whether it is to be considered one geographic degree from the land, or a geographic degree within the longitude of the western-most part of the coast of Africa, she being then in four degrees east longitude, and upwards of fifteen within that of the most western part of the coast, and although only seventy or eighty miles from the land, and in the Bight of Benin, I did not imagine myself justified in detaining her, and therefore kept company with her until Sunday the 31st, at 10. 30. A. M., when having made the land about the river Andony, or Sombrero, and waved the before-mentioned doubt, I immediately brought her to, and detained her under the aforesaid treaty : she proved to be a fine brig of 152 tons, well manned, and armed with four eighteen-pound carronades, two long six-pounders, and two swivels, beside small arms, the whole of which were found primed and loaded, some double-shotted, others with pieces of iron, and the swivels with musquet balls, to the muzzles. Her cargo is ostensibly, by the list of shipment, the property of British subjects, resident at St. Thomas, there being, among others, the names of the houses of Bean Murray and Co., Walrond, Browne, and Co., and Ogilvie and Buchanan ; and although her papers were, in every respect, perfectly correct, there was not a Dutch person on board of her, the whole of her officers and crew consisting of French and Spaniards, and I have every reason to believe has two sets of papers ; but being night when I first came up with him, and hailing him in French,

most probably taking me for one of the French squadron, he immediately declared himself to be Dutch, thereby falling into his own snare. This supposition has been further confirmed by the master since declaring that she is one of the French vessels boarded by my boats in the river Bonny, in June 1824, being then named La Pauline, and that the reason of her being at present under Dutch colours, is, that her French papers were burnt in the late fire at St. Thomas, and he was necessitated to procure Dutch to prevent being detained by any of the French squadron on this coast; so that their lordships will fully perceive the various schemes practised by these nefarious dealers in human flesh to avoid detection. I proceeded with her to Prince's Island, to complete her wood and water, and having so done, dispatched her on the 4th of August, in charge of Lieutenant Franklin, to Sierra Leone, for adjudication.

" On my arrival off the Bonny river, on the 7th August, I dispatched Lieutenant Griffin in charge of the two pinnaces and cutter (in all a force of fifty-four persons), with instructions to examine that river and its branches as minutely as possible, and in the event of his meeting with French vessels, not to attempt boarding them against their wish; but should they not object to it, to do so, and obtain from them whatever information he could collect relative to the slave-trade. After being absent two days he returned, having in that short space of time boarded no less than eighteen vessels engaged in that inhuman traffic, thirteen of which consisted of Frenchmen (described in list C.)

" In addition to what I have hitherto advanced in my preceding letters to their lordships, with respect to what an alarming extent the slave-trade is prosecuted on this coast under the flag of the French nation, there are in that river alone, 2007 tons of shipping, 293 persons, and thirty-five guns, under that flag, employed in the speculation of human flesh.

" Lieutenant Griffin states, that on his visiting of them they evinced the most civil treatment, without a single exception; readily offering refreshments to the officers and boat's crews, and shewing the former round their slave-decks, evidently exulting in their savage trade, and knowing at the same time we could not interfere with them. One vessel, La Jeune Adèle, disembarked her slaves, on my boats entering the river, not knowing at the time whether they were French or English.

" The master of the Sir Walter Scott palm oil ship, belonging to Sir John Tobin, shewed the usual kindness hitherto always experienced by the boats of the squadron when examining that river, and informed Lieutenant Griffin, that during the three months he had been there, three French brigs and a schooner had sailed with full cargoes of slaves, whereas none of the Spaniards had been able to procure any.

" By this their lordships will perceive, that on account of the vast number of French vessels which arrive, and generally with very rich cargoes, the chiefs look upon them as a more powerful nation, and readily give them the preference, and thereby, from their great superiority in force, they command nearly the whole of the trade. He also acquainted him, that two or three had previously to that day shewed Dutch colours, fully confirming my suspicions, that they are almost invariably furnished with two sets of papers; La Félicité, the consort of the brig Z, detained by me, having cleared out from St. Thomas at the same time with Dutch papers, whereas this day she shewed French colours and papers to my boats.

The Atholl has just joined me, and from Captain Murray I learn, that on the 1st instant he succeeded in detaining the schooner La Venus, under Dutch colours, falling under the aforesaid treaty with the Netherlands; from St. Eustatius, bound to Prince's Island; and, by her boarding list I perceive that, on the 27th ultimo, he examined the Félicie, under French colours, with a cargo of 200 slaves, on her way from the river Bonny to Guadaloupe.

" As soon as I can spare one of the squadron, I purpose stationing her between Cape Mount and the Sherbro', for the interception of slave vessels in those parts, but I am happy to observe, that I have every reason to believe very little slaving is carried on there, the chiefs being all at variance with each other.

(Signed) " CHARLES BULLEN.

" *J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*"

(C.)—A List of French Vessels boarded by His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, between the 19th day of June and day of September, 1825.

Date.	Place.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Name of Owner.	How rigged.	Under what colours.	Number of Men.	Number of Guns.	Number of Tons.	When sailed.	Where From.	Where Bound.	Where Belonging.	Cargo.	Remarks.
										1825.					
23 June	Whydau	Le Bienfaisant	Luret....	Luret....	Schooner	French	12	2	78	12 June	Prince's Island ..	Whydau	Rochelle.....	..	
5 July	Prince's Island	L'Hersilie	Anglade..	Anglade .	..	..	23	1	67	4 May	St. Thomas, W. I.	Trading	St. Thomas, W. I.	General	Intends proceeding to the Main, doubtless for slaves.
		La Marie.....	Bredon..	Jerot....	..	..	18	..	126	30 ..	Nantz	..	Nantz	Landed	Has large water-casks, which he states are for the reception of palm oil, although he has part of his slave deck laid.
		La Fortuna....	Savant ..	Savant ..	..	..	19	4	69	4 ..	St. Thomas, W. I.	St. Thomas..	St. Thomas	..	Wood and water on board, and all ready for receiving cargo.
		Le Ceron.....	S.Melager	G. River .	Ship	..	24	2	291	11 Feb.	Nantz	St. Jago	Bordeaux	..	Waiting for his cargo of slaves.
		La Félicité	S. Berge.	Veulleum	Schooner	..	16	2	131	..	..	St. Thomas..	Nantz	General	Do. this vessel has at times hoisted Dutch colours.
8th and 9th August, 1825	Boarded by the boats in the River Bonny	La Nelly.....	C. Piel ..	Dennis ..	Brig	..	22	1	134	11 June	..	Nantz	..	..	Agreeing about his slaves.
		La Jeune Adéle	S. Nand .	L. Bureau	..	..	20	4	160	28 Mar.	..	Princes Island	..	Landed	Has had her slaves on board, but landed them on my boats entering the river.
		Télémaque	Savarian.	Bouché ..	..	..	24	2	173	23 June	..	Guadaloupe ..	..	General	Waiting for slaves, expects to sail shortly.
		Clarisse	S. Made .	Gerau ..	Ship	..	39	6	194	22 Feb.	..	Cape G. Hope	..	..	Do. expects to sail immediately.
		Celanie	E. Hard .	Durlue ..	Brig	..	22	4	160	16 ..	St. Thomas, W. I.	St. Thomas ..	Martinique	..	Do. uncertain.
		La Dauphine ..	Chauney .	Falane ..	..	..	18	2	94	22 ..	Nantz	..	..	..	Do. do.
		L'Alfrède	Thebault .	Roussel .	..	..	21	2	147	26 Mar.	..	Marseilles ..	Nantz	..	Do. do.
		La Caroline ..	Bigneau .	Vircellau .	..	..	21	2	150	10 June	..	Bordeaux ..	Bordeaux	..	Do. will sail in a few days.
		Guillaume	Maillard .	Vollée ..	..	..	29	4	178	10 July	..	Martinique ..	Nantz	..	Do. uncertain.
4 Sept.	Off Prince's Is.	Orphée	Coquard .	Francis ..	Ship	..	54	8	377	31 Aug.	Old Calabar River	Do.	Do.	698 slaves	After a hard chase of eleven hours.

N. B.—"In addition to the number of Vessels boarded by my boats in the Bonny, the master of the Sir Walter Scott, English palm oil ship, informed my lieutenant, that, during the three months he had been in the river, three French brigs and one schooner had sailed with full cargoes of slaves. (Signed) "Charles Bullen."

Captain Willes to J. W. Croker, Esq.

" *H. M. S. Brazen, Sierra Leone, October 26, 1825.*

" I should not omit to mention, that I fell in with, and after a short chase overtook the French schooner L'Eclair, 120 tons, of Nantz, with 169 slaves on board, from the river St. Paul's, near Cape Mount, bound to the Havannah: the master stated that he lost one-third of his cargo in the surf, in embarking them; she measured three feet one inch between decks; the men chained, many of them unable to sit upright.

(Signed) " G. W. WILLIS.

" *J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*"

" *H. M. Sloop, Bellette, Port Royal, November 25, 1825.*

" Sir,

" In pursuance of your directions I sailed from Port Royal, on the morning of the 15th instant, with the schooner, Lady Halsted, under convoy, and anchored in the harbour of St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th; I found in this harbour fifteen French vessels, five of them regular Guineamen, who had disposed of their cargoes on the south-side of Cuba; one of them, a large ship, had actually landed 700 slaves.

" I was informed, that this vessel had been boarded on the coast of Africa, by his Majesty's ship Maidstone, and all her papers indorsed by that ship. On the 19th, to the eastward of St. Jago de Cuba, I boarded the Eveline schooner, of Nantes; she had previously landed her cargo, consisting of 169 slaves; this vessel's papers were also indorsed by his Majesty's sloop Redwing, by which it appeared she had on board, when boarded on the coast of Africa, 209 negroes; indeed the master of the vessel acknowledged having lost forty-eight men on his voyage. I am positively informed, that there are not less than fifteen vessels under the French flag, employed in this horrible and lucrative traffic, on the south-side of Cuba, and there has certainly been landed from French vessels on this side of the island of Cuba, within the last three months, upwards of 2000 slaves. The remainder of the vessels in port came out from France chiefly in ballast, to take home the produce of the island in return for the slave cargoes.

(Signed) " C. CROKER.

" *Vice Admiral Sir L. W. Halsted, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.*"

Three communications were made in January and February to the same minister, as to the activity with which the trade was carried on at Nantes and Marseilles, according to the following information; and two in March 1826:—

Mr. Vice-Consul Mackintosh to Consul Sir R. Clayton.

" *British Consulate, Nantes, January 18, 1826.*

" Sir,

" The vast number of vessels that have lately sailed from this port for the purpose of carrying on the traffic in slaves, and which have been fitted out under the immediate observation of the naval authorities of Nantes, induces me, however unpleasant the task, to state to you, that there is at this moment fitting out, with considerable dispatch, at Quai François, sur la Fosse, a schooner that has lately been launched, owned by Messrs. Denis et Giraud, Capitaines au Long Cours: this schooner, whose name is at present kept a secret, admeasures about 150 tons, and is intended to carry 250 slaves.

" From my belief that orders have been lately issued to the department of the marine at this port, to use vigorous measures against vessels fitting out for this purpose, I think it my duty to lose no time in bringing the matter under the observation of his Britannic Majesty's government; and as this vessel will be ready to put to sea in the course of a very few days, in order to frustrate her object, it will, perhaps, be indispensable to forward by the same post the information herein contained to his excellency the British ambassador in Paris, who may be enabled thereby to take such steps as he may judge necessary on the occasion.

" It may be superfluous to add, that there are many other vessels here in a state of forwardness, intended for the same trade.

" I beg to observe, that in this instance I am fully prepared to substantiate the statement I have herein submitted to your consideration, and challenge the authorities here to deny the facts.

(Signed) " ROBERT MACKINTOSH.

" *Sir Richard Clayton Bart.*"

Communication from Nantes.—(Received February 20th.)

(Extract.) " *Nantes, February 10, 1826.*

" I think it necessary to apprize you, that another schooner is on the point of sailing, and another on the stocks, evidently destined for this trade, for their construction leaves not a doubt on the subject, and they are wholly incapable of receiving a cargo of sufficient consequence to defray the freight and wages of the men. If the French government are really in earnest, in seconding the wishes of the British cabinet, something may perhaps may be done. But the known avarice of merchants will find out a number of modes to defeat every effort that may be made; and till they are made to feel, by the repeated captures of their vessels (the risk of which they now cover by insurance), I fear the difficulties will not be easily surmounted. Yet there is one means of getting at the source, and checking it, in my opinion, most effectually—that is, by an ordinance of the French government, declaring all insurances on vessels engaged in this traffic void. No merchant would then run the risk against which he could not secure himself. Whether the British government may have influence enough in the French councils to prevail on them to introduce such a measure, I have no pretensions to warrant an idea: as I understand, however, some measures are to be brought forward in the Chambre of the Peers,

and also that of the Deputies, relative to this traffic, perhaps the moment may be a favourable one for the attempt."

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

"*Foreign Office, February* 23, 1826.

"My Lord,

"A letter which I have received from his Majesty's consul at Corunna, contains another instance of French slave-trade.

"It appears from these papers, that a French vessel, called La Térèse, with French and Dutch papers, a French captain, and mostly a French crew, set sail from Gallinas for Africa; that while she cruized for provisions, the captain, who remained on shore, collected slaves. That the vessel being wrecked, the captain procured another French vessel called the Clarisse, on board of which the slaves were embarked, and that in the course of the voyage they rose upon and killed the captain, and escaped; that they were, however, pursued and overpowered, and taken again on board of ship, and landed, together with some others, along the coast of Cayenne; that the vessel then sailed on her return, apparently for Nantes, and that having lost her foremast and rudder in a gale of wind, she put into Muros, in Spain.

"I hope that the ministers of his most Christian Majesty will be induced, through your excellency's representation to them of this case, to cause some inquiry to be made into it, with a view of proving by the result, that the prospect of ultimate impunity, which evidently induces French slave-traders to persevere in such practices, will, in this instance at least, be disappointed.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "G. CANNING.

"*H. E. Viscount Granville, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.*"

Extract of a Letter from Marseilles, dated February 11, 1826.

"They are at present rigging a fine new brig, of English build, which has come directly, and in ballast, to Marseilles, from leaving the dock. This ship, nailed, lined, and fastened with copper, a superior sailer, appears constructed on purpose for the slave-trade. It is top-masted, of from 300 to 320 tons, painted white, with the port-holes black. On its poop, which is almost entirely gilt, is written, Grecian, London. It is commanded by Captain Andrew Smith, an Englishman: its destination is the Isle of France;—that destination, a strange one for an English ship going from a port of France, authorizes the suspicion which is entertained as to its real object. The consignee of the ship is the house of John Roggers and Co. Americans, established at Marseilles.

"It is suspected that the Englishman, Williams, is in our town. I cannot speak positively as to this, but I shall know about it hereafter. What I know is, that the captain was a little embarrassed when he was asked whether this Williams was not the owner of his ship."

To each of the communications of 1825, the answer given was, that Baron de Damas would refer the matter to the minister of marine.

In January 1826, the British ambassador writes as follows:—

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.

(*Received January 26th.*)

"Sir, *Paris, January* 23, 1826.

"I had, a few days ago, a casual conversation with the Baron de Damas, on the questions, which, during the ensuing session, might probably engage the attention of the French legislature, and I availed myself of the opportunity to ask his excellency, whether his most Christian Majesty's ministers intended to propose to the Chambers any new law for the suppression of the slave-trade. I said, that, in transmitting to him the great number of cases of French slave-trade, which it had been my painful duty to bring under his consideration, I had frequently taken occasion to observe upon the utter inefficiency of the existing law, as at present administered.

"The persons concerned in this iniquitous traffic seemed, indeed, so secure of impunity, that little pains were taken by them to disguise the purpose for which their ships were fitted out in the ports of France, and particularly at Nantes: it was notorious that the French slave-trade was carrying on with daily increasing activity, and the French flag covered, not only the illegal speculations of the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, but also those of foreigners, who were prevented, by the efficient laws and regulations of their government, from engaging in the trade under the flag of their own country.

"The Baron de Damas did not hesitate to acknowledge, that the slave-trade from the French ports had very much increased during the last two years; and he assured me, that his most Christian Majesty's ministers were examining thoroughly the whole question, not only with the view of adopting an improved mode of administering the present law, but with the intention of collecting materials on which to found the proposition of a new law to the chambers. He apprehended, however, that the investigation was not in a state of sufficient forwardness to enable the government to bring forward the question during the ensuing session.

"I have the satisfaction to believe, that the multiplied cases of cruel treatment of the African slaves on board of French ships has made an impression upon the government of France, and that the public feeling here is more alive than heretofore to the inhumanity of the traffic.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "GRANVILLE.

"*The Right Hon. George Canning, &c. &c. &c.*"

In February, a despatch from Mr. Canning produced the following address to Baron de Damas.

Viscount Granville to the Baron de Damas.

"M. Le Baron, *Paris, February 6*, 1826.

"I have received instructions which impose upon me the duty of expressing to your excellency the painful regret felt by his Majesty's government, at finding that the representations addressed by me to the government of his most Christian Majesty, upon the laxity with which the declarations and laws of France, for the abolition of the slave-trade, have been executed, have had no effect in checking this illicit traffic.

"Scarcely an arrival takes place from Africa without bringing with it accounts, that slave-trade undertakings, covered by the flag, and carried on by the subjects of France, are in activity from north to south, and from west to east, throughout the whole coast of that vast Peninsula; and in the African islands, in the West Indies, and elsewhere, French subjects are continually heard of as fitting out vessels for the slave-trade.

"In the very ports of France, these undertakings form the entire and almost public concern of companies of her merchants.

"One of these ports, that of Nantes, seems to be peculiarly devoted to it, and is thus pointed out to the marked attention of the French government.

"The particulars of these equipments have frequently been furnished by my predecessor and by me, to your excellency, for the information of the French government, but still these proceedings go forward with unabated ardour, and, as it appears, with perfect impunity: the laws on this subject are not efficient in themselves, even in the heart of the dominions of his most Christian Majesty, nor can it be believed that they are acted upon with sincerity, by those on whom devolves the duty of carrying them into effect. In the case of Les Deux Nantais, when the vessel had pursued her course with security and with success, up to the very point at which she was returning to the port whence she started, she was denounced to the French authorities, in time for the French government to have pursued what measures they might think proper for her confiscation: orders were given for her arrest; but those orders were no sooner given, than they became null by their communication through some channel or other to the owners of the vessel. She arrived off the port, found pilot boats ready to warn her of her danger, and she rode off in safety to another haven.

"His Majesty's government has learnt with great satisfaction, that other states, whose subjects have hitherto carried on this abominable traffic, have adopted effectual measures for its repression.

"A despatch from the British envoy at Madrid, containing a note from the Duke del Infantado, communicates to his Majesty's government, that one of the first acts of the Spanish minister has been the issue of directions, which appear calculated to complete the abolition of the slave-trade of Spain.

"The states of Spanish America, who were the most interested in the traffic in slaves, have been eager to disown and to prohibit it; and the Emperor of Brazil has opened a negociation, having for its basis the declaration, that slave-trade, after a given term of years, shall be held to be piracy, and that Brazilian subjects, engaging in it from that time, shall be treated as pirates.

"A traffic, which has been abandoned as disgraceful by every other power of the civilized world, his Majesty's government confidently hope will no longer be permitted by his most Christian Majesty to be exercised under the flag of France: the verbal assurances I have received from your excellency, that the French government is seriously occupied in devising an improved mode of administering the laws which prohibit the slave-trade, will of course confirm that confidence.

"If any additional motive were wanting to stimulate the zeal and humanity of those who are endeavouring to repress this illegal trade, that motive would be found in the statement contained in a despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, shewing that the native sovereigns on the coast of Africa are at length sensible of the misery entailed upon their country by the horrible traffic. Under this impression, these sovereigns have offered the sovereignty of their country to his Majesty. Your excellency will see, by the enclosed extract from the instructions sent to the Governor of Sierra Leone, that his Majesty has declined to sanction any proceeding which might be found to interfere with the rights of other nations, or to consent to any arrangement which might be construed into a desire of territorial aggrandizement.

"The Governor of Sierra Leone is informed, that the connexion of these native chiefs with Great Britain must be confined to one of amity and friendly intercourse, founded on the declaration which they made, of their readiness to concur with the British government in the abolition of the slave-trade.

"I avail myself, &c.

(Signed) "GRANVILLE."

"*His Excellency the Baron de Damas, &c. &c. &c.*"

To which the following answer was given.

(Translation.)

"*The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.*

"Sir, *Paris, February 22, 1826.*

"I had the honour to receive the letter which your excellency addressed to me on the *6th of this* month, relative to the trade in negroes, together with the different documents which accompanied

it. In the conference which I lately had with your excellency on the subject, I made you acquainted with the decided intentions of the king in regard to the suppression of this odious traffic. I did not leave you in ignorance that the government of his Majesty intended to add new enactments to those already existing. But I observed to you, at the same time, and you appeared to agree with me, that, to eradicate the evil, more time was requisite than circumstances at present admit of, for preparing and submitting to the chambers the measures likely to attain the object in view. In the meantime the government remedies the defect by all the administrative measures in accordance with our institutions. The new orders addressed to all our ports by the minister of marine, and the assistance of the different authorities directed to ensure their execution, leave no doubt as to their result. The ambassador of the king, in London, has been charged to make them known to the government of his Britannic Majesty. These enactments have been carried into effect very recently, in the affair of the ship Les Deux Nantais, the confiscation of which has been awarded by a judgment, thereby exposing the unfounded inferences which some wish to draw from circumstances which the administration, with all possible caution, could neither foresee nor prevent. That this is not the only instance of the spirit which animates the magistracy, in concert with the intentions of government, is demonstrated by the decree of the court of cassation pronounced on the 14th of January, in the affair of the ship L'Hypolite. I might have refrained from enumerating these different acts, and the assurances which I personally gave to your excellency, and which are not unknown to the government of his Britannic Majesty, might undoubtedly have sufficed to prove that we will never permit this odious traffic to be carried on under the flag of his Majesty.

"Your excellency cites the measures lately adopted by Spain, and which appear to you likely to ensure the entire abolition of the slave-trade in the Spanish possessions. Your excellency, however, knows that, long before it was so in Spain, the slave-trade was abolished in France, and that the determination of the King on that point operated as a powerful motive, and has perhaps contributed in no small degree to induce the court of Madrid to yield to the wish of the friends of humanity. I will add, that, in appreciating the measures adopted by them, it is necessary to take into account the difference which exists in the organization of the two governments. I will conclude with the last consideration, as one which will assuredly not escape your excellency, and of the value and importance of which none are more competent to judge than the government of his Britannic Majesty.

"I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "LE BARON DE DAMAS.

"*His Excellency Viscount Granville,*
&c. &c. &c."

LIBERATED AFRICANS.

Papers relating to Liberated Africans located in the Colony of Sierra Leone.—[COMMONS, 389.]

Copy of a Despatch from Major-General Turner, Governor of Sierra Leone, to Earl Bathurst.

"*Sierra Leone, 25th January*, 1826.

"My Lord,

"Amongst the many objects which in this colony lay claim to my attention, there are very few which require to be considered more than that which is called the Liberated African Department. However adequate the arrangements might have been to the early state of this establishment, it is very evident that they have not been so for some time past, and equally evident that, from the numbers of captured slaves brought into the colony, they become every day less so. There have been more than 20,000 slaves landed in this colony, and during the last year upwards of 2400 have been emancipated. Should the trade in slaves continue to increase in the manner in which it has done for the last two years, there is no doubt, from the activity of our cruizers, but the number brought in here will increase also, and will very shortly become a very large and unwieldy mass of people; indeed, they are so already: and it becomes a matter of very serious consideration how they are to be disposed of, or how they are to maintain themselves. Under the arrangements hitherto prevailing, they have been distributed amongst the villages, where they have been for years supported in idleness by the government; but the villages and the poor land of the mountains where they are situated, already begin to refuse to them a scanty subsistence, and they have begun to wander in search of better soil and easier sustenance: and the evident tendency of this is, that they will retrograde in the woods, into a state of nature and barbarism, or become vagrants about Freetown and the more populous villages. I, in some degree, meet this evil at present, by employing them on the public works, carrying bricks and other materials, giving them food, lodging, and some clothing, at the public expense; and I have given them in small numbers and under registry, to respectable people to cultivate land and for domestic purposes. And it is found that under this system of putting them to easy and regular labour, such as they have been used to on their landing from the slave ships, that they become very orderly good labourers; but in the cases where they have been located in the villages, and have received gratuitous maintenance, they can with difficulty be induced to give a day's labour even for good wages. The expense of this establishment has been very great: I believe that the regulations under which I have reduced it during the last year, to the amount shown in the accompanying schedule of five years, may be safely persevered in, and a still greater reduction made; but as the whole system is defective, I cannot persuade myself that I can do more than to alleviate the evil. It would but lead to disappointment to imagine that a large mass of poor ignorant people, without capital, skill, or industry, could be brought to maintain themselves, and to raise articles of export, without the assistance of labour wages;—could such a system succeed even in England, the poor-rates might soon be abolished.

"There are twelve villages established for the purpose of civilizing, instructing, and keeping together these people, and with establishments apparently very suitable, although practically very inefficient:—a clergyman, a schoolmaster, and a superintendent to each village, has the appearance of meeting every possible purpose, but unfortunately the untowardness of the climate, the privations, fatigues, and uncongeniality of the situations with the former habits of the people who hold them, and the absence of personal interest or hope of progressive advancement, soon cause a decrease of numbers. At present there are in the colony but one church missionary (Mr. Raban), and three Lutheran clergymen, five schoolmasters, and four superintendents. Amongst these there is not one person who has the slightest knowledge of agriculture, nor can I learn that there ever has been any person employed in the colony, who had any acquaintance either with European or tropical agriculture. Under such disadvantages, it is not to be wondered that cultivation has not made much progress. Should it meet your lordship's approbation that twelve superintendents from the West India islands, where cotton and coffee cultivation is best understood, men of colour, with an assistant or overseer to each, should be brought to this colony for the purpose of instructing these liberated Africans, and for superintending such plantations, as would not fail, under such facilities, to be formed here by capitalists, I am satisfied, that under such an arrangement, more would be done for the permanent improvement of the colony and the condition of these people, in a few years, than is to be expected under the present system in half a century. Europeans cannot accomplish such objects here, and there are no native people capable of conducting such matters.

"The measure would not be attended with much expense; merely the conveying of those people here, together with a quantity of the best sea island cotton seed, to begin with. Coffee we have in abundance, indigenous, and of the finest quality; and every merchant in the place, besides capitalists in London with whom I am acquainted, are ready to establish plantations, if superintendents or overseers could be found. Should your lordship be pleased to see in this plan any thing deserving your attention, the best way would be, perhaps, to direct the governors of some of the West India islands to select and engage, at suitable salaries, coloured men of the above description, and a conveyance to be ordered for them here; and I feel quite satisfied that a large saving of public money would speedily follow, and much confusion be avoided as well as embarrassment. The population

would then get into a state similar to those of other countries;—capital would diffuse its wholesome benefits;—labour, industry, and skill, would be sure to be rewarded.

"I must also respectfully submit, for your lordship's consideration, the very inadequate provision which is made for controlling the expenses of this establishment; I am obliged to prove, sign, and become responsible for all expenditures on account of these people, and it is quite impossible that I can examine into these matters, which are very voluminous. I happen to have very good health, and some acquaintance with business; but I cannot expect, in such a climate as this, to be able long to continue such labours;—those about me have all suffered, and I have lost their services. The superintendent of this department should be one of the first men in the colony, in point of salary, intelligence and integrity. Your lordship will perceive by the annexed account, that even with the little time which I have been able to devote to it, I have accomplished a saving of one-half upon the average of five years, or upwards of seventeen thousand a year upon the money alone issued here, without reference to the stores from England, although the numbers in the colony must be greater than in any former year, as 2400 new negroes were landed from the slave ships during the year, a number far exceeding any of the years quoted. Your lordship will also perceive that I have reduced the number receiving rations one-half; and I am happy to say, that the proper authorities report to me, that the colony was never known to be so orderly, tranquil, and industrious, as at present.

"The saving of this one year would much more than meet the expense of the plan which I have had the honour to submit to your lordship, and which I will pledge myself to make eminently successful. I feel greatly anxious about the responsibility of my being considered public accountant to this department, from which I derive no advantage.

"I hope that your lordship will be pleased to overlook any thing in this statement which may appear careless, as I have much to do, with little assistance. "I am, sir, &c.

(Signed) "CHARLES TURNER,

"*The Earl Bathurst, K.G. &c. &c. &c.*" *Governor.*

RETURN, shewing the Total Amount of Cash drawn each Year, and expended, on Account of liberated Africans in the Colony of Sierra Leone, from 1st January, 1821, to 31st December, 1825.

1st Jan. to	31st Dec.	1821.....	£34,214	5	1
1st Do.	31st Do.	1822.....	35,250	1	9½
1st Do.	31st Do.	1823.....	40,907	4	9½
1st Do.	31st Do.	1824.....	31,065	1	0
1st Do.	31st Do.	1825.....	17,671	0	3¾

(Signed) THOMAS COLE,
Chief Superintendent of Liberated
Sierra Leone, Africans.
26th January, 1826.

RETURN shewing the Number of Liberated Africans receiving support from Government, on the 1st January in each Year, from 1822.

1st Jan. 1822	Total Numbers of Persons receiving Rations.....		5775
1st Do. 1823,	Do.	Do.....	5401
1st Do. 1824,	Do.	Do.....	5539
1st Do. 1825,	Do.	Do.....	4273
1st Do. 1826,	Do.	Do.....	2737

(Signed) THOMAS COLE,
Chief Superintendent of Liberated
Sierra Leone, Africans.
26th January, 1826.

PAPERS RELATING TO CAPTURED NEGROES.

Second Part of Major Moody's Report.—[COMMONS, 81.]

MAJOR MOODY, in the first part of his report last year, had expressed an opinion, that without some degree of coercion no good could be effected for the Negroes rescued by British ships of war from vessels engaged in the slave trade. The second part of his report is a long but able disquisition of 90 folio pages, in support of that opinion.

He argues, that without steady and continuous labour, no creation of capital can take place, and no sensible improvement be effected in the condition of man.

That continuous labour, especially of the manual kind, being more or less disagreeable to all classes of men, no man will submit to it except under the operation of very powerful motives.

That in temperate and cold climates, where the disinclination to labour is less than in the torrid zone, the difficulty of obtaining subsistence, the necessity of supporting children which is imposed by the institution of marriage, and the desire of enjoying comforts on which the savage sets no value, afford sufficient motives for submitting to a life of unremitting toil.

But that in a hot climate the negro can by a few hours' labour in every week raise sufficient plantains or other tropical productions for the support of himself and family if he has any, while the absence of any desire for the comforts and luxuries of civilized life, the greater disinclination to labour, occasioned by the heat of the climate, and the absence of any of the moral sympathies arising from the institution of marriage, forbid him to use any exertions beyond those unsettled toils which are just sufficient to support existence.

From the example of the American Indians and of every savage people, he infers that negroes when left to themselves will do nothing to better their condition, and he instances the republic of Hayti, the trade of which has almost entirely vanished since the emancipation of its inhabitants, notwithstanding the several chieftains have resorted to every means to encourage steady industry.

He therefore proposes, that the captured negroes should be placed on a small island on the coast of Africa; that they should be compelled to perform a certain portion of labour; that education should be promoted and the institution of marriage encouraged as much as possible. The manifest reason for choosing an insular is the necessity it would impose of steady labour for the support of an increasing population. On a continent, with plenty of unreclaimed land, the increasing population would diverge in search of the best soils, and live on the spontaneous productions of them, rather than have recourse to steady labour for the cultivation of inferior land.

EMIGRATION.

Report from the Select Committee on Emigration from the United Kingdom.—[COMMONS, 404.]

THE Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging Emigration from the United Kingdom, and to report their observations thereupon to the House; and to whom the reports of sessions 1823, 1824, and 1825, on the state of Ireland, and the employment of the poor there; and also the petitions and memorials to the Colonial Department from persons desirous of emigrating from the United Kingdom, were severally referred; have, pursuant to the order of the House, examined the matters to them referred; and have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee are induced to consider that the following important facts have been established by the evidence which they have collected for the information of the House:—First, That there are extensive districts in Ireland, and districts in England and Scotland, where the population is at the present moment redundant; in other words, where there exists a very considerable proportion of able-bodied and active labourers, beyond that number to which any existing demand for labour can afford employment. That the effect of this redundancy is not only to reduce a part of this population to a great degree of destitution and misery, but also to deteriorate the general condition of the labouring classes:—That by its producing a supply of labour in excess as compared with the demand, the wages of labour are necessarily reduced to a minimum, which is utterly insufficient to supply that population with those means of support and subsistence which are necessary to secure a healthy and satisfactory condition of the community:—That in England, this redundant population has been in part supported by a parochial rate, which, according to the reports and evidence of former committees, specially appointed to consider the subject, threatens, in its extreme tendency, to absorb the whole rental of the country; and that in Ireland, where no such parochial rate exists by law, and where redundancy is found in a still greater degree, a considerable part of the population is dependent for the means of support on the precarious source of charity, or is compelled to resort to habits of plunder and spoliation for the actual means of subsistence.

Secondly:—That in the British colonies in North America (including the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island) at the Cape of Good Hope, and in New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, there are tracts of unappropriated land of the most fertile quality, capable of receiving and subsisting any proportion of the redundant population of this country, for whose conveyance thither, means could be found at any time, present or future.

Thirdly:—That while the English, Scotch, and Irish evidence taken before your Committee ap-

pears to establish the fact, that this redundant population is practically found to repress the industry, and even sometimes to endanger the peace of the mother country; the colonial evidence which has been taken by your Committee uniformly concurs in the opinion, that the industry and the safety of the colonies will be materially encouraged and preserved by the reception of this population. The unemployed labourer at home necessarily consumes more than he produces, and the national wealth is diminished in that proportion. When transferred to new countries, where soil of the first quality of fertility is unappropriated, and where the rate of wages is consequently high, it will be found that he produces infinitely more than he consumes, and the national wealth will be increased by the change, if the colonies are to be considered as integral parts of the nation at large.

If the foregoing positions be correct, your Committee feel justified in recommending the subject of emigration to the most serious and deliberate consideration of the House, as one obvious and immediate measure for correcting in some degree this redundancy of population, and for mitigating the numerous evils which appear to result from its existence. But in the prosecution of their examination of this most important and comparatively unexamined subject, they have not had either the time or the opportunity to perfect that scope of inquiry which would justify them in offering to the House any specific recommendations, with respect to the manner in which it might be convenient to make any experiment of emigration on an extended scale; they therefore propose to limit themselves to an exposition of the principles by which the examination of the evidence taken before them has been uniformly directed, and to a short enumeration of the points which have formed distinct objects of inquiry. They have considered that no system of emigration would be recommended to the attention of parliament, which was not *essentially voluntary* on the part of the emigrants, and which did not relate to that part of the community which may be considered to be in a state of *permanent pauperism*. They also consider, that it would be in the highest degree desirable that any expense incurred for the purpose of emigration, to be contributed from national funds, should be ultimately repaid; so that no gratuitous expenditure should be necessary, except in cases which might justifiably be made exceptions to the general rule. It is true the emigrations carried into effect in 1823 and 1825, under the superintendence of Mr. Peter Robinson, the details of which are to be found in the appendix, were supported by parliamentary grants of money, for which no repayment was pledged; but those emigrations were necessary for the purpose of experiment, and the justification of employing public money for that purpose are specially pleaded, on the ground of their being experiments which were necessary to precede any more extended scheme. The principal, if not the only objections which were raised against these experiments, rested on the ground of the expenditure of public money which they involved being unrepaid.

Your Committee, therefore, did not pause to consider the question, whether the benefits which might be expected to accrue, both to the mother country and to the colonies, from a measure so calculated to benefit both parties, would be sufficient to justify an outlay of national capital; but they proceeded to satisfy themselves with respect to the actual expenditure incurred in the emigration of 1823, (which, as an experiment, may be considered to have entirely succeeded) and to ascertain whether an equal or a less expense incurred in subsequent emigrations could be coupled with arrangements to supersede the necessity of any national outlay without repayment. In illustration of the views which they entertain on this part of the subject, they beg to refer to the following extract from an original paper which was laid before the committee of 1823, on the employment of the poor in Ireland, which is given at length in the appendix to this report:—

"It is considered as unquestionable, that although this measure is not in the slighest degree compulsory, that the poor man who offers his strength and energy as a labourer, but who finding no demand, or at least no adequate demand, for his services, is compelled to receive 'parish relief' for the preservation of his own existence and that of his family, will accept this opportunity of bettering his condition, by laying the foundation for future independence, with eagerness and gratitude, when sufficient time has elapsed and proper pains been taken to make him understand the true nature and character of the change that is proposed for him.

"It is equally considered as certain, that parishes will anxiously accept this facility (as far as their own concurrence is required) of relieving themselves, at a slight annual expense, of any present and pressing redundancy of population, and also of securing for the future the effectual prevention supplied by this measure for any accumulation of labourers whose services they may be incapable of remunerating.

"It is at once evident that this system of emigration could be made immediately applicable to Ireland and Scotland, provided that money was raised there for the purpose by local assessment, or that a specific tax was pledged for money lent for that purpose by the government.

"Although it may be argued, that there can be no actual redundancy of population as long as the waste lands in the mother country remain uncultivated, yet no person conversant with such subjects can contend that such redundancy does not now virtually, at least, exist; in other words, that there are not many strong labouring men for whose services there is no adequate demand, and who cannot be employed upon any productive labour that will pay the expences of pro-

duction; and if any person should feel alarm, that under the operation of such a measure too great a proportion of the population might be abstracted, they may rest assured not only that this measure can be suspended or limited at any time, but that in point of fact it has that suspensive power within itself; for whenever there should exist at home an adequate demand for the services of able-bodied men out of employ, whether from the increase of productive industry or from the demands of war, or from any other cause, there would be no longer a temptation to emigrate.

"It is also observed, that with such a system in regular and effective operation, no inconvenience could ever again result to this country from a temporary stimulus being given at any time to the population which could not permanently be sustained. It must not be forgotten, in a comprehensive view of such a system, that the pauper for whose labour no remuneration can be afforded at home, will be transmuted by this process into an independent proprietor, and at no distant period will become a consumer of the manufactured articles of his native country; nor, on the other hand, can any calculable period be assigned for the termination of such a system, until all the colonies of the British empire are saturated, and millions added to those who speak the English language, and carry with them the liberty, and the laws and sympathies of their native country.

"Such a system would direct the tide of emigration towards parts of the British empire which must be considered as integral, though separated by geographical position. The defence of these colonial possessions would be more easily supplied within themselves, and their increasing prosperity would not only relieve the mother country from pecuniary demands that are now indispensable, but that prosperity, in its reaction, would augment the wealth and the resources of the mother country itself."

The number of emigrants sent out in 1823, was 132 men, 143 women, 57 boys between fourteen and eighteen, and 186 children under fourteen; forming together an aggregate of 568. The expence actually incurred for this emigration amounted, as will be seen in the appendix, to 12,593l. 3s., which was at the rate of 22l. 1s. 6d. per head; the estimate on which the vote was taken was at the rate of 80l. per family, taking the proportion of a man, a woman, and two children for each family. That estimate had been calculated with reference to the following details:—a man 35l., a woman 25l., 2 children 14l.; forming a total of 88l., from which a deduction had been made of a little more than 9 per cent., on the supposition that a combined emigration would be found to be less expensive than an individual case; but the total absence of all previous preparation, and a high rate of passage, carried the actual expense beyond the estimate. It will, however, be observed, with respect to the emigrants actually sent out, that the men were beyond the proportion estimated: if that proportion had been preserved, the numbers would have been, 142 men, 142 women, and 284 children; consequently the actual expense would have been 12,496l. instead of 13,347l.; and, in that case, the positive excess over the estimate would have amounted to 1136l. Various reasons have induced your Committee to make their calculations at the rate of 20l. per head; in making their calculations at that rate, which has peculiar relation to the colony of Upper Canada, your Committee beg it may be distinctly understood, that they are by no means prepared to express an opinion that an emigration might not be carried on to Upper Canada at a still less rate of expence: for, by taking the proportion in each family at three children, which your Committee have reason to believe would be found to be a more accurate proportion than two children to each family, the expence would necessarily be reduced in proportion. But your Committee are also of opinion that by previous arrangements, contracts upon an extended scale, especially if made for a series of years, and order and method were introduced into the whole of the system, would enable a less sum to effect that which has been actually effected in the case of the emigration of 1823, when no facilities existed, except in the assistance of the local government of Upper Canada, and in the zeal and exertions of the superintendent, Mr. P. Robinson.

Your Committee would also observe, that the calculation of expence must necessarily vary in every different colony: the evidence shews that it would be diminished in Lower Canada, in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island; but if 80l. be taken as the maximum expence necessary to convey one man, one woman, and *two children* only to Upper Canada; and if the evidence should show that that maximum can be repaid, it follows, *a fortiori*, that any minor expence can be repaid with greater ease.

With respect to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, the distance naturally creating so much additional expence in the passage, the calculations applicable to North America in no degree whatever apply to those colonies. With respect to the Cape, the only emigration contemplated has been an emigration of labourers rather than colonists; which equally makes the calculation of Upper Canada inapplicable to that colony. Your Committee have supposed that the sum of 80l. could be raised on an annuity of 3l. 10s. 9d. for sixty years, interest being taken at 4 per cent.; and under the supposition that such an annuity could be raised, their inquiries were directed to the question whether, supposing that the payment of such annuity, for the first seven years, were secured, the situation of the emigrant head of a family would be such as to enable him to undertake the payment of this annuity for the re-

mainder of the period, in liquidation of the debt contracted by him for his removal from the mother country to the colony, and this without any prejudice or inconvenience to himself, it being provided, as a necessary collateral arrangement, that he might redeem that annuity at any time, on the common principles of redemption, thereby freeing his hand from the charges which otherwise would contingently attach to it.

An examination of the evidence before your Committee will show that a large majority of the evidence which has been obtained upon this subject, is in favour of such a repayment being practicable, and that there would be little difficulty in collecting it, provided it were to be clearly explained that it was in the nature of a repayment of a debt contracted, rather than in a character of rent for land.

It will also be found to be generally stated, that in the case of an emigrant leaving the land at the expiration of seven years, when the repayment by the terms of the proposition would commence, the improvement of his cultivation for seven years would make the land itself an adequate security for such repayment.

It may be necessary to mention in this place, that with respect to the sum advanced by the emigrants your Committee never contemplated on actual repayment of money to be transmitted to England, but a payment which should be applied in the colony for purposes which it is now necessary to defray exclusively from the funds of the mother country. In pursuing the subject in this point of view, your Committee were not only influenced by the consideration of the advantage of securing a practical repayment of any money which might be supplied from the national funds for this national object, but also by the conviction that the industry of the emigrant would be more effectually stimulated and confirmed by subjecting him to the repayment of the greater part of the debt incurred, the particulars and nature of which debt could be distinctly explained to him previously to his being received as a candidate for emigration, and which debt if it be duly analyzed, will not be found to differ in principle from any other debt which may be incurred by any individual for the object of bettering his own condition, and that of his family.

The inquiries of your Committee were then directed to the consideration, whether the payment of the annuity for the first period, namely, seven years, could be obtained from those parties at home, who were specially benefited by the removal of the redundant population.

Your Committee feel it hardly necessary to observe that the cases of England, Ireland, and Scotland, essentially differ from each other in this respect: in England the poor rate affords an immediate fund which can be made applicable to the repayment of any expense incurred for emigration. The evidence of Mr. Hodges, the chairman of the West Kent quarter-sessions, is so copious and satisfactory upon this subject, that your Committee have only to call the particular attention of the House to it; and although Mr. Hodges' observations are limited to a particular district in Kent and Sussex, it will be found that the principle will apply generally to any part of England where a redundant population is found to exist.

In Scotland a poor-rate exists, though so modified by local circumstances, and so varying in its practical execution, as to make it very doubtful whether it could be made applicable in the same manner as the English poor-rate for such re-payment.

In Ireland the case is entirely different; nothing in the nature of a poor-rate exists by law; and therefore voluntary consent on the part of the proprietors of land towards any contribution for the purpose of emigration, must there, as well as in Scotland, be indispensable.

In the case of Ireland, whether such voluntary contribution were made by individuals, or by local assessments, to which individuals might be consentient, the principle of voluntary consent still remains necessary as part of the measure. Your Committee, therefore, beg to call the particular attention of the House to the very important evidence which they have received with respect to the state of that country. It will be found uniformly stated in that evidence, that the evils of pauperism are not less felt in Ireland in consequence of the non-existence of a parochial fund for the support of the poor; all the attributes of the most unbounded pauperism are to be found there; mendicancy, with all its train of evils, occasional outrage, habits of idleness even in those for whose labour some demand exists, and a character of destitution and misery pervading all the lower classes of society. It is also to be observed, that in a pecuniary point of view an indirect burthen is imposed upon that part of the country where a redundant population exists. Your Committee therefore trust that the most deliberate attention of the proprietors of land in Ireland will be called to this subject, and that they may be induced to make voluntary contributions for the purpose of emigration, as a relief from those burdens which, though not legally imposed, are found practically to press upon them from the superabundance of the pauper population.

Your Committee at the same time are fully aware that neither the parishes in England or in Scotland, nor districts or proprietors of land in Ireland, will be induced to contribute for this purpose, *unless it can be demonstrably shown that their interests, both general and pecuniary, will be benefited by such contribution.* Your Committee have no hesitation in expressing their opinion, that the general tenor of the evidence received by them justifies the expectation that such benefit will be thereby derived.

There is however one special point of view with respect to Ireland, to which your Committee feel it necessary to call the attention of the House; it is that of a proprietor who is legally entitled to

eject a redundant pauper population, which has been surreptitiously introduced into his property, but who, at the same time that he feels that his own interest and that of his family are materially involved in the removal of this population, shrinks from the exercise of his undoubted legal right, from his dread of the consequences which must attach to them from their removal. In such a state of circumstances, which your Committee have reason to believe is not of unfrequent occurrence, they cannot but contemplate the public advantage that would be derived from enabling such a measure on the part of an individual to be carried into effect, to the mutual benefit of the party dispossessing and of the party dispossessed; and they entertain the most confident expectation that a careful examination into this part of the subject, on the part of the Irish proprietors, will convince them that their own interests will be consulted by a contribution towards the expense of the emigration of such tenants.

With reference to this particular part of the subject, your Committee beg to advert to an Act passed in the present session, intituled, "An "Act to amend the law of Ireland respecting "the assignment and sub-letting of lands and "tenements." This Act was specially founded upon the evidence taken before the Committees on the state of Ireland, and has met with the entire concurrence of both Houses of Parliament. It provides against the recurrence of the evil which has been described in the preceding paragraphs. But the House will not fail to remark, that all the advantages that may be derived from this Act will be diminished, if not rendered absolutely nugatory, unless a well-organized system of emigration should be established concurrently with the measure itself.

With respect to the disposition of the tenantry ejected under such circumstances, your Committee have to observe that the uniform testimony they have received from the evidence, from the petitions submitted to them, and from other sources of information, has induced them to believe that the knowledge, which is now generally disseminated, of the advantages which the emigrants of 1823 and 1825 have experienced, will be sufficient to induce not only any paupers who may be ejected under such circumstances, but all of the more destitute classes of the population in Ireland, to avail themselves with the utmost gratitude of any facilities which may be afforded for emigration. On this point your Committee beg to transcribe an extract from a letter addressed by Colonel Talbot, the founder of the Talbot settlement in Upper Canada, to a member of your Committee, with respect to the emigration of 1823 and 1825.—"I accompanied Sir Peregrine Maitland last winter on a tour of inspection to the new Irish emigrant settlements, about one hundred miles below York. I was anxious to see how they were getting on, and whether the scheme of transporting the poor of Ireland to this country was likely to prove beneficial or not, and was happy to find them doing admirably. These people were sent out last summer, about 2,000 souls, and did not get on their land until late in November; all of them that I saw had snug log huts, and had chopped each between three and four acres, and I have every reason to think that they will realize a comfortable independence, in the course of this year, and be of no further cost to the government; and it was satisfactory to hear them expressing their gratitude for what was done for them."

To resort to the subject of the repayment, by the emigrants, of part of the expense incurred, your Committee are fully aware that such repayment could alone be made practicable under the circumstances of an adequate market being found for the increased productions of the colonies, arising from the cultivation of the land by each successive series of emigrants; they have therefore directed a very extensive examination into this particular branch of inquiry. The evidence of Mr. Uniacke upon this subject, as connected with the fisheries, will be found to be very interesting and satisfactory.

Your Committee thought it of paramount importance to inquire whether the result of emigration on an extended scale, carried into effect from year to year by fresh importations of emigrants, would not involve a material diminution of the expense incurred in each successive year, with reference to the numbers emigrating; and whether, in point of fact, a well organized system of emigration once established, would not carry itself on without extraneous assistance, or at least with assistance reduced to a very small amount, as compared with its original amount. Their inquiries, therefore, have been especially directed to this point; and it will be found that the general tenor of the evidence is in favour of the probability of a material diminution of expense in each successive year.

Your Committee being fully aware that one popular objection which is continually offered to any system of emigration on an extended scale, is the argument, that the benefit would be only temporary, and that the temporary vacuum would be rapidly filled up, felt it necessary to direct their inquiries to the consideration of such collateral measures, both of a legislative and of a practical nature, as might be calculated to repress, if not to prevent, that tendency; they have therefore pursued their inquiries very extensively, and have been fortunate enough to collect very valuable evidence on this branch of the subject.

Your Committee were also aware that a popular objection exists to emigration, on the ground, that the numbers to be taken away for the purpose of producing any benefit, must be necessarily so great as to prevent the possibility of any practical measure sufficient for the purpose. Your Committee therefore (without expressing any opinion whatever on this point) have directed their inquiries to this investigation, as comprising an element of primary importance in the consideration of emigration as a national measure.

This part of the subject may be illustrated by the following hypothetical statement. If a district be admitted to require only nine hundred labourers for its adequate cultivation, and if a thousand are found to exist there, who are all more or less employed, it is evident, whether the case be supposed to happen in England or in Ireland, that the fund for the remuneration of labour in that district is divided among a thousand instead of nine hundred persons; the consequence may and probably will be, that the whole one thousand will receive less than would be adequate to support them, and that they may all present an appearance of want and destitution; but if one hundred labourers be removed from this district, and by that operation the supply of labour be proportioned to the real demand, the wages of labour will necessarily rise, and the condition of the remaining nine hundred may be materially improved; and what is of more importance, the actual work executed by those nine hundred labourers, in their improved condition, may and will be equal, if not superior, to that which was executed by the whole one thousand in their state of comparatively unremunerated service. In illustration of this subject, reference also may be made to the report, printed in 1824, of the select committee appointed to inquire into the practice which prevails in some parts of the country, of paying the wages of labour out of the poor-rates, &c. &c.

Your Committee observed in the reports of the committee appointed in 1817, and 1819, to consider of the poor laws, that the strong opinion was expressed as to an extension, unlicensed by actual law, of the relief afforded to able-bodied paupers, under which much of the evils incident to the poor-law system have been considered to arise; and they thought it would be expedient to inquire in what manner and to what degree a well-organized system of emigration from England would facilitate the appropriation of the poor-rates according to their original application, as contended for by those committees; and how far it might be found practicable to mortgage the poor-rates for the purpose of relieving the parishes from their superabundant population. They have therefore made particular inquiries on these points: and here they have again to revert to the valuable evidence of Mr. Hodges, who has shown that voluntary efforts have already been made for this special purpose; that within his knowledge, parishes have furnished money from the poor-rates for the purpose of facilitating emigration; and that the emigrants, availing themselves of those facilities, had proceeded to the United States of America. Your Committee presume that it would be unnecessary to argue in favour of any determination of emigrants to our own colonies, provided it can be shown that the expense necessary to be incurred will not be so great as that which is necessary in their removal to the United States.

An application was made to your Committee by the Columbian Agricultural Association, with reference to the subject of receiving emigrants on the lands located to them in Colombia; and your Committee beg to refer to the evidence of Sir Robert Wilson, upon this point.

Your Committee beg also to inform the House, that during the course of their investigation, they received an application from Mr. Chambers, a police magistrate, requesting to be examined upon the subject of that numerous class of persons in the metropolis, chiefly under age, who being thrown upon the streets in perfect destitution, soon resort to crimes for their support. A class so numerous, and whose case is so lamentable, deserves the attention of Parliament as one of those special cases which must be either left to the benevolence of charitable institutions, or of Parliament, to supply those funds for the first period of emigration, which (as already explained) the Committee are disposed to recommend should be furnished by the individuals specially benefited by the removal of the emigrants.

They would also beg to refer to the evidence of Mr. Bodkin, the secretary of the Mendicity Society, upon this subject.

It will be observed from the examination of the evidence, that in the event of any general measure of emigration being carried into effect, it has been suggested to the Committee, that several legislative measures might, under certain modifications, be introduced as auxiliaries to the object; such, for example, as to enable parishes in England to mortgage their poor-rates for the purpose of forming a fund for the emigration of their poor; to enable tenants for life in Ireland and Scotland to charge their estates for that object; to enable parishes in Ireland and Scotland to effect a similar change, subject to the consent of some definite proportion of the contributors; to provide some means for regulating the erection of cottages in those agricultural parishes where rates may be mortgaged for the purposes of emigration; to establish a board of emigration, with protectors of emigrants; to hold a lien on the lands allotted to the emigrants as a security until the original debt be liquidated, such lien to be in the nature of a land tax redeemable at any time at a certain rate of redemption; to legalize apprenticeships, in no case to exceed seven years, during which one-fourth of the wages received by the apprentice should be set apart by the master in liquidation of the expense incurred in the transport of the emigrant, such apprenticeships only to continue until that expense shall have been liquidated, and after that period the apprentice to be entirely free.

Your Committee beg finally to express their decided conviction, that the circulation of their report, and of the minutes of evidence, throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies, will enable any future committee to resume the subject with the means of proposing measures sufficiently definite to justify their recommendation of them to the House for its adoption.—*26th May*, 1826.

The report is followed by minutes of evidence, of which the following affords a brief outline.

William Gabbett, Esq. a resident country gentleman in the county of Limerick, stated,

That there is great distress among the population of that part of Ireland, chiefly for want of employment, which scarcely more than a third of them are able to obtain.

That every person who can amass a few pounds is emigrating.

That the redundancy has been occasioned in a great measure by the subletting of lands, which the landlords are now, as much as possible, endeavouring to put a stop to; but that this is a measure attended with difficulty and danger, inasmuch as tenants whose leases have expired have no resource if ejected by their landlords, and generally attack the life or property of any tenant who may succeed. That if they continue on the property they pay no rent; the system of subletting ultimately leading to such a subdivision of the ground, as to afford no more than the subsistence of the people who cover it.

That upon the richest tracts of land, the working classes are generally in the worst condition; the Irish being an indolent race of people, and perfectly satisfied if, by two days labour in the week, they can get provision for the remaining five. In the county of Limerick they can, without manure, raise potatoes, on which they solely live, and at such little trouble that they are not disposed to labour.

That labour is most commonly paid for by setting lands at an extravagant rent for potatoes and gardens; the labourer living upon his potatoes and paying for his rent by his labour. Clothing is found by a pig kept on the premises. That if the works now carried on at the public expense in Ireland were discontinued, the distress would be aggravated in an extreme degree.

That it is probable the landlords would not object to a small charge on their lands, to enable them to get rid of the redundant population by emigration; but that, unless it could be contrived that women and children as well as men should emigrate, they would rather incur the charge for the purpose of improving bog and mountain land in Ireland, the objection to emigration hitherto having been that the best mechanics have departed, leaving their families a burthen on the soil; that it would be unfair, however, to tax the lands of all for the improvement of the lands of a few; and that it is not probable the land of Ireland could bear a tax sufficient to afford occupation to the population unemployed, although 11l. would suffice to support a family of four.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick stated,

That the redundancy of population in Ireland was such as to call for immediate remedy, and that that remedy could only be looked for in emigration, which would operate in the manner of bleeding upon an apoplectic patient.

That by the sums sent over by the London Relief Committee, in 1822, though the famine was arrested, mischief rather than good was ultimately done, the people being taught to rely on casual bounty rather than on their own prudence; and the employment afforded by this means in 1822, anticipating the employment which might otherwise have been given in 1823.

That notwithstanding it is probable the Irish landlords would, at first, be unwilling to engage, even for a small annual payment, to contribute to the expenses of emigration, parochial assessments might, perhaps, be borne to the extent of 6d. an acre.

That the existing state of things is truly frightful; when tenants (the undertenants of undertenants) are dispossessed, after a season of patient suffering, they go into some other district, perhaps a peaceable one; there they fail not to find friends, clansmen and fellow-factionaries, whom they bring back with them by night to avenge their cause; it is avenged in blood, and, where occasion offers, the service is repaid in kind. Thus the whole country is set in flames.

That the landlord might be less unwilling to contribute to the expense of emigration, if it could be shewn that the emigrant might be able to repay him.

That, therefore, every facility should be given by the legislation for the taxation of the land and of individuals, while, at the same time, districts and parishes should be left to their own option to avail themselves of such facilities, it being doubtful whether a compulsory payment would be found expedient.

Thomas Odell, Esq. stated,

That the misery of the poor in the county of Limerick is extreme, the wages of labour almost amounting to nothing.

That there is a disposition in the people to avail themselves of facilities for emigration, and that the small tenantry who hold from an acre to two acres, would probably scrape together a few pounds to assist in the undertaking.

That the practice of underletting land is still going on, and that it is almost impossible to prevent it even by express clauses in the first lease, the alienation being to members of the same family, and almost incapable of legal proof.

That this system is attended with loss in the end to the owner, and that the landlords in Ireland are fully aware of the benefit that would arise from removing the redundant population, but that they would shake their heads most wofully before they assented to come forward with a given sum of money for the removal; and that it would be difficult to charge the estates with an annuity, a great proportion of them being under custodiams, elegits, and other processes of law, and there being a succession of four or five rents charged on them:—the quit and crown rent; the county rates; the church rates; the tithe; the head landlord; and, in most cases, two or three intermediate tenancies.

That though landlords, from a feeling of charity, might be willing to do something, if it were in their power, for a houseless tenant whose term had expired, they would do nothing to buy him

off before the expiration of his term; nor would the tenants be induced, under any regulation, to leave their lands till their legal title had ceased.

That a farmer who takes a hundred acres of land, reserves 60 or 70 for the purpose of tilling, and lots off the other 30 to various poor families, at about 4l. an acre, which 4l. they pay by labouring at 6d. or 8d. a-day.

That the removal of a large body of the labourers by emigration, would do away with this system altogether, leaving sufficient employment for the labourer, and compelling the capitalist to pay him an ample compensation.

Lord Viscount Ennismore, a member of the House, stated,

That in Munster the population very considerably exceeds the demand for labour.

That he thought it would be desirable for Irish landlords to contribute to the expense of a pauper emigration.

That the distress in Ireland is at present somewhat relieved by the public works carried on by Government, and that, upon the cessation of those works, distress must increase.

That the late disturbances in Munster arose almost entirely out of the non-employment of the people.

That many landlords would be willing to pay 3l. 10s. a-year, for seven years, or 20l. at once, to get rid of a family of four people.

That the subdivision of farms has led to great poverty and distress; that covenants against the practice have proved unavailing, and that landlords, at the expiration of their lease, find it difficult to obtain possession of the land.

That it would be scarcely possible to establish parochial assessments to contribute to the expense of emigration, and that it is not likely any parish would come forward with a gratuitous boon for that purpose.

That a system of poor-rates would be attended with ruinous consequences to Ireland.

That the lower orders would be ready, upon encouragement, to emigrate in great numbers.

That it is the practice of the people to migrate in search of employment to the less distressed districts.

That their presence is felt to be a grievance among the population to which they go.

But that, if emigration were to take place from the more distressed districts, there would be no chance of strangers coming in to take the place of those who migrated.

Alexander Nimmo, Esq. stated,

The extreme redundancy of population in the south of Ireland, and the distress consequent thereon, there being no demand for the labour of persons willing to work; but that the greatest disorder is not where the population is densest, but where there is an absence of manufacture.

That even in the north, labourers cannot earn more than 5d. or 6d. a-day by weaving.

That emigration would be a remedy for the evil. That the proprietors of the land would be benefitted by the removal of the redundant population; and that there must be many cases in which a proprietor, or an immediate lessee, would be willing to contribute to the expense of the removal.

That in many instances, parties have given up arrears of rent, and paid something for improvements, to get off these sublessees.

Redmond O'Driscol, Esq. concurred with the last witness, and thought there was no probability of manufactures being introduced into the south of Ireland.

That property of all kind would be improved by a removal of the redundant population by emigration, and that the interests of proprietors ought to induce them to consent to contribute to the expense; but that he could not say what would induce the country gentlemen of Ireland to do any thing for that purpose, unless they could be brought to see that it was their interest.

That considerable numbers were emigrating voluntarily from Cork, induced by the representations of their friends in America, chiefly those who went in 1823.

William Wrixon Becher, Esq. a member of the House, attributed the misery in the South of Ireland to the redundancy of the population: he stated,

That the practice of subletting had a tendency to occasion this redundancy; and that it was almost impossible to enforce covenants to prevent the practice, though a general feeling prevails among the landlords against it.

But that he doubts whether there is among the landlords with whom he is acquainted, any disposition to contribute towards the expence of getting rid of this redundant population by emigration, although it would conduce to their interest to do so, and though without emigration they would not be able to let their farms on any sound principle.

That the emigrants who have already gone think their condition an enviable one, and that the disposition to emigrate exists in the lower class in Munster, if means are afforded them to do so.

That with the requisite capital, the cotton manufactory might be successfully introduced into the South of Ireland.

Thomas Spring Rice, Esq. a member of the Committee, stated,

That in particular districts in Ireland there is a great redundancy of population, occasioning a disproportion between the supply of and demand for labour.

That landlords on whose estates there are no middlemen, and lessees who have a fee simple possession, with the exception of a quit rent bearing a *small* proportion, would be willing to contribute (by immediate payment rather than by annuity) to the expence of a system of emigration; but not middlemen, or landlords who receive little more than a quit rent.

That the peasantry themselves are most anxious to profit by any scheme of emigration.

William Henry Bodkin, Esq. secretary to the Mendicity Society, stated;

That the influx of Irish labourers to this country had, he conceived, materially operated to reduce the wages of some kinds of labour; that they were glad to earn sixpence a day at breaking stones, and came over in great numbers upon hearing that employment could be obtained at that rate.

That any plan of emigration would be embraced with avidity by the Irish poor.

That a system of emigration for the unemployed boys in the metropolis would be highly useful, but that he was not prepared to say that to a certain extent, others might not come to fill their places.

That he does not think the London parishes would charge themselves with a payment of 3l. 10s. a year, for seven years, to remove a man, his wife, and two children.

Walter Frederick Campbell, a member of the House, stated that the population is redundant in the northern part of the western Hebrides.

That this redundancy has been encouraged by the practice of sub-dividing farms, which the landlords are now anxious by every means to prevent.

That upon assurance of their being well settled abroad, he should have been willing to advance a moderate sum of money to assist his redundant tenantry to emigrate, and that upon the same assurance they would also be ready to scrape together all their property to accomplish the same object. With their cow and its produce they might raise perhaps 8l. towards the expense.

That their ordinary provision is, potatoes, meal, and fresh or salt fish.

That the fishery, especially in the deep sea, is chiefly kept on foot by the bounty, and would probably cease if that were withdrawn.

Sir Hugh Innes, Bart. a member of the House, apprehended that a redundancy of population is likely to arise in Kintail and Lochalsh, in the northwest of Scotland, the people at present having no support but in the fishery, which is not capable of further extension.

That an emigration of the poorer classes might be conducted with benefit, but that the landlords of the district are not likely to advance money to promote such a removal.

That the people are not accustomed to live so well as is required by the passage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 86.

Thomas Law Hodges, Esq. of Hempsted in Kent, stated that in the Weald of Kent there is in almost every parish, and has been for several years past, a considerably larger number of people than the agricultural demands require, and that parishes have relieved themselves by promoting emigration to New York, at the rate of 13l. 10s. a head for grown persons.

That the expense of a pauper and his wife supported by the parish during the whole year, is 20l.

That both parishes and paupers would be glad to avail themselves of facilities for emigration to the colonies, and that parishes would be disposed to charge the poor-rates with an annuity to repay principal and interest, supposing the whole amount of the annuity required was not to exceed the whole amount applied to the support of the pauper population.

That two or three years since twenty-seven paupers were sent to New York at the expense of the parish of Smarden, but that on those families quitting their cottages others took possession of them, and the parish paying the rents, did not experience any relief in the rates.

That if by any legislative means the redundant population could be withdrawn from the neighbouring parishes, and thirty or forty houses to become vacant, as many pairs of young people would be asked in church directly, the poor having a reliance on the poor's-rate, so that they become regardless of the consequences of marriage.

That the law of gravelkind has no effect in producing this evil, the law seldom coming into operation; and only upon intestacies.

That emigration could only have a permanent good effect if the cottages were pulled down as soon as vacant.

That in the division of Scray Lower the population of sixteen parishes consisted of 21,719 persons, of whom 8263 were paupers, and 682 able-bodied persons besides, for whom no employment whatever could be found. They had been sent out, and had returned without success, being almost constantly in their applications for work under-bid by Irish labourers.

That the following tables exhibit in detail the state of those 16 parishes.

COUNTY OF KENT. Division of Scray Lower.

Parishes.	Hops.						
	Present Plantation.	Planted since January 1820.	Plantation in 1818 or 1819.	Duty in 1822.	Population	Paupers.	Out of Employ.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	£	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Appledore	26½	4½	62½	392	559	201	32
Benenden	327	...	640	4,641	1,746	958	65
Biddenden	155¾	10½	206½	1,447	1,544	746	80
Cranbrook	472	60	582	6,501	3,683	1,310	65
Frittenden	130	...	170	1,177	799	360	30
Goudhurst	409	29½	590	5,730	2,579	1,250	24
Halden	97	6	127	1,064	724	320	53
Hawkhurst	409	30	450	4,166	2,250	807	60
Kenardington	19	...	19	237	196	55	2
Marden	400	50	600	3,733	2,051	450	50
Newenden	24	6	50	522	151	31	...
Rolvenden	265	50	400	3,733	1,403	460	60
Sandhurst	210	...	280	2,956	1,182	515	27
Shadoxhurst	7	...	5	88	244	90	10
Staplehurst	185	...	240	1,729	1,513	288	60
Woodchurch	90	...	118	819	1,095	422	64
Total	3,226¼	246½	4,540	38,635	21,719	8,263	682

Cranbrook Division. 1833.

	Present Rental.	Parochial Rates. 1780, or the earliest Year the Return gives.	1792.	1798.	1800.	1812.	Average of 1821, 1822, 1823.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor's .....Rate	3,396	...	...	...	767	741	1,011
Highway ...Do.	...	...	...	...	43	69	289
Church.....Do.	...	...	...	...	72	92	55
Poor's .....Rate	3,159	422	486	951	1,682	2,027	3,011
Highway ...Do.	...	...	78	120	161	253	307
Church.....Do.	...	...	...	...	...	101	156
Poor's .....Rate	3,279	463	546	1,017	1,798	2,351	2,770
Highway ...Do.	...	112	107	102	105	112	357
Church.....Do.	...	75	38	52	66	127	91
Poor's .....Rate	8,085	1,038	953	1,700	2,657	3,020	5,077
Highway ...Do.	...	89	132	141	160	400	406
Church.....Do.	...	69	96	84	86	117	129
Poor's .....Rate	2,024	363	379	475	821	957	1,629
Highway ...Do.	...	28	39	79	39	58	137
Church.....Do.	...	18	25	19	19	58	51
Poor's .....Rate	6,464	834	957	998	3,490	3,774	3,600
Highway ...Do.	...	69	70	73	83	139	266
Church .....Do.	...	80	53	74	63	127	120
Poor's .....Rate	2,015	222	298	484	420	802	1,329
Highway ...Do.	...	...	76	39	70	185	143
Church .....Do.	...	...	57	43	44	74	42
Poor's .....Rate	5,833	722	600	1,109	3,268	3,338	2,986
Highway ..Do.	...	95	108	171	168	405	337
Church .....Do.	...	27	84	32	41	56	96
Poor's .....Rate	1,195	...	...	201	201	310	437
Highway ...Do.	...	23	44	59	44	59	95
Church .....Do.	...	...	24	24	24	15	20
Poor's .....Rate	8,016	709	746	1,255	3,204	2,928	3,728
Highway ...Do.	...	...	72	114	116	442	588
Church.....Do.	...	49	...	...	...	...	92
Poor's .....Rate	781	27	57	127	173	141	215
Highway ...Do.	...	3	7	7	7	7	5
Church .....Do.	...	5	9	8	12	8	6
Poor's ..... Rate	5,299	315	506	1,067	987	1,862	1,898
Highway ...Do.	...	82	63	109	140	261	317
Church .....Do.	...	...	...	...	87	181	124
Poor's .....Rate	2,717	317	372	657	1,138	1,640	2,443
Highway ...Do.	...	36	56	52	134	176	94
Church.....Do.	...	...	25	22	30	59	36
Poor's .....Rate	834	114	171	268	364	376	630
Highway ...Do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	62
Church .....Do.	...	8	20	19	16	36	...
Poor's .....Rate	4,816	689	744	998	1,867	...	2,337
Highway ...Do.	...	80	68	71	90	104	111
Church.....Do.	...	36	25	26	27	185	48
Poor's .....Rate	4,001	455	570	689	1,187	1,633	1,864
Highway ...Do.	...	...	...	60	89	189	95
Church.....Do.	...	72	77	56	85	94	94
£	61,847	7,091	8,838	13,552	26,163	30,139	39,664

That for the years 1821 2-3 the average rental of those sixteen parishes was 61,847l. the average rates 39,664l. and that no improvement has taken place since.

That the condition of the labourers is greatly deteriorated.

That emigration is the only remedy to meet the existing evil.

That a man, his wife, and two children, may be sent to the United States for 37l.; where they can immediately provide for themselves by labour; but that to settle them in Upper Canada will cost, according to the Government plan, 88l.

Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Esq. a member of the House, assistant chairman at the quarter sessions, and a magistrate of forty years standing, stated,

That in the eastern part of Sussex, there is a superfluity of labourers out of employ, owing to the land going out of cultivation from want of capital,—to the failure of the country banks,—the great mortality among sheep,—and the total failure of the hops of last year.

That though the magistrates and overseers keep up the rate of wages as much as possible, farmers often giving 14s. a week where they would be able to procure the labour for 10s. yet that labourers receive parish relief almost as a matter of course if they have more than three children, and in some parishes if they have more than two.

That there is no longer any shame in being upon the poor-rates.

That many of the labourers out of employ would be disposed to emigrate; that the parishes often encourage them by an advance of money, and that as far as thirty and forty pounds have been paid to get rid of families, of a man, a woman, and five or six children.

That of those so sent, about one in four have returned, finding they must work even in America, and knowing they have a claim on the parish for subsistence.

That during the harvest there is a great irruption of barbarians into Sussex, (not peculiarly Irish) from every part of the world, and that the wages of labour are reduced in proportion, but not to any great degree, an Irish labourer earning at that time from 3 to 4s. a day, and an English labourer as much as 6s.

That no good has arisen from the numbers that have already emigrated, for the cottages are increasing in number, and are instantly filled; and it would be difficult to pull them down as they become vacated, since they are worth from 150l. to 200l. each, and produce commonly a rent of 5l. a year.

That the emigrants have chiefly gone to the United States, but that it is not probable they would continue to do so if they were aware of the accommodation provided for them in Canada. That mechanics would go and stay more readily than agricultural labourers, as they obtain higher wages.

That the money received by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of *Battel*, for the year ending March 25, 1826, was

	£4,064	18	3
Disbursed.....	3,908	13	2

whereof £3,394 : 11 : 4 was expended in the actual relief of the poor.

Number of persons permanently relieved 99
Casually 74

Bexhill.

Receipts	£3,491	6	2½
Disbursements.....	3,482	15	5½

whereof £3,178 : 8 : 6 in the actual relief of the poor.

Number of persons permanently relieved 454
Casually 220

Ninfield.

Receipts	£1,592	1	4
Disbursements.....	1,530	6	8

whereof £1,305 : 15 : 9 in the actual relief of the poor.

Number of persons permanently relieved 16
Casually 42

Northiam.

Receipts	£1,937	2	5¼
Disbursements.....	1,912	15	10¼

whereof £1,777 : 2 : 3¼ in the actual relief of the poor.

Number of persons permanently relieved 80
Casually 54

Salehurst.

Receipts	£2,950	12	6
Disbursements.....	2,955	15	9¼

whereof £2,473 : 10 : 11¼ in the actual relief of the poor.

Number of persons permanently relieved 827
Casually 205

Peasmarsh.

Receipts	£1,084	11	1½
Disbursements.....	1,013	11	11½

whereof £924 : 3 : 6 in the actual relief of the poor.

Number of persons permanently relieved 76
Casually 41

Sir John Sebright, a member of the House, stated,

That, speaking for England, he should be disposed to advance 15l. a head, or more, to remove individuals, and families, supposing he could have the selection of them, from a parish belonging to himself. He should thereby get rid of some very bad subjects: he should prevent the population of the parish from becoming too large, as he should take care that no stranger gained a settlement in the parish, and he should send out the children as apprentices, so as to settle them in some other parish.

He would rather advance the sum by a charge

on the property, than by a single payment. Men of landed property in general have not much ready-money; whatever was a permanent benefit to the property, should be laid on the land, and not taken from the younger children; at the same time, considering himself in honour a trustee for those who were to succeed, he should feel very great difficulty in burthening his estate upon any speculative opinions of his own without a great deal of consideration.

That with regard to the probability of vestries taking care to prevent a recurrence of the evil, after having got rid of a redundant population, he could not depend upon their acting on any principle of common sense or common prudence, but that the select vestries are an improvement.

That the introduction of Irish labourers in harvest, is a great advantage, and that he is not aware of any inconvenience arising from it. The rate of wages, though generally too low, is sufficiently high in harvest. The arrival of the Irish labourers is, therefore, beneficial to the farmers, and not injurious to the poor, who, if it were not for the competition of the Irish, would conduct themselves in such a way in harvest that it would be hardly possible to manage them. If they got more than they do, they would be always drunk.

Robert Joseph Chambers, a police magistrate for the borough of Southwark, stated that he was of opinion that a system of emigration for children would be productive of great benefit.

That London was too full of children, and that there was a great increase of juvenile offenders, occasioned by the increase of the population, by want of employment for children, by the discharge of them from the ships in dock, by commitments for sleeping in the open air, such commitments leading to bad acquaintances in prison, and by the crowded state of the London workhouses, caused by the apprentice Act, 56 Geo. III, c. 139, which prevents the London parishes from sending apprentices more than forty miles from town.

That the parishes of London would be very willing to advance something, probably the present apprentice fee, 5l., to facilitate the emigration of those children, and that the parents would not object if they knew the child was to receive land.

That it is not probable parents would send their children to the workhouse expressly for this purpose, but that an emigration would be necessary from time to time; as population increased emigration ought to keep pace with it.

Henry John Boulton, Esq. Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, stated,

That an emigrant sent out from this country to Canada, provisioned for a year after his arrival, having his ground located, receiving assistance in building his hut, having certain implements in his hand, and receiving the combination of assistance afforded to the emigrations of 1823 and 1825, would be enabled to go on without further assistance from the public.

That at the end of seven years he would be able to pay a quit rent of 4l. upon a grant of one hundred and fifty acres, and that it would be impossible that he should be unable to do so.

That he might clear, fence, and put into crop, ten acres of land in a twelvemonth, which would produce on an average from fifteen to thirty bushels of wheat an acre.

With an incoming emigration he might, in the way of barter, sell his wheat for 5s. sterling a bushel to the new emigrants.

At the end of seven years he would have at least seven or eight barrels of flour more than he would want for his own use, which he might dispose of for 4l. or more in the neighbouring towns.

That the transport being effected by his own team, would cost him little or nothing.

That at the end of seven years he would also have fat cattle and a variety of things to dispose of, and that persons who buy land often pay for it by instalments within that time.

That there are considerable prejudices against renting land, but that if an annual payment of 3l. 10s. upon a farm of 150 acres, were called interest of money at 4 per cent. (the rate in the county being 6) and were redeemable at any time, it would be deemed an advantageous mode of settling.

That the country is very healthy, and that the emigrations of 1823 and 1825 are thriving and satisfied, few of the emigrants having passed over to the United States.

That the Welland Canal, which is now constructing for the purpose of forming a sloop navigation between lakes Erie and Ontario, is likely to be of great benefit to the colony, particularly if United States wheat and flour be permitted to pass down it for the purpose of exportation. This would enable the Canadians to make up assorted cargoes, and enjoy nearly the whole of the West India trade.

That the water communication between Lake Ontario and Montreal is complete, and frequented, large boats passing constantly up the rapid; but that it is about to be much improved by canals, where the navigation on the river is difficult.

That the best time for emigrants to arrive is the first week in September.

That the fees formerly paid of 12l. upon 100 acres, and 30l. upon 200 acres, are now abolished, and that the institution of numerous district offices for the sale of lands, similar to those established in the United States, would be of the greatest benefit to the colony.

That Upper Canada could receive 25,000 emigrants in the year 1827, and that emigration well directed, would, after a certain period, carry on itself.

George Markland, Esq. executive councillor for the province of Upper Canada, gave the same evidence as to the payment of a rent by the emigrant, and the security for it in case of his leaving his location; also that there would be no practical difficulty in collecting the rent.

Charles Hayes, Esq. a proprietor of extensive iron works in Upper Canada, stated,

That settlers would feel an almost insuperable objection to paying a rent, unless it were redeemable at any time; but he entertained no doubt that an industrious emigrant, located as Mr. Robinson's settlers were, would be able to redeem much more than a sum amounting to 3l. 10s. 9d. per annum, as the interest of the money laid out.

The Rev. Dr. Strahan, archdeacon of York, Upper Canada, stated,

That the emigrants brought over by Mr. Robinson to Canada in 1823, were doing well, and that no material number of them has left Canada to settle in the United States.

That they have been able since 1823 to obtain frequently a surplus produce of 20 barrels of flour, which they can dispose of for 9l. in money and 9l. in goods.

That it is a safe calculation to expect that settlers in general will have that amount of surplus at the end of seven years.

That a settler will be then capable of repaying his outfit by instalments, and if it be redeemed as a debt, with a rate of interest lower than that obtained in the country, he will not consider it with the same ill will as he would a rent.

That at all events the improvement of the land would be a sufficient security for the debt, and a security which might be realized without difficulty.

That one year's provisions is sufficient for an emigrant to start with, who is properly located and provided with a log-house.

That there is a grammar-school in each of the eleven districts of Upper Canada.

That it would be a great advantage to permit the flour of the United States to pass through Canada for exportation, as it would enable the merchants to make up assorted cargoes, and to send to the West Indies with the flour, beef, pork, butter, lard, live stock, potatoes, and lumber, which they cannot send without flour to make up the cargo.

That the taxes and public burthens are much heavier in the United States than in Canada, the population of which is much attached to the British government.

John Rolph, Esq. a member of the legislature of Upper Canada, concurred with H. J. Boulton, Esq. and Dr. Strahan, in the opinion.

That an emigrant placed in Canada with the same advantages as Mr. Robinson's settlers of 1823 and 1825, would be in a condition, after a period of seven years, to commence a repayment of the money advanced for his emigration, and that in general he would have no objection to the repayment, if the transaction were properly explained to him.

That many persons would at that period be willing to take the land with the improvement, on condition of making the repayment.

That if 20,000 persons were located in the first three years, it would be no matter how many went out afterwards, for there would be a surplus produce from those who had first emigrated.

That those who were located would invite their friends, and succeeding emigrations would be voluntary.

That there is a universal opinion in Canada, that the clergy reserves have been a great impediment to the prosperity of the colony, and that a strong feeling has been expressed to this effect both in private and by the public bodies.

Lieutenant Col. Cockburn, lately superintendent of the military settlements in Upper Canada, stated,

That the average expence of the canteen of each private soldier in Canada was about 20l. sterling, exclusive of implements of husbandry and expence of the settling department.

That it happened in many cases that at the end of the first year, perhaps after exerting themselves to their utmost, they were in such a state as to require further assistance, and that it is generally 18 months before they are independently established.

That of the 100 acres allotted to each, from 15 to 20 are now, upon an average, in a state of cultivation.

That generally speaking, it is probable a settler would not be able at the expiration of seven years, from the period of location, to produce a clear surplus produce, equivalent in value to 5l. sterling, or at all events to find a market for it.

That there would be great difficulty in the collecting of rents, to the payment of which there is a general repugnance throughout the Canadas.

That the military settlers promised to repay some assistance afforded them in seed-wheat in a season of distress, but that the repayment could never be obtained.

That generally speaking, a settler could not fulfil any engagement he might enter into for the repayment, at the end of seven years, of the money received, and that it would not be possible to force him.

That this breach of engagement would be occasioned partly by incompetency, and partly by indisposition to perform.

That many of the military settlers had gone over to the United States, generally from a mistaken motive, the people of the United States enticing settlers, availing themselves of their labour, and then turning them adrift; so that many who had been induced by these false promises eventually perished.

That the difficulty of communication with markets, occasioned by the want of roads, confines almost all transactions to barter, and renders it very hard to dispose of surplus produce.

That no settler will make a road beyond his own lot; that that is scarcely passable; and that the clergy and crown reserves materially tend to prevent the making of good roads.

That from this cause, and intermediate lot

and swamps remaining unsettled, there is seldom a continuous road in a new district.

That to settle emigrants with any effect, they should start with a capital of 20l. each, and 15l. for each child.

William Bowman Felton, Esq. a legislative councillor in the province of Lower Canada, stated,

That the previously established settlers in Lower Canada profit by the occasional arrival of destitute emigrants, and pay them for their labour in produce, which they must otherwise carry to a distant market, an undertaking which the deficiency of roads renders very difficult.

That the average produce of newly-cleared land, such as is granted by Government, in the more fertile parts of the lower provinces, is 20 bushels an acre, while the land is yet encumbered by stumps of trees; but that the average produce of the settled seigneurial lands is not more than seven bushels an acre, those lands being of an inferior quality.

That an emigrant placed in Lower Canada, with his wife and two children, upon 100 acres of land of average quality, with a reserve of 50 acres attached to it, and receiving the assistance afforded to the emigrations under Mr. Robinson in 1823 and 1825, would, under ordinary circumstances, be able, at the end of seven years (supposing he was not called upon for rent or tax in the meantime), to pay a quit rent of 3l. 10s. 9d. per annum. That the French inhabitants, who occupy land of inferior quality, pay 7s. sterling, and 4 bushels of wheat annual rent, for a lot of 160 acres. That the settlers who purchase land at the rate of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. an acre, in almost all cases pay the price in seven years.

That the French law of tithe prevails only in the seigneuries, and gives one-twenty-sixth of the clean grain.

That if a settler were to leave his land at the end of seven years, the improvements he had made would afford a sufficient security for the payment of the rent, supposing the land to come into the hands of a purchaser.

That Lower Canada would sustain six millions of wheat consumers. The landed proprietors have influenced the people to abstain from having recourse to an inferior grain.

That the tonnage usually employed in the Canada trade, would convey, without inconvenience, 60,000 souls, the ships generally going out in ballast.

That about 10,000 arrive annually, and, where no arrangement is made for location, 8000 of them pass on to the United States, the public works there occasioning a greater demand for labour.

But that they would not so pass on if proper arrangements were made for their location; and that from twenty to thirty thousand might be located annually in Lower Canada.

That the sum necessary to be advanced for the purchase of provisions for every family of four persons, would be 20l.

That an extended scale of emigration would increase the facility of carrying it into effect, without increasing the expence; and if a system of emigration were to be carried on from year to year, it would be at an annually decreasing rate of expenditure per head; in a short time the located settlers would be ready to call round them a population which they themselves would be at the expence of locating.

That the introduction of United States flour into the Canadas for re-exportation, would be exceedingly advantageous to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

That the emigrant would be able to make the payment at the end of seven years, chiefly by surplus stock—as cows; and by the sale of pot and pearl-ash; and that, in twenty years, Canada would have a large surplus produce of corn, and be able to compete in the supply of foreign ports, with any other nation; but that a large surplus produce cannot now be raised in Lower Canada, in consequence of the minute subdivision of the seigneurial lands.

Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, Esq. of Lower Canada, stated,

That labourers in Canada can earn from eight to ten dollars a month, and their food; that he usually gives half a dollar a day and food; and that a labourer may put by half his wages.

That paupers have arrived at Quebec, and realized from fifty to eighty dollars in the course of the summer.

That the voluntary emigration from Londonderry alone has amounted to more than 30,000 persons, since 1815, and that the emigrants generally prosper.

That the act requiring the owners of ships to find passengers with provisions of a certain kind, is generally evaded in the north of Ireland, the passengers finding their own provisions at a much less expence, and the provisions appointed by the act being such as would generally give poor persons the scurvy. That masters of vessels are liable to be called to account if they use passengers ill, and that it is their interest to use them well. That there is a great deal of disposable rich soil in Lower Canada, and in the district adjoining the river Sagueny.

That the clergy reserves are spoken of with repugnance and displeasure, as an annoyance and great clog on the province.

That the emigrants generally proceed to Upper Canada, though considerable employment is to be obtained in Quebec; that they generally do well, and endeavour to bring their friends and relations after them.

Richard John Uniacke, Esq. Attorney-General for the province of Nova Scotia, stated,

That an emigration might be conducted to Nova Scotia with much greater advantage than to Upper Canada; that a saving of one-third might be made upon the expence of passage and provisioning, and of one-half in the expence of conveyance to the locations.

That by statutory enactments, imposing on captains the necessity of limiting the number of their passengers in proportion to the tonnage of the ship, and of providing for them flour, pork, and medical attendance, the expence of passage has been uselessly raised from 3l. 10s. or 4l. to nearly 10l. a head, the emigrants, accustomed only to potatoes or oatmeal, not knowing what to do with better provisions, and not requiring medical attendance. The passage to Newfoundland not being under restrictions to the same extent, is often clandestinely made for 40s. and thence to Nova Scotia for 20s. more.

That the province of Nova Scotia would absorb from 12 to 1500 emigrants every year; that the average rate of wages is 3s. currency a day for a new comer, while a native of the country will not work for less than 5s. or 7s. a day.

That an emigrant would have no difficulty in making a payment of 3l. 10s. 9d. per annum at the end of seven years, but it must be demanded as interest of the money advanced for location, for the name even of a pepper-corn for rent is revolted against.

That he has himself been accustomed to make grants of his own land, by means of a mortgage, and to take the payment out in labour. To have leased the land would have been impossible.

That forty or fifty bushels of potatoes, and half a barrel of herrings, will subsist a family for a year, and the next year they can provide for themselves. They hire the use of a cow for 20s. get a calf out of it—hire a sheep and an ox in the same way, and by degrees obtain a stock of their own. They often save money and send it home to bring out their relations. That almost all the new settlers are thriving and contented: that the climate is healthy, and that the land will produce on an average from twenty to twenty-eight bushels of wheat an acre.

That the chief markets are Newfoundland, Halifax, and St. John's.

That if certain restrictions on the transit of United States flour were removed, Nova Scotia might carry on a great trade with the West Indies, and ultimately obtain the preference in the article of corn.

That there is sufficient coal upon the island of Cape Breton for the supply of half Europe.

That the fisheries in the vicinity of Nova Scotia are capable of increase to any extent, would consume the whole surplus wheat produce of Canada, would afford an ample refuge to the redundant fishermen of Scotland and Shetland, and that the poverty in Newfoundland is occasioned by the planters paying and feeding the men badly. Experienced fishermen get high wages.

That if emigration were encouraged, the British colonies in North America would soon be able to sustain all the charges of their civil and military government.

That Nova Scotia now exports wheat to Newfoundland, great pains having been taken to divert the people to the use of oaten bread instead of flour bread—large bounties were given for the erection of oat mills.

Mr. Henry Bliss,

Concurred in the evidence given by Mr. Uniacke with respect to Nova Scotia, but delivered in a statement to shew that New Brunswick offered still greater advantages to emigrants and to the mother country.

Colonel John Ready, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island,

Concurred in the evidence given by Mr. Felton,—and also stated that an emigrant located on Prince Edward's Island under the same advantages as Mr. Robinson's settlers in Canada, would, at the end of seven years be equally able to make a payment of £3. 10s. 9d. per annum; that the expence of emigration would be much less, the transport over sea alone being less by £2 a head.

That the average produce of land there is twenty bushels an acre, but that the soil like that of Canada must be cleared of wood.

That 50l. or 52l. would be sufficient to carry and establish a man, a woman, and two children.

That many of Lord Selkirk's settlers are now proprietors.

Sir Robert Wilson, a member of the house, stated,

That the expence of passage to the lands of the Colombian Agricultural Association near Maracaybo, was about 15l. a head for adults, 10l. for children under fourteen, and 7l. 10s. for children under seven.

That the emigrants must also be provisioned for the first six months after their arrival; but the capabilities of the soil and climate are such that they would soon be enabled to repay any advance made for these purposes.

That the company would probably guarantee such engagement, and perhaps the Colombian government.

Mr. Frederick Carlisle, a resident at the Cape of Good Hope, stated,

That the general average of wages at the Cape is 10s. or 12s. a day for artisans, and 4s. or 5s. for day labourers.

That the settlement would absorb from three to four hundred labourers annually without materially affecting the ordinary rate of wages.

That when the price of labour falls, the labourers become small landholders, and go on prosperously.

That land is easily procured, and that the climate is healthy.

That the expence of passage out is about 15l. and that if a labourer lived on 3s. a day as he might easily do, he would be able in a twelvemonth to repay the expence of his passage.

That females can earn 15s. a month wages, including provisions.

That the settlers at Albany had offered to engage seven hundred and eighty persons at 12l. a year and their provisions, if government would find the passage.

That at particular times of the year there is no difficulty in disposing of surplus produce.

That wine, hides, iron, tallow, and a little wool, are the principal exports from the Cape and Albany.

Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, recently from the Cape of Good Hope, stated,

That the emigration of labourers and artisans might be beneficially encouraged to the Cape.

That the average wages of an agricultural labourer would be 4s. a day; of an artisan, 5s. or 6s.

That such a person might live in comfort for 2s. 6d. a day, or 2s.

But that masters would not be willing to guarantee to the extent of the passage for any labourer or artisan who might be bound to them for a certain number of years.

That the expence of removal from Ireland to the Cape would be about 16l. a head.

That a resident settler would be disposed to pay 3s. a day for the services of an agricultural labourer, and that if he lived on 2s. he might defray his passage in rather more than a year.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM SORELL, late Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, stated,

That an emigrant placed in Van Diemen's land, upon the plan proposed by Mr. Eager, that is, with a house, thirty acres of land partly cleared, implements of husbandry, clothing and ration for a period, seed and live stock, would be able at the end of three years to pay, in produce, an instalment of 10l. towards the liquidation of the expence incurred in his transport and location, and that there would not be the repugnance to paying a rent, said to prevail in Canada; many farms now paying a rent in kind.

That the assistance afforded must be esteemed in lieu of capital, for settlers without capital would certainly fail.

That New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, taking them together, have, for many years, produced more than sufficient for their subsistence.

That there would be no difficulty in indenting or binding a certain number of mechanics in such a way as to secure on their wages, a repayment by instalments of money advanced for their emigration.

That such repayment might be effected in the course of three or four years. (Mr. Edward Eager concurred in this.)

That there is no man in those colonies who does not eat meat.

EDWARD EAGER, author of a pamphlet, entitled "Letters to the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel, on the Advantages of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as penal settlements, and as Colonies for the reception of Poor Emigrants," stated,

That upon his plan it would cost 86l. 10s. to take out to New South Wales, a man, his wife, and three children; that this would include freight, provisions, hospital stores, bedding, furniture, all kinds of necessaries, and clothing.

That the expence of such a family for the first year after arrival, would be 61l.

That prior to their arrival, convicts might be employed in preparing their houses of timber on the spot, and enclosing their locations; Government being obliged to subsist the convicts whether employed or not, and that there are many convicts, perhaps 10,000, for whom there is not a sufficiency of good employment.

That thirty acres prepared in this way might be allotted to each family, and that after the third year, the emigrant would be enabled to pay for it a rent of 10l. a year.

That the produce of the land is sixteen bushels of wheat an acre, twenty-five maize, and twenty barley and rye.

That for three years, wheat has never averaged so low as 60s. a quarter.

That provisions cannot be imported into New South Wales at so low a price as that which would be sufficient to renumerate the colonial grower.

That the colony is capable of producing hemp, flax, and tobacco, as well as wool; that it affords also linseed, bark, hides, and whale oil.

That the wool is as fine as the Spanish, and the climate good enough for the cultivation of the vine.

That there is not sufficient employment in the colony for the free labourers, who do not earn in Sydney more than from 2s. to 3s. a day; and that, therefore, emigrants would not succeed, unless they were to a certain extent capitalists, which families having their locations and houses prepared, would be.

That if the duties were taken off hemp, flax, tobacco, and oil, the producer in New South Wales would be able to compete with any nation in the market.

The minutes of evidence are followed by various documents contained in an appendix, and among others, a complete detail of Mr. Eager's plan for emigration to New South Wales.

FINANCE.

An Account of the ordinary Revenues and extraordinary Resources, constituting the Public Income of the

Heads of Revenue.	1. Balances and Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825.	2. Gross Receipt.	3. Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the nature of Drawbacks; Allowances to the two Universities, on account of Almanacks, and for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	4. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments, &c.	5. Total Income including Balances.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	369,914 12 9½	20,367,652 14 10	1,422,394 15 8¾	18,945,257 19 1½	19,315,172 11 10⅜
Excise	1,403,310 13 1⅝	26,089,408 10 0½	3,742,554 16 8½	22,346,853 13 3½	23,750,164 6 5½
Stamps	426,023 2 3	7,881,150 1 10¾	257,408 1 4½	7,623,742 0 6¼	8,049,765 2 9¼
Taxes, under the management of the commissioners of taxes	216,443 17 10	5,183,012 10 5	6,290 2 3	5,176,722 8 2	5,393,166 6 0
Post-office	206,006 18 0 10/12	2,367,567 16 6	98,948 6 5 10/12	2,268,619 10 0 2/12	2,474,626 8 1
One shilling in the pound, and sixpence in the pound on pensions and salaries, and four shillings in the pound on pensions	3,291 12 9	57,958 10 5¾	..	57,958 10 5¾	61,250 3 2¾
Hackney coaches, and Hawkers and pedlars	14 7 10	69,998 10 7	..	69,998 10 7	70,012 18 5
Crown lands	111,859 12 4¼	513,766 10 4½	..	513,766 10 4½	625,626 2 8¾
Small branches of the king's hereditary revenue	4,055 8 3¾	9,056 1 5	..	9,056 1 5	13,111 9 8¾
Lottery; surplus produce after payment of prizes	..	295,390 0 0	..	295,390 0 0	295,390 0 0
Surplus fees of regulated public offices	..	56,091 14 7	..	56,091 14 7	56,091 14 7
Poundage fees, pells' fees, casualties, treasury fees, and hospital fees	..	11,520 6 11¾	..	11,520 6 11¾	11,520 6 11¾
Totals of ordinary revenues £	2,740,920 5 3 7/12	62,902,573 8 1	5,527,596 2 6 10/12	57,374,977 5 6 2/12	60,115,897 10 9 6/9
OTHER RESOURCES.					
Money brought from the civil list on account of the clerk of the Hanaper	..	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Money received from the East India Company, on account of retired pay, pensions, &c. of his Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71	..	60,000 0 0	..	60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0
From the commissioners for the issue of exchequer bills, per Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, for the employment of the poor	..	208,307 0 0	..	208,307 0 0	208,307 0 0
Money received from the trustees of naval and military pensions	..	4,507,500 0 0	..	4,507,500 0 0	4,507,500 0 0
From several county treasurers, and others in Ireland, on account of advances made by the Treasury, for improving post roads, for building gaols, for the police, for public works, employment of the poor, &c.	..	210,388 14 10¾	..	210,388 14 10¾	210,388 14 10¾
Imprest monies, repaid by sundry public accountants, and other monies paid to the public	..	220,283 11 0¾	..	220,283 11 0¾	220,283 11 0¾
Totals of the public income of the united kingdom £	2,740,920 5 3 7/12	63,111,052 14 0½	5,527,596 2 6 10/12	62,583,456 11 5 8/12	65,324,376 16 9½

N.B. This account is formed by adding the totals of the account for Great Britain, No. 2, to the totals of the account

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ended 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 192.]

Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer.			9.	10.	11.	12.
6.	7.	8.				
Charges of Collection.	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income, in its progress to the Exchequer.	Payments into the Exchequer.	Balances and Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826.	Total Discharge of the Income.	Rate per Centum, for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
1,504,703 4 2	748,834 18 7½	2,253,538 2 9½	16,541,524 0 1	520,110 8 11⅝	19,315,172 11 10⅜	7 7 9
1,253,105 8 3¼	327,829 7 0⅜	1,580,934 15 4⅜	21,004,487 6 11	1,164 742 4 2	23,750,164 6 5½	4 16 0½
184,914 0 4	..	184,914 0 4	7,447,923 18 11	416,927 3 6¼	8,049,765 2 9¼	2 6 11
289,827 5 9¾	20,842 7 11¼	310,669 13 9	4,990,961 2 4⅜	91,535 9 10½	5,393,166 6 0	5 11 10
605,988 0 11	58,779 9 1	664,767 10 0	1,595,461 10 9¼	214,397 7 3¾	2,474,626 8 1	25 11 10⅜
1,323 6 8	52 12 0	1,375 18 8	56,730 5 11¾	3,143 18 7	61,250 3 2½	2 5 7¾
10,149 17 1	..	10,149 17 1	59,857 0 0	6 1 4	70,012 18 5	14 9 11¾
47,053 10 8½	540,715 4 10	587,768 15 6½	..	37,857 7 2¼	625,626 2 8¾	9 3 2
1,313 2 8	2,000 0 0	3,313 2 8	5,442 9 7	4,355 17 5¾	13,111 9 8¾	14 9 11½
..	..	..	295,390 0 0	..	295,390 0 0	..
..	..	..	56,091 14 7	..	56,091 14 7	..
..	..	..	11,520 6 11¾	..	11,520 6 11¾	..
3,898,377 16 7½	1,699,053 19 6⅝	5,597,431 16 2⅛	52,065,389 16 2½	2,453,075 18 5⅛	60,115,897 10 9⅛	6 3 11
..	..	..	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	..
..	..	..	60,000 0 0	..	60,000 0 0	..
..	..	..	208,307 0 0	..	208,307 0 0	..
..	..	..	4,507,500 0 0	..	4,507,500 0 0	..
..	..	..	210,388 14 10¾	..	210,388 14 10¾	..
..	..	..	220,283 11 0¾	..	220,283 11 0¾	..
3,898,377 16 7½	1,699,053 19 6⅝	5,597,431 16 2⅛	57,273,869 2 2	2,453,075 18 5⅛	65,324,376 16 9¼	..

for Ireland, No. 3. The Appendixes, showing the particulars of the income, are referred to in these two latter accounts

An Account of the Ordinary Revenues and Extraordinary Resources, constituting

Heads of Revenue.	1. Balances and Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825.	2. Gross Receipt.	3. Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks; Allowances to the two Universities, on account of Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	4. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments, &c.	5. Total Income, including Balances.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	325,452 15 5¾	18,226,717 17 9½	1,188,360 10 8½	17,038,357 7 1	17,363,810 2 6¾
Excise	1,329,877 3 8¼	24,188,397 14 11½	3,711,709 3 9¾	20,476,688 11 2¼	21,806,565 14 10½
Stamps	318,277 7 7¾	7,391,527 10 4½	247,856 9 8¼	7,143,671 0 8¼	7,461,948. 8 4
Taxes, under the management of the commissioners of taxes	216,443 17 10	5,183,012 10 5	6,290 2 3	5,176,722 8 2	5,393,166 6 0
Post-office	163,068 17 3 1/12	2,160,390 2 1	78,810 13 8 7/12	2,081,579 8 4 5/12	2,244,668 5 7 6/12
One shilling in the pound, and sixpence in the pound, on pensions and salaries, and four shillings in the pound on pensions	3,291 12 9	57,958 10 5¾	..	57,958 10 5¾	61,250 3 2¾
Hackney coaches, and hawkers and pedlars	14 7 10	69,998 10 7	..	69,998 10 7	70,012 18 5
Crown lands	111,859 12 4¾	513,766 10 4½	..	513,766 10 4½	625,626 2 8¾
Small branches of the king's hereditary revenue	4,055 8 3¾	9,056 1 5	..	9,056 1 5	13,111 9 8¾
Lottery, surplus produce after payment of prizes	..	295,390 0 0	..	295,390 0 0	295,390 0 0
Surplus fees of regulated public offices	..	56,091 14 7	..	56,091 14 7	56,091 14 7
Totals of ordinary revenues £	2,472,361 3 1 10/12	58,152,307 3 0¾	5,233,027 0 1 7/12	52,919,280 2 11 2/12	55,391,641 6 1
OTHER RESOURCES.					
Money brought from the civil list, on account of the clerk of the Hanaper	..	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	2,000. 0 0
Money received from the East India Company on account of retired pay, pensions, &c. of his Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, per Act 4 Geo. 4. c. 71	..	60,000 0 0	..	60,000 0 0	60,000. 0 0
From the commissioners for the issue of exchequer bills, per act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, for the employment of the poor	..	208,307 0 0	..	208,307 0 0	208,307. 0 0
Money received from the trustees of naval and military pensions	..	4,507,500 0 0	..	4,507,500 0 0	4,507,500 0 0
Imprest monies repaid by sundry public accountants, and other monies paid to the public	..	173,677 14 8½	..	173,677 14 8½	173,677 14 8½
Totals of the public income of Great Britain £	2,472,361 3 1 10/12	63,103,791 17 9¼	5,233,027 0 1 7/12	57,870,764 17 7 8/12	60,343,126 0 9½

the Public Income of Great Britain, for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Payments out of the Revenue, in its progress to the Exchequer.			9.	10.	11.	12.
6.	7.	8.				
Charges of Collection.	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income, in its progress to the Exchequer.	Payments into the Exchequer.	Balances and Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826.	Total Discharge of the Income.	Rate per Centum for which the gross Receipt was collected.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,136,176 4 3	602,791 11 4¾	1,738,967 15 7¾	15,194,256 5 1¾	430,586 1 9¼	17,363,810 2 6¾	6 4 8
1,027,426 4 0¾	237,070 6 9	1,264,496 10 9¾	19,524,621 17 10¾	1,017,447 6 2	21,806,565 14 10¼	4 4 11¼
149,231 0 1¾	..	149,231 0 1¾	6,997,233 16 9	315,483 11 5¼	7,461,948 8 4	2 0 4½
289,827 5 9¾	20,842 7 11¼	310,669 13 9	4,990,961 2 4¾	91,535 9 10¾	5,393,166 6 0	5 11 10
512,585 11 3½	51,372 1 0	563,957 12 3¾	1,517,000 0 0	163,710 13 4	2,244,668 5 7 6/12	23 14 6½
1,323 6 8	52 12 0	1,375 18 8	56,730 5 11¾	3,143 18 7	61,250 3 2¾	2 5 7¾
10,149 17 1	..	10,149 17 1	59,857 0 0	6 1 4	70,012 18 5	14 9 11¾
47,053 10 8½	540,715 4 10	587,768 15 6½	..	37,857 7 2¼	625,626 2 8¾	9 3 2
1,313 2 8	2,000 0 0	3,313 2 8	5,442 9 7	4,355 17 5¾	13,111 9 8¾	14 9 11½
..	..	..	295,390 0 0	..	295,390 0 0	..
..	..	..	56,091 14 7	..	56,091 14 7	..
3,175,086 2 8½	1,454,844 3 11	4,629,930 6 7½	48,697,584 12 4	2,064,126 7 1¾	55,391,641 6 1	5 9 2½
..	..	..	2,0000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	..
..	..	..	60,000 0 0	..	60,000 0 0	..
..	..	..	208,307 0 0	..	208,307 0 0	..
..	..	..	4,507,500 0 0	..	4,507,500 0 0	..
..	..	..	173,677 14 10½	..	173,677 14 8½	..
3,175,086 2 8½	1,454,844 3 11	4,629,930 6 7½	53,649,069 7 0½	2,064,126 7 1¾	60,343,126 0 9½	..

An Account of the Ordinary Revenues and Extraordinary Resources, constituting

Heads of Revenue.	1. Balances and Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825.	2. Gross Receipt.	3. Repayments, Drawbacks, Discounts, &c.	4. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments, &c.	5. Total Income, including Balances.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	44,461 17 3⅜	2,140,934 17 0½	234,034 5 0½	1,906,900 12 0½	1,951,362 9 9⅝
Excise	73,433 9 5⅜	1,901,010 15 0¾	30,845 12 11½	1,870,165 2 1¼	1,943,598 11 6⅝
Stamps	107,745 14 7¼	489,622 11 6¼	9,551 11 8¼	480,070 19 10	587,816 14 5¼
Post-office	42,918 0 9¾	207,177 14 5	20,137 12 9¼	187,040 1 7¾	229,958 2 5¾
Poundage fees, pells, fees, casualties, treasury fees, and hospital fees	..	11,520 6 11¾	..	11,520 6 11¾	11,520 6 11¾
Totals of ordinary revenues £	268,559 2 1⅝	4,750,266 5 0½	294,569 2 5¼	4,455,697 2 7	4,724,256 4 8⅝
OTHER RESOURCES.					
From several county treasurers, and others. From the provost and fellows of Trinity College, on account of advances made by the treasury for completing the North Square of the said College, per Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 167	..	1,107 13 10¼	..	1,107 13 10¼	1,107 13 10¼
On account of advances made by the Treasury for improving post roads in Ireland, under Act 45 Geo. 3, c. 43	..	7,827 11 11	..	7,827 11 11	7,827 11 11
On account of advances made by the Treasury for building gaols, under Act 50 Geo. 3, c. 103	..	27,863 8 3½	..	27,863 8 3½	27,863 8 3½
On account of advances made by the Treasury, for police in proclaimed districts, under Act 54 Geo. 3, c. 131 and 180, and 3 Geo. 4, c. 103	..	111,566 14 7¾	..	111,566 14 7¼	111,566 14 7¼
On account of advances made by the Treasury for public works and employment of the poor, under Acts 57 Geo. 3, c. 34 and 124, and 3 Geo. 4, c. 112, and 3 Geo. 4, c. 84	..	62,023 6 2¾	..	62,023 6 2¾	62,023 6 2¾
Imprest monies repaid by sundry public accountants, and other monies paid to the public	..	46,605 16 4½	..	46,605 16 4½	46,605 16 4½
Totals of the public income of Ireland £	268,559 2 16/8	5,007,260 16 3¼	294,569 2 5¼	4,712,691 13 10	4,981,250 15 11⅝

the Public Income of Ireland; for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Payments out of the Income, in its progress to the Exchequer.			9.	10.	11.	12.
6.	7.	8.				
Charges of Collection.	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income, in its progress to the Exchequer.	Payments into the Exchequer.	Balances and Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826.	Total Discharge of the Income.	Rate per Centum for which the gross Receipt was collected.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,68,526 19 11	146,043 7 2¾	514,570 7 1¾	1,347,267 14 11¼	89,524 7 2⅝	1,951,362 9 3⅜	17 4 2½
225,679 4 2½	90,759 0 3⅞	316,438 4 6⅜	1,479,365 9 0¼	147,294 18 0	1,943,598 11 6⅝	11 17 5
35,683 0 2¼	..	35,683 0 2¼	450,690 2 2	101,443 12 1	587,816 14 5½	7 5 9
93,402 9 7½	7,407 8 1	100,809 17 8½	78,461 10 9½	50,686 13 11¾	229,958 2 5½	45 1 7¾
..	..	..	11,520 6 11¾	..	11,520 6 11¾	..
723,291 13 11¼	244,209 15 7⅝	967,501 9 6⅜	3,367,805 3 10½	388,949 11 3⅜	4,724,256 4 8⅜	15 4 1¼
..	..	..	1,107 13 10¼	..	1,107 13 10¼	..
..	..	..	7,827 11 11	..	7,827 11 11	..
..	..	..	27,863 8 3½	..	27,863 8 3½	..
..	..	..	111,566 14 7¼	..	111,566 14 7¼	..
..	..	..	62,023 6 2¾	..	62,023 6 2¾	..
..	..	..	46,605 16 4¼	..	46,605 16 4¼	..
723,291 13 11¼	244,209 15 7⅝	967,501 9 6⅜	3,624,799 15 1½	388,949 11 3⅜	4,961,250 15 11⅝	

An Account of the Total Income of the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Year and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks; together with an Account of the Public Expenditure within the same period.

Heads of Revenue.	Net Receipt, as stated in column 4 of the account of Public Income. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
ORDINARY REVENUES.		
Balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825	...	2,740,920 5 $3\frac{7}{12}$
Customs	18,945,257 19 $1\frac{1}{2}$	
Excise	22,346,853 13 $3\frac{1}{2}$	
Stamps	7,623,742 0 $6\frac{1}{4}$	
Taxes	5,176,722 8 2	
Post-office	2,268,619 10 $0\frac{2}{12}$	
One shilling and sixpenny duty on pensions and salaries, and four shillings in the pound on pensions	57,958 10 $5\frac{3}{4}$	
Hackney coaches, and hawkers and pedlars	69,998 10 7	
Crown lands	513,766 10 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
Small branches of the king's hereditary revenue	9,056 1 5	
Surplus produce of lottery, after payment of lottery prizes	295,390 0 0	
Surplus fees of regulated public offices	56,091 14 7	
Poundage fees, pells' fees, casualties, treasury fees, and hospital fees	11,520 6 $11\frac{3}{4}$	
		57,374,977 5 $6\frac{2}{12}$
		60,115,897 10 $9\frac{8}{8}$
Deduct balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826	...	2,453,075 18 $5\frac{1}{8}$
Total ordinary revenues	... £	57,662,821 12 $4\frac{4}{8}$
OTHER RESOURCES.		
Money brought from the civil list, on account of the clerk of the Hanaper	2,000 0 0	
Money received from the East India Company, on account of retired pay, pensions, &c. of his Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, per act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	60,000 0 0	
By the commissioners for the issue of exchequer bills, for the employment of the poor, per act 57 Geo. III. c. 34	208,307 0 0	
By the trustees of naval and military pensions	4,507,500 0 0	
Money repaid in Ireland, on account of advances from the consolidated fund, under various acts, for public improvements	210,388 14 $10\frac{3}{4}$	
Imprest and other monies paid into the Exchequer	220,283 11 $0\frac{3}{4}$	
		5,208,479 5 $11\frac{1}{2}$
	£	62,871,300 18 $4\frac{1}{8}$
Balances in the hands of receivers, &c. on 5th January, 1825		2,740,920 5 $3\frac{7}{12}$
Ditto ditto on 5th Jannary, 1826		2,453,075 18 $5\frac{1}{8}$
Balances less in 1826 than in 1825		287,844 6 $10\frac{11}{44}$
Surplus income paid into the Exchequer, over expenditure thereout		5,653,841 6 $0\frac{4}{4}$
Actual excess of income over expenditure	£	5,365,996 19 $1\frac{19}{44}$

ended 5th January, 1826; after deducting the Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt,

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME, IN ITS PROGRESS TO THE EXCHEQUER.		
Charges of collection	3,898,377 16 7½	
Other payments	1,699,053 19 6⅝	
Total payments out of the income, prior to the payments into the Exchequer	..	5,597,431 16 2⅝
PAYMENTS OUT OF THE EXCHEQUER.		
Dividends, interest, and management of the public debt, four quarters to 10th October, 1825, exclusive of 5,486,475l. 7s. 8d. issued to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt	27,230,789 19 6¼	
Interest on exchequer bills	828,498 2 5	
		23,060,288 1 11¼
Issued to the trustees of military and naval pensions, &c. per act 3 Geo. IV. c. 51	2,214,260 0 0	
Do. to the Bank of England, per act 4 Geo. IV. c. 22	585,740 0 0	
		2,800,000 0 0
Civil list.....four quarters to 5th January, 1826	1,057,000 0 0	
Pensions charged by act of parliament on consolidated fund, four quarters to 10th October, 1825	366,028 8 2½	
Salaries and allowances	87,641 5 0½	
Officers' courts of justice	98,642 0 4	
Expenses of the mint	14,748 15 10	
Bounties	2,956 13 8	
Miscellaneous	261,845 18 0	
Ditto Ireland	301,084 2 9	
		1,189,947 3 10
Repayment of loan from Royal Exchange Assurance Company, on account of the new street	100,000 0 0	
For the purchase of silver for the new coinage in Ireland	500,000 0 0	
For building new churches in the Highlands of Scotland	50,000 0 0	
		650,000 0 0
Army	7,579,631 4 4½	
Navy	5,849,119 4 3	
Ordnance	1,567,087 7 7⅔	
Miscellaneous	2,216,081 15 4⅔	
		17,211,119 11 7¾
Money paid to the Bank of England, more than received from them for unclaimed dividends	49,464 11 6	
By the commissioners for issuing exchequer bills, per act 3 Geo. IV. c. 86, for the employment of the poor	125,150 0 0	
Advances out of the consolidated fund in Ireland, for public works	533,258 7 2¼	
		707,872 18 8¼
Total ..... £		57,217,459 12 3⅞
Surplus of income paid into Exchequer, over expenditure issued thereout		5,653,841 6 0¼
	£	62,871,300 18 4⅛

An Account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Revenue Departments, and of the actual Issues or Payments within the same period, exclusive

Income.	Applicable to the Consolidated Fund.			Applicable to other Public Services.			Income paid into the Exchequer.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	13,530,524	0	1	3,011,000	0	0	16,541,524	0	1
Excise	21,000,487	6	10½	4,000	0	0	21,004,487	6	10½
Stamps	7,447,923	18	11	...			7,447,923	18	11
Taxes under the management of the commissioners of taxes, including arrears of property tax	4,990,961	2	4¾	...			4,990,961	2	4¾
Post office	1,595,461	10	9¼	...			1,595,461	10	9¼
One shilling and sixpence duty on pensions and salaries; and 4s. in the pound on pensions	56,730	5	11¾	...			56,730	5	11¾
Hackney coaches, and hawkers and pedlars	59,857	0	0	...			59,857	0	0
Small branches of the King's hereditary revenues	5,442	9	7	...			5,442	9	7
Surplus produce of lottery, after payment of lottery prizes	...			295,390	0	0	295,390	0	0
Surplus fees, regulated public offices	56,091	14	7	...			56,091	14	7
Poundage fees, pells' fees, casualties, treasury fees, and hospital fees	11,520	6	11¾	...			11,520	6	11¾
Total ordinary revenue	...					£	52,065,389	16	2
The amount brought from the civil list, on account of the clerk of the Hanaper	2,000	0	0	...			2,000	0	0
By the East India Company, on account of retired pay, pensions, &c. of H. M. forces serving in the East Indies, per act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	...			60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
By the trustees of military and naval pensions, &c.	...			4,507,500	0	0	4,507,500	0	0
By the commissioners for issuing Exchequer bills for public works	...			208,307	0	0	208,307	0	0
Money repaid in Ireland, on account of advances from the consolidated fund, under various acts for public improvements	210,388	14	10¾	...			210,388	14	10¾
Imprest and other monies paid into the Exchequer	218,240	7	6	2,043	3	6¾	220,283	11	0¾
£	49,185,628	18	6¾	8,088,240	3	6¾	57,273,869	2	1½

in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, after abating the Expenditure thereout, defrayed by the several of the Sums applied to the Redemption of Funded Debt, or for paying off Unfunded Debt.

Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dividends, interest, and management of the public funded debt, four quarters to 10th October, 1825, exclusive of 5,486,475l. 7s. 8d. issued to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.	27,230,789	19	6¼			
Interest on exchequer bills	829,498	2	5	28,060,288	1	11¼
Issued to the trustees of military and naval pensions, per act 3 Geo. IV. c. 51	2,214,260	0	0			
Ditto ... Bank of England ... 4 Geo. IV. c. 22	585,740	0	0	2,800,000	0	0
Civil list, four quarters to 5th January, 1826	1,057,000	0	0			
Pensions charged by act of parliament, on consolidated fund, four quarters to 10th October, 1825	366,028	8	2½			
Salaries and allowances ..... do. ..... do.	87,641	5	0½			
Officers of courts of justice ... do. ..... do.	98,642	0	4			
Expences of the mint ..... do. ..... do.	14,748	15	10			
Bounties .... do. ..... do.	2,956	13	8			
Miscellaneous ..... do. .... do.	261,845	18	0			
Ditto ..... Ireland ..... do. .. .. do.	301,084	2	9	2,189,947	3	10
Repayment of loan from the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, on account of the new street. .	100,000	0	0			
For purchase of silver for the new coinage in Ireland...	500,000	0	0			
For building new churches in the Highlands of Scotland	50,000	0	0	650,000	0	0
Army.....	7,579,631	4	4½			
Navy...	5,849,119	4	3			
Ordnance	1,567,087	7	7¾			
Miscellaneous	2,216,081	15	4½	17,211,919	11	7¾
Total.....	...		£	50,912,154	17	5
Money paid to the Bank of England more than received from them on account of unclaimed dividends	49,464	11	6			
By the commissioners for issuing exchequer bills, per act 3 Geo. IV. c. 86, for the employment of the poor.....	125,150	0	0			
Advances out of the consolidated fund in Ireland, for public works	533,258	7	2¼	707,872	18	8¼
Total ..... £				51,620,027	16	1¼
Surplus of income over expenditure thereout..... £				5,653,841	6	0¼
			£	57,273,869	2	1½

An Account of the Balance of Public Money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th January, ended 5th January, 1826;—the Money applied towards the Redemption of the Funded, or pay- the 5th January, 1826.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in the Exchequer on 5th January 1825				9,552,522	13	6¾
Money raised in the year ended 5th January 1826, by the creation of Unfunded Debt.						
Exchequer bills issued ... per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 115	4,109,100	0	0			
— ... ... 6 Geo. IV. c. 2	20,000,000	0	0			
— ... ... 6 Geo. IV. c. 70	3,756,300	0	0			
Public works .. .. 3 Geo. IV. c. 86	125,150	0	0			
Churches ... ... 58 Geo. III. c. 45	146,500	0	0			
				28,137,050	0	0
To pay off 4l. per cent. dissentients, per Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 45				597,000	0	0
Total ....£				38,286,572	13	6¾
Surplus of income over expenditure thereout				5,653,841	6	0¼
£				43,940,413	19	7

1825; the amount of Money raised by additions to the Funded or Unfunded Debt, in the Year ing off Unfunded Debt within the same period; and the Money remaining in the Exchequer on

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Applied by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in the Redemption of Funded Debt.						
Sinking fund, unredeemed funded debt	5,000,000	0	0			
Interest on redeemed do.	486,475	7	8			
				5,486,475	7	8
Bank of England, to pay off 5l. per cent. annuities 1797 and 1802	10,000	0	0			
Do. do. 4l. per cent. annuities	200,000	0	0			
Bank of Ireland do.	397,000	0	0			
				607,000	0	0
Applied towards the redemption of funded debt				6,093,475	7	8
UNFUNDED DEBT.						
Issued to the paymasters of exchequer bills, to pay off unfunded debt				32,541,300	0	0
			£	38,634,775	7	8
Balances in the exchequer at 5th January, 1826				5,305,638	11	11
			£	43,940,413	19	7
N.B.—The sum of £5,486,475 7s. 8d. applied by the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to the purposes of the sinking fund, was disposed of as follows: *viz.*						
By purchase of Stock				2,438,359	18	4
By cancelling exchequer bills issued to pay 4l. per cent. dissentients				2,390,000	0	0
By interest on exchequer bills charged on sinking fund				95,446	10	3
By life annuities				562,668	19	1
			£	5,486,475	7	8

An Account of the Income of the Consolidated Fund arising in the United Kingdom, in Consolidated Fund

	£ s. d.
The total income applicable to the consolidated fund	49,185,628 18 6¾
£	49,185,628 18 6¾

An Account of the Money applicable to the Payment of the Consolidated Fund of the United have become due thereon in the same Year, including the amount of Exchequer Bills

			£ s. d.
Income arising in Great Britain.....			45,560,829 3 5½
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Income arising in Ireland		3,624,799 15 1	
Add the sum paid out of the consolidated fund in Ireland, towards the supplies, in the quarter ended 5th day of January, 1825		254,356 14 0¼	
		3,879,156 9 1¼	
Deduct the sum paid out of the consolidated fund, towards the supplies in the quarter ended 10th day of Oct. 1825	437,321 18 4½		
Deduct the sum paid out of the consolidated fund, towards the supplies, in the quarter ended 5th day of Jan. 1826	218,119 14 5½		
		655,441 12 10	
			3,223,714 16 3¼
Total sum applicable to the charge of the consolidated fund, in the year ended 5th day of January, 1826			48,784,543 19 9
Exchequer bills to be issued to complete the payment of the charge to 5th day of January, 1826.....			5,548,817 9 7
		£	54,333,361 9 4

the Year ended 5th day of January, 1826; and also of the actual Payments on account of the within the same period.

Heads of Payment.	£	s.	d.
Dividends, interest, sinking fund, and management of the public funded debt, 4 quarters to 10th October, 1825	32,717,265	7	2¼
Interest on exchequer bills issued upon the credit of the consolidated fund...	9,498	2	5
Trustees for naval and military pensions, per Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 51 ...£2,214,260 0 0			
Bank of England ....per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 22 ... 585,740 0 0			
	2,800,000	0	0
Civil list, 4 quarters to 5th January, 1826	1,057,000	0	0
Pensions charged by Act of Parliament upon the consolidated fund, 4 quarters to 10th October, 1826	366,023	8	2½
Salaries and allowances ... do.	87,641	5	0½
Officers of courts of justice ... do.	98,642	0	4
Expences of the mint ... do.	14,748	15	10
Bounties ... do.	2,956	13	8
Miscellaneous ... do.	911,845	18	0
Do. Ireland ... do.	301,084	2	9
Advances out of the consolidated fund in Ireland, for public works	533,258	7	2¼
£	38,899,969	0	7½
Surplus of the consolidated fund	10,285,659	17	11½
£	49,185,628	18	6¾

Kingdom, in the Year ended 5th day of January, 1826, and of the several Charges which charged upon the said Fund, at the commencement and at the termination of the Year.

Heads of Charge.	£.	s.	d.
Dividends, interest, sinking fund, and management of the public funded debt, 4 quarters to 5th January, 1826	32,733,516	19	11¼
Interest on exchequer bills issued upon the credit of the consolidated fund...	14,611	11	2
Trustees for naval and military pensions, per Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 51 ...£2,214,260 0 0			
Bank of England ....per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 22 ... 585,740 0 0			
	2,800,000	0	0
Civil list, 4 quarters to 5th January, 1826	1,057,000	0	0
Pensions charged by Acts of Parliament upon the consolidated fund, 4 quarters to 5th January, 1826	369,628	0	9¼
Salaries and allowances ... do.	83,587	13	10½
Officers of courts of justice ... do.	122,006	12	1
Expences of the mint ... do.	14,748	15	10
Bounties ... do.	2,956	13	8
Miscellaneous ... do.	796,082	18	3
Do. Ireland ... do.	302,459	9	5½
Advances out of the consolidated fund in Ireland, for public works	533,258	7	2½
£	38,829,857	2	2¾
Exchequer bills issued to make good the charge of the consolidated fund, to 5th January, 1825	1,550,031	5	6½
£	40,379,888	7	9¼
Surplus of the consolidated fund	13,953,473	1	6¾
£	54,333,361	9	4

General Abstract of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the Public Income of

Heads of Revenue.	Salaries and Allowances.	Poundage.	Day Pay.	Allowances for Special Services and Travelling Charges.	Conveyance of Mails, Transit, Postage, and Payments for Ship Letters.	Packet Establishment.
CUSTOMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil department	500,293 0 10¾	..	159,790 17 11¾	34,776 17 7¾	..	..
Harbour vessels	1,894 7 3	..	..	..	..	..
Cruizers	48,766 15 0½	..	..	..	..	..
Preventive water guard	49,992 10 7¾	..	185,620 15 9¼	7,759 19 11	..	..
Land guard	13,990 14 8¼	..	..	..	..	..
	614,937 8 6¾	..	345,411 13 9	42,536 17 6¾	..	..
EXCISE.						
Civil department	811,185 14 8	..	7,943 4 2¼	51,422 0 2	..	..
Cruizers	1,171 19 3½	..	..	..	..	..
	812,357 13 11¼	..	7,943 4 2¼	51,422 0 2	..	..
Stamps	60,040 16 11	76,686 3 9	..	4,873 14 0½	..	..
Taxes under the management of the commissioners of taxes	92,559 14 4½	128,844 7 11	5,810 0 0	13,455 6 8½	..	..
Post-office	205,875 1 10	..	..	13,050 13 0¾	197,981 2 4¼	103,223 1 1½
One shilling in the pound, and sixpence in the pound, on pensions and salaries, and four shillings in the pound on pensions	269 10 0	923 16 8	..	130 0 0	..	..
Hackney coaches, and hawkers and pedlars	5,658 18 5	373 9 0	..	653 18 3	..	..
Crown lands	29,661 1 5½	3,661 10 1¾	..	..	..	..
Small branches of the king's hereditary revenue	1,117 6 3	65 14 8	..	..	..	..
Total charges of collection £	1,822,477 13 9	210,555 2 1¾	359 164 17 11¼	126,122 9 9¾	197,981 2 4¾	103,223 1 1½

Note.—This account is formed by adding the totals of the account for Great Britain, *post* 218, 219, to the totals of the account

the UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Tradesmen's Bills, Buildings, and Repairs, Victualling, and Stores.	Rents, Taxes, and Tithes.	Law Charges.	Stationery, Printing, Postage, Carriage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Allowances for Offices abolished, and Compensation to Officers for Loss of Fees.	Other Payments.	Total Charges of Collection.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
34,798 3 3½	16,788 14 9	18,154 14 9¾	42,829 5 0¼	149,285 17 5¾	74,459 5 1½	57,285 10 11½	1,088,462 8 0
3,311 10 1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,205 17 4½
62,437 6 7¾	172 9 0½	..	..	..	..	2,595 19 7½	113,972 10 4½
28,105 18 1½	4,692 4 3¼	49 1 9	..	288 8 9¾	..	6,287 17 4½	282,796 16 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	274 17 0½	14,265 11 9¼
128,652 18 2¼	21,653 8 0¾	18,203 16 6¾	42,829 5 0¾	149,574 6 3½	74,459 5 1½	66,444 5 0	1,504,703 4 2
24,107 7 1½	11,252 7 3	41,736 11 7¼	53,072 1 4¾	105,421 5 5¼	9,156 9 9½	134,357 4 6	1,249,654 6 1½
2,231 18 9¼	..	..	..	..	..	47 4 1	3,451 2 1¾
26,339 5 11	11,252 7 3	41,736 11 7¼	53,072 1 4¾	105,421 5 5¼	9,156 9 9½	134,404 8 7	1,253,105 8 3¼
4,059 14 8	702 16 11¼	5,517 19 2½	11,177 16 3	8,993 17 2¾	99 12 0	12,761 7 4¼	184,914 0 4
997 2 7¼	95 17 2½	7,589 7 11¼	13,275 8 0	7,805 18 11	13,153 5 4	6,240 16 9½	289,827 5 9¾
40,363 17 11¼	5,666 12 0¾	6,750 18 6	7,465 7 7¼	16,401 9 4½	4,387 14 2	4,822 2 10¾	605,988 0 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,323 6 8
147 5 4	172 12 6	2,025 19 10	250,13 11	160 0 0	182 13 4	524 6 6	10,149 17 1
9,108 18 5¼	..	..	..	721 18 4	3,900 2 4	..	47,053 10 8½
..	28 11 10	..	30 3 5	..	..	71 6 6	1,313 2 8
209,669 3 1	39,572 5 10¼	81,824 13 8	128,100 15 7¾	289,078 15 7	105,339 2 1	225,268 13 7½	3,898,377 16 7½

for Ireland, *post* 220, 221. The Appendixes, showing the particulars of the charges, are referred to from the two latter accounts.

General ABSTRACT of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION, on the

Heads of Revenue.	Salaries and Allowances.	Poundage.	Day Pay.	Allowances for Special Services, and Travelling Charges.	Conveyance of Mails, Transit Postage, and Payments for Ship Letters.	Packet Establishment.
CUSTOMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil department	419,701 0 11¼	..	157,424 19 6	21,859 18 2	..	..
Harbour vessels	1,831 9 1	..	..	..	..	..
Cruizers	40,884 6 3¾	..	..	..	..	..
Preventive water guard	28,910 16 1	..	85,240 0 2¼	4,296 1 6¾	..	..
Land guard	10,890 7 1½	..	..	..	..	..
	502,217 19 6½	..	242,664 19 8¼	26,155 19 8¾	..	..
EXCISE.						
Civil department	722,172 13 4	..	7,943 4 2¼	43,689 1 4¾	..	..
Cruizers	1,171 19 3¼	..	..	..	..	..
	723,344 12 7¼	..	7,943 4 2¼	43,689 1 4¾	..	..
Stamps	48,654 15 4	69,472 17 8¾	..	3,309 5 8	..	..
Taxes under the management of the commissioners of taxes	92,559 14 4½	128,844 7 11	5,810 0 0	13,455 6 8½	..	..
Post office	170,836 11 5	..	..	10,537 13 9	158,106 4 0	103,223 1 1½
One shilling in the pound, and sixpence in the pound on pensions and salaries, and four shillings in the pound on pensions	269 10 0	923 16 8	..	130 0 0	..	..
Hackney coaches, and hawkers and pedlars	5,658 18 5	373 9 0	..	653 18 3	..	..
Crown lands	29,661 1 5½	3,661 10 1¾	..	..	..	..
Small branches of the King's hereditary revenue	1,117 6 3	65 14 8	..	..	..	..
Total charges of collection £	1,574,320 9 4¾	203,341 16 1½	256,416 3 10½	97,931 5 6	158,106 4 0	103,223 1 1½

Public Income of GREAT BRITAIN, for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Tradesmen's Bills, Buildings, and Repairs, Victualling and Stores.	Rents, Taxes, and Tithes.	Law Charges.	Stationery, Printing, Postage, Carriage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Allowances for Offices abolished, and Compensation to Officers for Loss of Fees.	Other Payments.	Total Charges of Collection.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
28,860 11 7¼	8,064 0 2	16,074 4 6	31,566 1 5½	114,283 4 1¾	28,901 1 8	49,945 17 1¾	876,680 19 3¾
2,412 17 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,244 6 1
57,778 2 7¾	172 9 0½	..	..	..	..	1,984 7 2½	100,819 5 2½
20,864 10 11½	1,605 10 4½	..	..	..	..	2,349 10 3¾	143,266 9 5¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	274 17 0½	11,165 4 2
109,916 2 2½	9,841 19 7	16,074 4 6	31,566 1 5¾	114,283 4 1¾	28,901 1 8	54,554 11 8½	1.136,176 4 3
22,546 12 2	9,774 11 0¾	28,011 5 8½	34,399 15 5	84,752 12 6¼	7,016 13 0	63,668 13 1½	1,023,975 1 11
2,231 18 9½	..	..	..	..	..	47 4 1	3,451 2 1¾
24,778 10 11½	9,774 11 0¾	28,011 5 8½	34,399 15 5	84,752 12 6¼	7,016 13 0	63,715 17 2½	1,027,426 4 0¾
3,510 12 11	606 14 4	263 0 4	7,690 3 9½	5,824 19 0	99 12 0	9,798 19 0¼	149,231 0 1¾
997 2 7¼	95 17 2½	7,589 7 11½	13,275 8 0	7,805 18 11	13,153 5 4	6,240 16 9½	289,827 5 9¾
36,213 18 10	4,863 13 9	4,536 12 4½	3,832 1 5½	13,133 13 2	4,387 14 2	2,914 7 3	512,585 11 3½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,323 6 8
147 5 4	172 12 6	2,025 19 10	250 13 11	160 0 0	182 13 4	524 6 6	10,149 17 1
9,108 18 5¼	..	..	..	721 18 4	3,900 2 4	..	47,053 10 8½
..	28 11 10	..	30 3 5	..	..	71 6 6	1,313 2 8
184,672 11 3½	25,384 0 3¼	58,500 10 8½	91,044 7 5¾	226,682 6 1	57,641 1 10	137,820 5 0	3,175,086 2 3½

General ABSTRACT of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the

Heads of Revenue.	Salaries and Allowances.	Poundage.	Day Pay.	Allowances for Special Services and Travelling Charges.	Conveyance of Mails, and Payments for Ship Letters.	Tradesmen's Bills, Buildings and Repairs, Victualling and Stores.
CUSTOMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil department	80,591 19 11½	..	2,365 18 5¾	12,916 19 5¾	..	5,937 11 8½
Harbour vessels	62 13 2	..	..	..	..	898 13 1½
Cruizers	7,882 8 8¾	..	..	..	..	4,659 4 0
Preventive water guard	21,081 14 6¾	..	100,380 15 7	3,463 18 4¼	..	7,241 7 2
Land guard	3,100 7 7¼	..	..	..	..	..
	112,719 9 0¼	..	102,746 14 0¾	16,380 17 10	..	18,736 15 11¾
Excise	89,013 1 4	..	..	7,732 18 9½	..	1,560 14 11½
Stamps	11,386 3 7	7,213 6 0¼	..	1,564 8 4½	..	549 1 9
Post office	35,038 10 5	..	..	2,512 19 3¾	39,874 18 4¼	4,149 19 1¼
Total charges of collection .. £	248,157 4 4¼	7,213 6 0¼	102,746 14 0¾	28,191 4 3¼	39,874 18 4¼	24,996 11 9½

Public Income of IRELAND, for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Rents, Taxes, and Tithes.	Law Charges.	Stationery, Printing, Postage, Carriage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Allowances for Offices abolished, and Compensation to Officers for Loss of Fees.	Other Payments.	Total Charges of Collection.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8,724 14 7	2,080 10 3¾	11,263 3 7	35,092 13 4	45,558 3 5½	7,339 13 9¾	2,11,781 8 8¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	961 11 3½
..	..	..	..	..	611 12 5	13,153 5 1¾
3,086 13 10¼	49 1 9	..	288 8 9¾	..	3,938 7 0¾	139,530 7 2¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,100 7 7¼
11,811 8 5¾	2,129 12 0¾	11,263 3 7	35,291 2 1¾	45,558 3 5½	11,889 13 3½	368,526 19 11
1,477 16 2¼	13,725 5 10¾	18,672 5 11¾	20,668 12 11	2,139 16 9½	70,688 11 4½	225,679 4 2½
96 2 7¼	5,254 18 10½	3,487 12 5½	3,168 18 2¾	..	2,962 8 3¾	35,683 0 2¼
802 18 3¾	2,214 6 1½	3,633 6 1¾	3,267 16 2½	..	1,907 15 7¾	93,402 9 7½
14,188 5 7	23,324 2 11½	37,056 8 2	62,396 9 6	47,698 0 3	87,448 8 7½	723,291 13 11¼

A General Abstract of Payments out of the Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great for the Year ended

Heads of Revenue.	Compensation, Allowances, &c. granted to Officers of the late Tax Department in Ireland.	Quarantine and Warehousing Establishments, &c.	Irish Packet Establishment.	Bounties for promoting Fisheries, Linen Manufactures, &c.	Militia and Deserters Warrants, &c.	Advances on account of Navy and Army Half-pay, Pensions, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	..	177,714 13 8¾	..	340,549 19 4½	..	81,174 9 7¾
Excise	22,704 13 2¾	45,628 10 10½	..	88,612 3 9	629 9 4⅜	65,625 2 4¼
Taxes	..	..	..	..	5,835 12 6½	..
One shilling in the pound and sixpence in the pound on pensions and salaries, and four shillings in the pound on pensions	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post office	..	..	30,364 8 7	..	..	..
Crown lands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small branches of the King's hereditary revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total £	22,704 13 2¾	223,343 4 7¼	30,364 8 7	429,162 3 1½	6,465 1 10⅞	146,799 12 0½

Note.—This Account is formed by adding the Totals of the Account for Great Britain, below, to the Totals to from the two

A General Abstract of Payments out of the Public Income of Great Britain, in its Progress

Heads of Revenue.	Quarantine and Warehousing Establishments &c.	Irish Packet Establishment, &c.	Bounties for promoting Fisheries, Linen Manufactures, &c.	Militia and Deserters Warrants, &c.	Augmentation of Stipends to Scotch Clergy.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	163,447 16 5½	..	295,995 6 8	..	..
Excise	45,628 10 10½	..	88,612 3 9	..	..
Taxes	..	..	..	5,835 12 6½	9,896 2 5¾
One shilling in the pound and sixpence in the pound on pensions and salaries, and four shillings in the pound on pensions	..	..	..	..	..
Post office	..	30,364 8 7	..	..	..
Crown lands	..	..	..	..	..
Small branches of the King's hereditary revenue	..	..	..	..	..
Total £	209,076 7 3¾	30,364 8 7	384,607 10 5	5,835 12 6½	9,896 2 5¾

A General Abstract of Payments out of the Public Income of Ireland, in its Progress

Heads of Revenue.	Compensation, Allowances, &c. granted to Officers of the late Tax Department in Ireland.	Quarantine and Warehousing Establishments, &c.	Bounties for promoting Fisheries, Linen Manufactures, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	.. ..	14,266 17 3½	44,554 12 8½
Excise	22,704 13 2¾	.. ..	..
Post Office	.. ..	.. ..	..
Total £	22,704 13 2¾	14,266 17 3½	44,554 12 8½

Britain and Ireland, in its Progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, 5th January 1826.

Augmentation of Stipends to Scotch Clergy.	Sums paid or advanced to Commissioners of Roads.	Pensions and Parliamentary Grants.	Land Revenue.		Payments in support of the Civil Government of Scotland, &c.	Miscellaneous Payments.	Total Payments for National objects.
			Payment in discharge of a Debt to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.	Expences incurred in securing and improving His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue, &c.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	..	..	..	..	143,348 8 3½	6,047 7 7	748,834 18 7½
..	..	14,000 0 0	..	..	88,829 12 1½	1,799 15 4	327,329 7 0⅝
9,896 2 5¾	5,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	110 12 11	20,842 7 11¼
..	..	52 12 0	..	..	..	..	52 12 0
..	7,307 12 5	13,700 0 0	..	..	..	7,407 8 1	58,779 9 1
..	..	..	300,000 0 0	240,715 4 10	..	..	540,715 4 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
9,896 2 5¼	12,307 12 5	27,752 12 0	300,000 0 0	240,715 4 10	232,178 0 5	17,365 3 11	1,699,053 19 6⅜

of the Account for Ireland, below. The Appendixes, shewing the particulars of the payments, are referred latter Accounts.

to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, of the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Sums paid or advanced to Commissioners of Roads.	Pensions and Parliamentary Grants.	Land Revenue.		Payments in support of the Civil Government of Scotland, &c.	Miscellaneous Payments.	Total Payments for National objects.
		Payment in discharge of a Debt to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.	Expences incurred in securing and improving His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue, &c.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	..	..	..	143,348 8 3½	..	602,791 11 4¾
..	14,000 0 0	..	..	88,829 12 1½	..	237,070 6 9
5,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	110 12 11	20,842 7 11¼
..	52 12 0	..	..	..	..	52 12 0
7,307 12 5	13,700 0 0	..	..	..	..	51,372 1 0
..	..	300,000 0 0	240,715 4 10	..	..	540,715 4 10
..	..	..	..	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
12,307 12 5	27,752 12 0	300,000 0 0	240,715 4 10	232,178 0 5	2,110 12 11	1,454,844 3 11

to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ended 25th January, 1826.

Militia and Deserters' Warrants, &c.	Advances on account of Navy and Army, Half-pay, Pensions, &c.	Miscellaneous Payments.	Total Payments for National objects.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	81,174 9 7¾	6,047 7 7	146,043 7 2¼
629 9 4⅜	65,625 2 4¼	1,799 15 4	90,759 0 3⅜
..	..	7,407 8 1	7,407 8 1
629 9 4⅜	146,799 12 0½	15,254 11 0	244,209 15 7⅝

An Account of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue of Customs in Great Article usually producing £1000 or more per Annum, and also the Amount of Payments out of for Allowances on Over-Entries, Damages, &c.

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt.									Drawbacks and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks.								
	England.			Scotland.			Great Britain.			England.			Scotland.			Great Britain.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Almonds	17,717	2	2	785	8	3½	18,502	10	5½	244	10	6	7	17	10	252	8	4
Aloes	5,074	18	8	3	7	6	5,078	6	2	127	18	9	..			127	18	9
Angelica	473	0	10	..			473	0	10	0	1	0	..			0	1	0
Annotto	2,657	4	9	47	17	11	2,705	2	8	2	15	0	..			2	15	0
Antimony, crude	2,611	9	2	..			2,611	9	2	1	13	5	..			1	13	5
Apples, not dried	12,265	13	6	1,533	5	8	13,798	19	2	..			..			..		
Argol	1,458	6	5	30	15	11½	1,489	2	4½	..			..			..		
Arrow root	1,596	0	6	105	10	0	1,701	10	6	..			..			..		
Arsenic	1,136	1	8	2	19	4	1,139	1	0	..			..			..		
Ashes, pearl and pot	8,905	18	1	2,483	17	10¾	11,389	15	11¼	1,262	8	8¼	2,242	19	9¾	3,505	8	6
Bacon and hams	2,636	8	1	251	10	6	2,887	18	7	..			..			..		
Balsams	4,556	17	9	63	5	4½	4,620	3	1½	95	8	8	..			95	8	8
Barilla and alkali	25,556	19	0	85	4	5	25,642	3	5	26	2	5	..			26	2	5
Bark oak and cork tree	24,503	19	9	4,080	19	8½	28,584	19	5½	..			..			..		
Bark quercitron	2,495	11	11	..			2,495	11	11	..			..			..		
Baskets	1,503	4	8	1	14	7½	4,504	19	3½	..			..			..		
Beer, spruce (including Excise duty, transferred on 5th April, 1825	5,978	11	6	3,166	4	9¼	9,144	16	3¼	..			..			..		
Books	16,689	3	1	253	10	0¾	16,942	13	1¾	..			..			..		
Borax	1,784	9	5	..			1,784	9	5	22	8	0	..			22	8	0
Brimstone	49,703	18	10	12,457	8	2¾	62,161	7	0¾	75,150	15	5	29,900	11	1¼	105,051	6	6¼
Bristles, undressed	25,841	16	2	369	7	0	26,211	3	2	..			..			..		
Bugles	3,210	3	6	178	0	0	3,388	3	6	..			..			..		
Butter	253,463	9	8	10,398	9	10½	263,861	19	6½	..			..			..		
Cabinet ware and furniture	2,617	0	5	..			2,617	0	5	..			..			..		
Camphire	915	8	6	..			915	8	6	14	0	0	..			14	0	0
Canes of all sorts	1,239	4	11	21	6	7¾	1,260	11	6¾	6	7	4	..			6	7	4
Cantharides	2,621	17	0	12	19	0	2,634	16	0	126	8	2	..			126	8	2
Capers	3,506	11	0	15	18	0	3,522	9	0	..			..			..		
Carpets of Turkey	4,278	18	8	..			4,278	18	8	23	0	0	..			23	0	0
Cassia Lignea	3,049	4	3	..			3,049	4	3	7	0	0	..			7	0	0
Cheese	93,101	1	11	19,558	3	1¾	112,659	5	0¼	..			..			..		
China ware, earthenware and porcelaine	5,784	14	6	22	4	8½	5,806	19	2½	..			..			..		
Cinnamon	1,787	6	7	..			1,787	6	7	31	18	11	..			31	18	11
Clocks	4,801	8	11	100	14	0	4,902	2	11	..			..			..		
Cloves	4,549	11	6	..			4,549	11	6	67	1	8	..			67	1	8
Cobalt	647	7	5	..			647	7	5	..			..			..		
Cochineal, granilla, and dust	9,134	16	8	..			9,134	16	8	..			..			..		
Cocoa and chocolate (transferred from the Excise, on 5th April, 1825	8,056	4	2	116	15	6	8,172	19	8	..			..			..		
Coffee do.	239,556	6	8	11,324	17	0	250,881	3	8	..			..			..		
Coral beads	4,252	13	7	3	0	4½	4,255	13	11½	..			..			..		
Cordage and cables	618	13	1	85	3	11	703	17	0	..			..			..		
Cork, unmanufactured	14,747	19	8	3,683	3	10½	18,431	3	6	..			..			..		
Corks, ready made	736	6	3	141	15	0	878	1	3	..			..			..		
Corn, grain, meal and flour	253,405	17	8	50,637	8	0½	304,043	5	8½	..			..			..		
Cortex Peruvianus	5,973	16	0	..			5,973	16	0	112	3	8	..			112	3	8
Cotton Manufactures, not otherwise described, East India	20,708	5	11	..			20,708	5	11	..			..			..		
—— not East India	4,457	16	1	1	10	11	4,459	7	0	..			..			..		
Cranberries	773	12	9	117	3	6	890	16	3	..			..			..		
Cream of tartar	5,300	16	11	112	16	9½	5,413	13	8½	..			..			..		
Currants	233,128	8	3	..			233,128	8	3	1,024	4	0	..			1,024	4	0
Dye and Hardwoods, viz.																		
boxwood	3,117	15	6	..			3,117	15	6	..			..			..		
Brazil	949	10	2	..			449	10	2	..			..			..		
braziletto	156	9	2	..			156	9	2	..			..			..		
camwood	370	4	4	10	10	0	380	14	4	..			..			..		
cedar	5,411	9	4	173	15	7¾	5,585	4	11¾	126	14	3	..			126	14	3
ebony	78	1	5	..			78	1	5	..			..			..		
fustic	2,453	2	0	67	10	4¾	2,520	12	4¾	6	2	6	..			6	2	6
lignum vitæ	1,480	18	8	15	7	4½	1,496	6	0½	..			..			..		
logwood	2,671	17	2	177	7	11½	2,849	5	1½	..			..			..		
mahogany	76,737	11	5	11,839	10	3¾	88,577	1	8¾	19	5	10	..			19	5	10
nicaragua	2,752	2	3	32	9	6½	2,784	11	9½	..			..			..		
red and bar wood, and red saunders	177	2	9	..			177	2	9	..			..			..		
rosewood	10,327	4	2	521	7	8	10,848	11	10	..			..			..		

BRITAIN, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Amount collected on each the Gross Receipt during the said Year, for Drawbacks and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks, and

Re-payments On Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.			Net Produce.		
England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
341 18 9	38 13 5	380 12 2	17,130 12 11	738 17 0½	17,869 9 11½
..	..	..	4,946 19 11	3 7 6	4,950 7 5
..	..	..	472 19 10	..	472 19 10
..	0 5 0	0 5 0	2,654 9 9	47 12 11	2,702 2 8
..	..	..	2,609 15 9	..	2,609 15 9
124 7 0	50 1 8	174 8 8	12,141 6 6	1,483 4 0	13,624 10 6
35 10 8	..	35 10 8	1,422 15 9	30 15 11½	1,453 11 8½
3 10 0	5 18 1	9 8 1	1,592 10 6	99 11 11	1,692 2 5
4 17 5	..	4 17 5	1,131 4 3	2 19 4	1,134 3 7
85 2 3	46 3 5¾	131 5 8¾	7,558 7 1¾	194 14 7½	7,753 1 9
11 19 3	2 6 9	14 6 0	2,624 8 10	249 3 9	2,873 12 7
8 16 0	..	8 16 0	4,452 13 1	63 5 4½	4,515 18 5½
1,376 19 3	..	1,376 19 3	24,153 17 4	85 4 5	24,239 1 9
58 0 6	46 16 11¾	104 17 5¾	24,445 19 3	4,034 2 8¾	28,480 1 11¾
17 12 8	..	17 12 8	2,477 19 3	..	2,477 19 3
..	..	..	1,503 4 8	1 14 7½	1,504 19 3½
1 13 9	..	1 13 9	5,976 17 9	3,166 4 9½	9,143 2 6½
109 4 7	8 5 9	117 10 4	16,579 18 6	245 4 3¾	16,825 2 9¾
..	..	..	1,762 1 5	..	1,762 1 5
854 3 4	258 0 5½	1,112 3 9½	..	..	..
208 0 2	18 14 2½	226 14 4½	25,633 16 0	350 12 9½	25,984 8 9½
14 15 9	..	14 15 9	3,195 7 9	178 0 0	3,373 7 9
745 17 10	49 3 2½	795 1 0½	252,717 11 10	10,349 6 8	263,066 18 6
..	..	..	2,617 0 5	..	2,617 0 5
..	..	..	901 8 6	..	901 8 6
..	..	..	1,232 17 7	21 6 7¾	1,254 4 2¾
8 15 0	..	8 15 0	2,486 13 10	12 19 0	2,499 12 10
..	0 18 0	0 18 0	3,506 11 0	15 0 0	3,521 11 0
51 15 11	..	51 15 11	4,204 2 9	..	4,204 2 9
16 2 6	..	16 2 6	3,026 1 9	..	3,026 1 9
1,278 17 7¼	289 1 10¼	1,567 19 5½	91,822 4 3¾	19,269 1 3½	111,091 5 7¼
6 0 0	..	6 0 0	5,778 14 6	22 4 8½	5,800 19 2½
..	..	..	1,755 7 8	..	1,755 7 8
1 16 0	..	1 16 6	4,799 12 5	100 14 0	4,900 6 5
..	..	..	4,462 9 10	..	4,462 9 10
23 15 0	..	23 15 0	623 12 5	..	623 12 5
37 12 3	..	37 12 3	9,097 4 5	..	9,097 4 5
674 10 0	32 15 0	707 5 0	7,381 14 2	84 0 6	7,465 14 8
149 2 6	70 3 0	219 5 6	239,407 4 2	11,254 14 0	250,661 18 2
11 17 6	..	11 17 6	4,240 16 1	3 0 4½	4,243 16 5½
81 3 1	78 2 7	159 5 8	537 10 0	7 1 4¼	544 11 4¼
16 10 6	67 19 1¼	84 9 7¼	14,731 9 2	3,615 4 9¼	18,346 13 11¼
..	..	..	736 6 3	141 15 0	878 1 3
4,067 16 5	657 1 1¾	4,724 17 6¾	249,338 1 3	49,980 6 10¾	299,318 8 1¾
86 12 9	..	86 12 9	5,774 19 7	..	5,774 19 7
0 7 1	..	0 7 1	20,707 18 10	..	20,707 18 10
4 10 0	..	4 10 0	4,453 6 1	1 10 11	4,454 17 0
3 8 3	0 7 6	3 15 9	770 4 6	116 16 0	887 0 6
119 1 4	10 9 6	129 10 10	5,181 15 7	102 7 3¾	5,284 2 10¾
494 17 10	..	494 17 10	231,609 6 5	..	231,609 6 5
17 12 0	..	17 12 0	3,100 3 6	..	3,100 3 6
..	..	..	949 10 2	..	949 10 2
..	..	..	156 9 2	..	156 9 2
1 10 9	..	1 10 9	368 13 7	10 10 0	379 3 7
1 14 6	..	1 14 6	5,283 0 7	173 15 7¾	5,456 16 2¾
..	..	..	78 1 5	..	78 1 5
22 4 8	1 8 9½	23 13 5½	2,424 14 10	66 1 7½	2,490 16 5½
..	0 5 4½	0 5 4½	1,480 18 8	15 2 0½	1,496 0 8½
10 15 10	6 1 11½	16 17 9½	2,661 1 4	171 5 11½	2,832 7 3½
12 13 6	127 12 0	140 5 6	76,705 12 1	11,711 18 3½	88,417 10 4½
45 7 8	..	45 7 8	2,706 14 7	32 9 6½	2,739 4 1½
49 10 8	..	49 10 8	127 12 1	..	127 12 1
..	..	..	10,327 4 2	521 7 8	10,848 11 10

Account of the GROSS and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of CUSTOMS in

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt.			Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks.		
	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eggs	22,416 3 3	..	22,416 3 3	..	..	..
Elephants' teeth	6,412 18 6	..	6,412 18 6	..	..	..
Essence of bergamot and lemons	2,641 9 4	..	2,841 9 4	..	..	..
Feathers for beds	4,126 18 6	124 0 6½	4,250 19 0½	..	..	..
ostrich	4,355 19 1	..	4,335 19 1	..	..	..
of other sorts	307 16 7	..	307 16 7	..	..	..
Figs	18,128 18 2	449 9 2¼	18,578 7 4½	264 19 3	..	264 19 3
Fish, anchovies	5,517 12 0	10 2 0	5,527 14 0	..	..	..
eels	1,031 18 9	..	1,031 18 9	..	..	..
oysters	0 0 9	..	0 0 9	..	..	..
of other sorts	84 19 1	6 1 6	91 0 7	..	..	..
Flax	9,483 15 7	10,248 6 6¾	19,732 2 1¾	..	..	..
Flowers, artificial	1,856 4 7	0 2 0	1,856 6 7	..	..	..
Furs	23,971 18 11	115 19 10	24,087 18 9	85 15 8	..	85 15 8
Galls	1,501 17 6	..	1,501 17 6	..	..	..
Ginger, dry	6,025 17 5	124 6 10½	6,150 4 3½	13 17 9	..	13 17 9
preserved	353 0 6	1 1 2	354 1 8	..	..	..
Glass, (including Excise duty transferred on 5th April, 1825); viz. bottles, green or common	16,430 16 10	832 1 1¾	17,262 17 11¾	..	..	..
of all other sorts	3,627 1 3	79 8 0¾	3,706 9 3¾	..	..	..
Grapes	1,591 17 6	60 4 5	1,652 1 11	..	..	..
Gum animi and copal	3,385 8 6	..	3,385 8 6	18 11 7	..	18 11 7
Arabic	5,674 13 0	4 15 1¾	5,679 8 1¾	0 6 0	..	0 6 0
Guaiacum	578 6 6	..	578 6 6	16 3 4	..	16 3 4
Lac of all sorts	6,314 3 11	..	6,314 3 11	..	..	..
Senegal	3,549 9 0	..	3,549 9 0	..	..	..
Tragacanth	1,430 1 6	..	1,430 1 6	6 11 4	..	6 11 4
Hair, horse	3,992 1 9	65 15 10	4,057 17 7	..	..	..
human	2,367 7 6	..	2,367 7 6	..	..	..
of all other sorts	565 15 7	6 17 0¾	572 12 7¾	..	..	..
goats', manufactures of	3,841 11 0	0 18 0	3,842 9 0	..	..	..
Hats of chip and straw	71,315 1 8	..	71,315 1 8	..	..	..
Hemp and codilla	136,640 15 0	34,016 13 1½	170,657 8 1½	22,922 17 3½	3,645 13 7½	26,568 10 11
Hides, not tanned	39,397 7 9	3,728 13 1¾	43,126 0 10¾	6 5 0	10 8 4	16 13 4
tanned	3,094 13 3	60 15 0	3,155 8 3	..	..	..
Honey	869 6 8	138 0 5	1,007 7 1	..	..	..
Hops	4,132 6 11	112 18 1½	4,245 5 0½	..	..	..
Horns, horn tips and pieces	2,588 10 9	19 10 11½	2,608 1 8½	..	..	..
Horses	4,871 11 0	5 0 0	4,876 11 0	..	..	..
Jalap	3,739 8 0	..	3,739 8 0	25 5 0	..	25 5 0
Indigo	43,992 12 2	10 5 0	44,002 17 2	47 16 6	..	47 16 6
Iron in bars	24,424 19 10	3,379 4 3¾	27,804 4 1¾	..	..	..
of all other sorts	2,552 17 7	211 10 7	2,764 8 2	..	..	..
Isinglass	3,300 4 5	24 14 5¾	3,324 18 10¾	4 15 0	..	4 15 0
Juice of lemons, limes, and oranges	3,001 13 1	173 6 10	3,174 19 11	..	..	..
Juniper berries	1,597 1 6	10 19 0	1,608 0 6	3 8 4	..	3 8 4
Lace, thread and silk	11,945 2 9	..	11,945 2 9	..	..	..
Lead, pig	2,740 10 7	4 11 4	2,745 1 11	..	..	..
black	1,541 11 9	..	1,541 11 9	..	..	..
Lemons and oranges	74,591 2 6	2,272 15 2¾	76,863 17 8¾	..	..	..
Linens, Foreign	22,208 13 5	278 0 3¾	22,486 13 8¾	27 19 11	..	27 19 11
Liquorice juice	16,772 1 11	935 8 5	17,707 10 4	1 17 6	..	1 17 6
Mace	2,539 9 5	..	2,539 9 5	25 11 4	..	25 11 4
Madder and madder roots	30,351 12 5	3,115 11 0½	33,467 3 5½	19 11 3	..	19 11 3
Manna	861 13 9	..	861 13 9	91 6 2	..	91 6 2
Mats of Russia	6,587 12 1	815 8 9¼	7,403 0 10¼	..	..	..
of other sorts	1,431 9 2	62 3 10½	1,493 13 0½	..	..	..
Melasses	115,819 14 6	49,999 8 3	165,849 2 9	..	..	..
Moss rock	207 9 5	283 13 0¾	491 2 5¾	..	..	..
Mother of pearl shells, rough	696 13 9	..	696 13 9	..	..	..
Musical instruments	963 9 9	2 2 2	965 11 11	..	..	..
Myrrh	1,321 8 4	..	1,321 8 4	20 18 6	..	20 18 6
Nutmegs	12,359 0 3	..	12,359 0 3	52 4 7	..	52 4 7
Nuts, chesnuts	2,422 8 7	1 0 0	2,423 8 7	..	..	..
small	14,331 3 8	128 11 0	14,459 14 8	..	..	..

GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826—*continued.*

Repayments On Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.			Net Produce.		
England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
26 15 10	..	26 15 10	22,389 7 5	..	22,389 7 5
51 19 6	..	51 19 6	6,360 19 3	..	6,360 19 0
..	..	..	2,841 9 4	..	2,841 9 4
12 13 5	0 16 7½	13 10 0½	4,114 5 1	123 3 11	4,237 9 0
63 7 6	..	63 7 6	4,292 11 7	..	4,292 11 7
..	..	..	307 16 7	..	307 16 7
35 3 9	12 19 8	48 3 5	17,825 15 2	436 9 6½	18,265 4 8½
4 18 9	0 4 0	5 2 9	5,512 13 3	9 18 0	5,522 11 3
..	..	..	1,031 18 9	..	1,031 18 9
..	..	..	0 0 9	..	0 0 9
..	0 2 3	0 2 3	84 19 1	5 19 3	90 18 4
26 11 5¼	89 13 7¾	116 5 1	9,457 4 1¾	10,158 12 11	19,615 17 0¾
..	..	..	1,556 4 7	0 2 0	1,856 6 7
235 3 1	..	235 3 1	23,651 0 2	115 19 10	23,767 0 0
..	..	..	1,501 17 6	..	1,501 17 6
4 0 6	0 8 7½	4 9 1½	6,007 19 2	123 18 2¾	6,131 17 4¾
6 16 2	..	6 16 2	346 4 4	1 1 2	347 5 6
70 9 6¾	3 10 8	74 0 2¾	16,360 7 3¼	828 10 5¾	17,188 17 9
11 1 7	1 7 2	12 8 9	3,615 19 8	78 0 10¾	3,694 0 6¾
..	0 12 0	0 12 0	1,591 17 6	59 12 5	1,651 9 11
..	..	..	3,366 16 11	..	3,366 16 11
185 18 5	..	185 18 5	5,488 8 7	4 15 1¾	5,493 3 8¾
..	..	..	562 3 2	..	562 3 2
4 0 7	..	4 0 7	6,310 3 4	..	6,310 3 4
42 6 8	..	42 6 8	3,507 2 4	..	3,507 2 4
3 15 0	..	3 15 0	1,419 15 2	..	1,419 15 2
..	0 1 0	0 1 0	3,992 1 9	65 14 10	4,057 16 7
32 18 0	..	32 18 0	2,334 9 6	..	2,334 9 6
0 4 5	..	0 4 5	565 11 2	6 17 0¾	572 8 2¾
4 2 6	..	4 2 6	3,837 8 6	0 18 0	3,838 6 6
1,461 6 10	..	1,461 6 10	69,853 14 10	..	69,853 14 10
1,658 5 6½	439 16 10½	2,098 2 4¾	112,059 12 2	29,931 2 7¾	141,990 14 9¾
1,655 16 4	16 13 7½	1,672 9 11¼	37,735 6 5	3,701 11 2½	41,436 17 7½
47 4 6	..	47 4 6	3,047 8 9	60 15 0	3,108 3 9
5 8 10	2 2 4¾	7 11 2¼	863 17 10	135 18 0¼	999 15 10¼
..	..	..	4,132 6 11	112 18 1½	4,245 5 0½
20 14 1	0 5 0	20 19 1	2,567 16 8	19 5 11½	2,587 2 7½
180 6 0	..	180 6 0	4,691 5 0	5 0 0	4,696 5 0
3 14 0	..	3 14 0	3,710 9 0	..	3,710 9 0
97 10 5	..	97 10 5	43,847 5 3	10 5 0	43,857 10 3
72 18 2	24 12 4¾	97 10 6¾	24,352 1 8	3,354 11 11	27,706 13 7
7 0 11	8 19 5¼	16 0 4¼	2,545 16 8	202 11 1¼	2,748 7 9¼
..	..	..	3,295 9 5	24 14 5¼	3,320 3 10¼
..	..	..	3,001 13 1	173 6 10	3,174 19 11
0 10 6	..	0 10 6	1,593 2 8	10 19 0	1,604 1 8
7 11 0	..	7 11 0	11,937 11 9	..	11,937 11 9
..	..	..	2,740 10 7	4 11 4	2,745 1 11
83 11 0	..	83 11 0	1,458 0 9	..	1,458 0 9
119 6 5	23 16 8	143 3 1	74,471 16 1	2,248 18 6¾	76,720 14 7¾
258 18 3½	0 7 11	259 6 2½	21,921 15 2½	277 12 4½	22,199 7 7½
151 16 9	..	151 16 9	16,618 7 8	935 8 5	17,553 16 1
..	..	..	2,513 18 1	..	2,513 18 1
202 5 10	13 5 1	215 10 11	30,129 15 4	3,102 5 11½	33,232 1 3½
..	..	..	770 7 7	..	770 7 7
113 16 4	..	113 16 4	6,473 15 9	815 8 9½	7,289 4 6½
1 17 3	0 15 0	2 12 3	1,429 11 11	61 8 10½	1,491 0 9½
65 19 9	128 7 2	194 6 11	115,753 14 9	49,871 1 1	165,624 15 10
0 18 11	2 6 1	3 5 0	206 10 6	281 6 11¾	487 17 5¾
1 4 0	..	1 4 0	695 9 9	..	695 9 9
1 1 0	..	1 1 0	962 8 9	2 2 2	964 10 11
..	..	..	1,300 9 10	..	1,300 9 10
..	..	..	12,306 15 8	..	12,306 15 8
41 9 5	..	41 9 5	2,380 19 2	1 0 0	2,381 19 2
33 3 0	..	33 3 0	14,298 0 8	128 11 0	14,426 11 8

Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Revenue of Customs in

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt. England. £ s. d.	Gross Receipt. Scotland. £ s. d.	Gross Receipt. Great Britain. £ s. d.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks. England. £ s. d.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks. Scotland. £ s. d.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks. Great Britain. £ s. d.
Nuts, walnuts	1,847 11 11	76 0 0	1,923 11 11	..	..	..
of other sorts	996 2 9	25 15 6½	1,021 18 3½	..	..	..
Oil, castor	9,754 1 3	194 6 3½	9,948 7 6½	6 5 0	..	6 5 0
chemical and perfumed of all other sorts	8,478 11 3	..	8,478 11 3	3 4 0	..	3 4 0
olive	43,435 2 7	104 16 0½	43,539 19 4½	..	..	..
palm	10,627 19 0	0 13 7½	10,628 17 7½	1 13 1	..	1 13 1
train, spermaceti, and blubber	2,903 19 5	258 0 5¾	3,161 19 10¾	..	..	..
Oker	1,087 12 8	..	1,087 12 8	..	..	..
Olives	841 12 2	19 17 0	861 9 2	..	..	..
Onions	1,449 17 9	201 12 9	1,651 10 6	..	..	..
Opium	9,383 8 0	..	9,383 8 0	129 18 0	..	129 18 0
Orchal and orchelia	3,484 1 8	..	3,484 1 8	..	..	..
Paper	1,277 0 7	1 13 3	1,278 13 10	..	..	..
Paper for hangings	1,784 2 7	..	1,784 2 7	..	..	..
Pearls	124 10 8	..	124 10 8	..	..	..
Pears, not dried	294 4 2	4 4 5	298 8 7	..	..	..
Pepper of all sorts, (transferred from Excise on 5th April, 1825	57,501 11 3	771 4 4½	58,272 15 7½	..	..	..
Pictures	8,911 8 0	1,305 12 0	10,217 0 0	..	..	..
Piece goods of India, (see Cotton Manufactures)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pimento	6,820 1 7	511 10 0	7,331 11 7	40 8 10	..	40 8 10
Pitch	629 2 3	29 18 10½	659 1 1½	..	..	..
Platting of chip or straw	10,077 15 4	..	10,077 15 4	..	..	..
Plums, dried	1,064 8 8	58 2 6	1,122 11 2	..	..	..
Prints and drawings	1,366 7 8	15 15 2	1,382 2 10	..	..	..
Prunes	11,426 18 0	1,667 9 6½	13,094 7 6½	..	..	..
Quicksilver	9,404 0 3	..	9,404 0 3	18 14 10	..	18 14 10
Quills, goose	3,530 9 11	566 8 9	4,096 18 8	..	..	..
Radix ipecacuanha	1,325 13 0	..	1,325 13 0	42 12 8	..	42 12 8
Rags, &c. for paper	5,419 16 2	825 9 5½	6,245 5 7½	7 18 4	..	7 18 4
Raisins	157,193 1 9	4,047 4 4½	161,240 6 1½	2 872 17 10	244 18 1¾	3,117 15 11½
Rape and linseed cakes	5,660 17 8	109 13 1½	5,770 10 9½	..	..	..
Rhubarb	7,346 17 0	..	7,346 17 0	46 9 8	..	46 9 8
Rice	25,279 13 0	735 1 11	26,014 14 11	0 15 1	..	0 15 1
in the husk	13,822 5 7	..	13,822 5 7	1,111 7 10	..	1,111 7 10
Safflower	1,542 12 8	..	1,542 12 8	..	..	..
Saffron	1,138 0 11	..	1,138 0 11	14 0 0	..	14 0 0
Sago	3,021 10 1	..	3,021 10 1	10 6 0	..	10 6 0
Saltpetre	3,274 5 1	..	3,274 5 1	5 0 8	..	5 0 8
Sarsaparilla	4,083 1 11	76 12 6	4,159 14 5	86 3 4	..	86 3 4
Scammony	1,058 12 4	..	1,058 12 4	17 4 5	..	17 4 5
Seeds of all sorts	199,944 11 9	17,231 18 3¾	217,176 10 0¾	10 18 9	..	10 18 9
Senna	6,915 3 1	..	6,915 3 1	76 11 10	..	76 11 10
Shawls, (see Hair Manufactures)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships' hulls and materials	3,028 5 3	533 7 8¾	3,561 12 11¾	..	..	..
Shumac	5 390 2 8	295 7 1¼	5,685 9 9¼	24 17 8	..	24 17 8
Silk, raw	35,595 18 1	1 19 0	35,597 17 1	565 12 2	..	565 12 2
thrown	204,383 0 7	..	204,383 0 7			
waste, floss, knubs, & husks	2,450 10 1	2 3 9	2,452 13 10			
Skins (not being furs)	22,941 14 10	868 10 11	23,810 5 9	..	..	..
Smalts	12,489 12 0	1,995 10 10	14,485 2 10	..	..	..
Soap, hard and soft	1,820 15 3	0 4 10	1,821 0 1	..	..	..
Spelter	3,103 17 3	..	3,103 17 3	..	..	..
Spirits, brandy	1,142,799 4 8	33,371 19 5¾	1,176.171 4 1¾	..	..	..
Geneva	51,438 17 2	20,481 6 11¼	71,920 4 1¼	..	..	..
rum	901,170 1 5	52,762 5 4¼	953,932 6 9½	..	..	..
of all other sorts	10,470 0 1	623 16 3½	11,093 16 4½	..	..	..
Sponge	6,162 16 6	5 17 0	6,168 13 6	17 17 8	..	17 17 8
Stone, viz. marble blocks	5,177 17 8	315 13 6	5,493 11 2	..	..	..
Succades	1,547 2 0	78 3 7	1,625 5 7c	..	..	..
Sugar	4,128,261 8 0	407,841 13 4¾	4,536,103 1 4¾	761,704 5 0¾	15,930 1 11¼	777,634 6 11¾
Tallow	161,050 14 5	7,199 9 9¾	168,250 4 2¾	..	..	..
Tamarinds	1,605 5 5	180 18 4	1,786 3 9	..	..	..
Tapioca	1,060 11 6	42 1 0¾	1,102 12 6¾	..	..	..
Tar	6,139 16 11	965 4 10¾	7,105 1 9¾	..	..	..

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GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826—*continued.*

Re-payments on Over-Entries, Damaged *Goods*, &c.			Net Produce.		
England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15 13 0	5 0 0	20 13 0	1,831 18 11	71 0 0	1,902 18 11
4 14 10	0 18 5½	5 13 3½	991 7 11	24 17 0¾	1,016 4 11¾
31 11 3	0 8 0	31 19 3	9,716 5 0	193 18 3½	9,910 3 3½
45 2 0	..	45 2 0	8,430 5 3	..	8,430 5 3
124 7 3	0 14 10¾	125 2 1¾	43,310 15 4	104 1 10¾	43,414 17 2¾
9 0 1	0 18 7¼	9 18 8¼	10,617 5 10	..	10,617 5 10
585 8 7	53 11 6¼	639 0 1¼	2,318 10 10	204 8 11½	2,522 19 9½
47 2 11	..	47 2 11	1,040 9 9	..	1,040 9 9
5 4 2	1 9 10	6 5 0	836 8 0	18 16 2	855 4 2
33 17 5	2 5 9	36 3 2	1,416 0 4	199 7 0	1,615 7 4
2 5 0	..	2 5 0	9,251 5 0	..	9,251 5 0
14 4 9	..	14 4 9	3,469 16 11	..	3,469 16 11
..	..	..	1,277 0 7	1 13 3	1,278 13 10
..	..	..	1,784 2 7	..	1,784 2 7
..	..	..	124 10 8	..	124 10 8
4 11 11	..	4 11 11	289 12 3	4 4 5	293 16 8
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	57,497 11 3	771 4 4½	58,268 15 7½
55 8 0	..	55 8 0	8,856 0 0	1,305 12 0	10,161 12 0
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6,779 12 9	511 10 0	7,291 2 9
4 7 4	..	4 7 4	624 14 11	29 18 10½	654 13 9½
..	..	..	10,077 15 4	..	10,077 15 4
10 0 0	3 7 6	13 7 6	1,054 8 8	54 15 0	1,109 3 8
..	..	..	1,366 7 8	15 15 2	1,382 2 10
9 8 7	15 18 1	25 6 8	11,417 9 5	1,651 11 5¼	13,069 0 10½
102 17 4	..	102 17 4	9,282 8 1	..	9,282 8 1
14 11 9	..	14 11 9	3,515 18 2	566 8 9	4,082 6 11
70 13 4	..	70 13 4	1,212 7 0	..	1,212 7 0
74 11 10	5 2 7¾	79 14 5¾	5,337 6 9	820 6 9¾	6,157 12 9¾
160 8 4	48 13 8	209 2 0	154,159 15 7	3,753 12 7	157,913 8 2
41 18 3	1 5 3	43 3 6	5,618 19 5	108 7 10½	5,727 7 3½
..	..	..	7,300 7 4	..	7,300 7 4
81 4 2	7 3 3½	88 7 5½	25,197 13 9	727 18 7½	25,925 12 4½
765 13 8	..	765 13 8	11,945 4 1	..	11,945 4 1
..	..	..	1,542 12 8	..	1,542 12 8
..	..	..	1,124 0 11	..	1,124 0 11
0 5 1	..	0 5 1	3,010 19 0	..	3,010 19 0
2 10 6	..	2 10 6	3,266 13 11	..	3,266 13 11
366 2 3	..	366 2 3	3,630 16 4	76 12 6	3,767 8 10
..	..	..	1,041 7 11	..	1,041 7 11
2,390 6 2	76 13 0¾	2,466 19 2¾	197,543 6 10	17,155 5 3	214,698 12 1
59 14 0	..	59 14 0	6,778 17 3	..	6,778 17 3
..	..	..	..	..	..
592 16 5	36 18 6¼	629 14 11¼	2,435 8 10	496 9 2½	2,931 18 0½
299 19 2	6 19 1	306 18 3	5,065 5 10	288 8 0¼	5,353 13 10¼
..	..	..	..	..	..
2,267 1 7½	..	2,267 1 7½	239,596 14 11½	4 2 9	239,600 17 8½
..	..	..	..	..	..
270 1 11	21 8 9¼	291 10 8¼	22,671 12 11	847 2 1¾	23,518 15 0¾
87 4 0	..	87 4 0	12,402 8 0	1,995 10 10	14,397 18 10
..	..	..	1,820 15 3	0 4 10	1,821 0 1
..	..	..	3,103 17 3	..	3,103 17 3
164 3 3	1 7 6	165 10 9	1,142,635 1 5	33,370 11 11¾	1,176,005 13 4¾
6 19 9	8 18 2½	15 17 11	51,431 17 5	20,472 8 8¾	71,904 6 1¾
420 18 9	33 14 0	454 12 9	900,749 2 8	52,728 11 4¼	953,477 14 0¼
42 6 4	8 18 7	51 4 11	10,427 13 9	614 17 8½	11,042 11 5½
43 9 0	..	43 9 0	6,101 9 10	5 17 0	6,107 6 10
56 1 9	..	56 1 9	5,121 15 11	315 13 6	5,437 9 5
6 6 11	0 6 4	6 13 3	1,540 15 1	77 17 3	1,618 12 4
1,813 14 1	1 15 2¼	1,815 9 3¼	3,364,743 8 10½	391,909 16 3¼	3,756,653 5 1¾
408 17 8	20 13 0¼	429 11 5½	160,641 16 9	7,178 16 0¼	167,820 12 9¼
13 19 10	1 13 8	15 13 6	1,591 5 7	179 4 8	1,770 10 3
53 5 7	1 10 10	54 16 5	1,007 5 11	40 10 2¾	1,047 16 1¾
32 4 6	93 5 10½	125 10 4½	6,107 12 5	871 19 0¼	6,979 11 5¼

Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Revenue of Customs in

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt. England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks. England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Timber; viz. Balks and ufers	3,411 13 9	231 1 6¼	3,642 15 3¼	..	..	..
Battens and batten ends	83,856 4 5	71,803 3 8¼	155,659 8 1½	19 6 10	5 0 0	24 6 10
Boards, clap & pipe	457 4 5	526 19 11	984 4 4	36 14 6	..	36 14 6
paling	845 9 10	0 16 8	846 6 6	..	..	..
Deals, and deal ends	848,075 2 11	31,683 12 1¼	879,758 15 0½	518 13 5½	60 5 4	578 18 9½
Firewood	2,536 8 11	99 17 10½	2,636 6 9½	..	..	..
Fir quarters	3,506 15 9	..	3,506 15 9	..	..	..
Handspikes	741 19 0	36 15 0	778 14 0	..	..	..
Knees of oak	2,105 12 7	891 8 3½	2,997 0 10½	..	..	..
Lathwood	35,257 2 5	4,871 4 1½	40,128 6 6½	70 18 9	9 1 8	80 0 5
Masts and spars	28,485 17 1	2,512 12 11	30,998 10 0	4 5 10	..	4 5 10
Old plank	20,355 8 2	9,620 8 5½	29,975 16 7½	..	..	..
Oars	1,877 14 4	144 15 0½	2,022 9 4½	..	..	..
Staves	49,459 15 10	5,275 0 10½	54,734 16 8½	1,039 14 7	..	1,039 14 7
Teake	7,411 4 9	359 9 2½	7,770 13 11½	49 6 8	..	49 6 8
Timber, fir, 8 inches square or upwards	658,896 16 7	140,297 6 11½	799,194 3 6¾	50,794 6 5¼	476 18 4	51,271 4 9½
Oak, do. do.	41,499 6 2	13,673 17 7½	55,173 3 9½	22 8 2	..	22 8 2
of other sorts, do.	3,983 2 2	1,514 5 4	5,497 7 6	..	..	..
Wainscot logs	14,604 5 9	778 6 10	15,382 12 7	64 2 7	..	64 2 7
Tobacco & snuff, transferred from the Excise 5th April, 1825	1,627,736 1 7	250,694 7 6	1,878,430 9 1	4,719 5 1	..	4,719 5 1
Tortoise-shell	2,635 4 11	1 9 0	2,636 13 11	..	..	..
Toys	5,132 3 10	62 14 6	5,194 18 4	..	..	..
Turmerick	2,005 13 6	..	2,005 13 6	..	..	..
Turpentine, common	49,156 6 2	220 8 5¾	49,376 14 7¾	..	..	..
Valonia	5,069 6 0	..	5,069 6 0	..	..	..
Verdegris	3,817 5 8	..	3,817 5 8	..	..	..
Vermicelli	2,249 14 8	37 15 4	2,287 10 0	..	..	..
Vermillion	3,313 5 8	..	3,313 5 8	0 18 4	..	0 18 4
Vinegar	147 6 6	28 14 5	176 0 11	..	..	..
Wax, bees	10,104 11 0	60 13 1	10,165 4 1	..	..	..
Whalefins	667 0 1	164 15 10½	831 15 11½	..	..	..
Wines of all sorts (including the proportion of Excise duty unrepealed and transferred 3d March, 1825	1,608,976 18 1	134,036 11 11¾	1,743,013 10 0¾	39,022 6 4	1,764 8 0½	40,786 14 4½
Wool, cotton	504,767 1 8	19,374 0 1¾	524,141 1 9¾	..	..	..
sheep and lambs	163,180 19 11	618 16 8½	163,799 16 7½	..	..	..
Woollen Manufactures, not otherwise described	1,639 9 4	..	1,639 9 4	..	..	..
Yarn, cotton	2,551 12 3	..	2,551 12 3	..	..	..
linen, raw	1,994 15 1	749 5 9¾	2,744 0 10¾	..	..	..
Mohair, or Camels	1,822 0 7	..	1,822 0 7	..	..	..
Yellow berries	3,469 12 2	1 14 4½	3,471 6 6½	..	..	..
Zaffar	1,336 17 5	1 1 11	1,337 19 4	..	..	..
All other Merchandize	62,468 0 1	3,579 3 5	66,047 3 6	664 15 11	..	664 15 11
Tonnage duty on French vessels	8,434 11 4	72 11 5	8,507 2 9	..	..	..
Total duties inwards, carried forward	15,568,89 14 0	1,497,441 16 6¼	17,066,333 0 6¼	965,996 15 7¾	54,298 4 2	1,020,294 19 9¾
Coals and culm exported	38,790 2 11	3,581 2 7½	42,371 5 6½	..	..	..
British sheep & lambs' wool, woollen yarn, &c. exported (per act 5 Geo. IV. c. 47)	810 1 3	21 14 3½	831 15 6½	..	..	..
Skins do.	13 6 9	..	13 6 9	..	..	..
Linens, foreign	46 1 8	..	46 1 8	..	..	..
Per centage duty on British goods exported	75,565 14 5¼	2,862 6 3½	78,428 0 8¼	..	..	..
Tonnage duty on French vessels	568 19 7	..	568 19 7	..	..	..
Total duties outwards, carried forward	115,794 6 7¼	6,465 3 2½	122,259 9 9¾	..	..	..

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GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826—*continued.*

Re-payments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.			Net Produce.		
England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
179 17 5¾	4 13 1	184 10 6¾	3,231 16 3¼	226 8 5¼	3,458 4 8½
686 8 3	156 15 4¾	843 3 7¾	83,150 9 4	71,641 8 3¾	154,791 17 7¾
..	1 10 6	1 10 6	420 9 11	525 9 5	945 19 4
21 7 10	..	21 7 10	824 2 0	0 16 8	824 18 8
4,647 8 8	218 3 1	4,865 11 9	842,909 0 9¾	31,405 3 8½	874,314 4 6¼
119 9 3	0 6 5	119 15 8	2,416 19 8	99 11 5½	2,516 11 1½
0 1 2	..	0 1 2	3,506 14 7	..	3,506 14 7
11 2 3	0 0 4	11 2 7	730 16 9	36 14 8	767 11 5
37 2 7	2 12 2¼	39 14 9¼	2,068 10 0	888 16 1¼	2,957 6 1¼
584 17 9	158 3 2¾	743 0 11¾	34,601 5 11	4,703 19 2¾	39,305 5 1¾
197 17 10½	52 13 11½	250 11 9¾	28,283 13 4¾	2,459 18 11½	30,743 12 4¼
30 18 9	109 1 0½	139 19 9½	20,324 9 5	9,511 7 5	29,835 16 10
7 0 10	..	7 0 10	1,870 13 6	144 15 0¾	2,015 8 6¾
335 11 0	65 7 16¼	400 18 10¼	48,084 10 3	5,209 13 0½	53,294 3 3½
56 9 9	0 13 7	57 3 4	7,305 8 4	358 15 7½	7,664 3 11½
2,982 0 3½	1,272 5 7¼	4,254 5 10¾	605,120 9 10¼	138,548 3 0½	743,668 12 10¾
185 12 0¾	188 17 10½	374 9 11	41,291 5 11¼	13,484 19 9½	54,776 5 8½
128 12 6	38 8 3¼	167 0 9¼	3,854 9 8	1,475 17 0¾	5,330 6 8¾
49 14 5	9 17 7	59 12 0	14,490 8 9	768 9 3	15,258 18 0
32,842 6 0	6,658 9 6	39,500 15 6	1,590,174 10 6	244.035 18 0	1,834,210 8 6
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	2,631 4 11	1 9 0	2,632 13 11
19 16 0	..	19 16 0	5,112 7 10	62 14 6	5,175 2 4
25 7 0	..	25 7 0	1,980 6 6	..	1,980 6 6
10 16 8	..	10 16 8	49,145 9 6	220 8 5¾	49,365 17 11¾
170 10 6	..	170 10 6	4,898 15 6	..	489 15 6
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	3,815 15 8	..	3,815 15 8
59 7 10	..	59 7 10	2,190 6 10	37 15 4	2,228 2 2
9 3 0	..	9 3 0	3,303 4 4	..	3,303 4 4
..	0 4 10	0 4 10	147 6 6	28 9 7	175 16 1
133 15 5	1 10 3½	135 5 8½	9,970 15 7	59 2 9¾	10,029 18 4¾
..	2 8 3¾	2 8 3¾	667 0 1	162 7 6¼	829 7 7¼
1,734 1 3	85 0 7	1,819 1 10	1,568,220 10 6	132,187 3 4¼	1,700,407 13 10¼
2,871 2 3	259 19 8¾	3,131 1 11¾	501,895 19 5	19,114 0 5	521,009 19 10
207 9 0	..	207 9 0	162,973 10 11	618 16 8½	163,592 7 7½
27 0 0	..	27 0 0	1,612 9 4	..	1,612 9 4
14 15 7	..	14 15 7	2,536 16 8	..	2,536 16 8
100 9 1½	10 10 8	110 19 9½	1,894 5 11½	738 15 1¾	2,633 1 1¼
4 13 0	..	4 13 0	1,817 7 7	..	1,817 7 7
..	..	..	3,469 12 2	1 14 4½	3,471 6 6½
0 4 6	..	0 4 6	1,336 12 11	1 1 11	1,337 14 10
562 13 3	175 13 0¾	738 6 3¾	61,240 10 11	3,403 10 4½	64,644 1 3¼
125 3 10	31 7 8	156 11 6	8,309 7 6	41 3 9	8,350 11 3
79,317 3 8½	12,603 4 7½	91,920 8 4	14,523,577 4 7¾	1,430,540 7 8¾	15,954,117 12 4½
660 13 11½	245 6 5¾	906 0 5¼	38,129 8 11½	3,335 16 1¾	41,465 5 1¼
5 0 0	..	5 0 0	805 1 3	21 14 3½	826 15 6½
..	..	..	13 6 9	..	13 6 9
..	..	..	46 1 8	..	46 1 8
1,348 9 5½	48 11 1¾	1,397 0 7¼	74,217 4 11¾	2,813 15 1¾	77,031 0 1½
..	..	..	568 19 7	..	568 19 7
2,014 3 5	293 17 7½	2,308 1 0½	113,780 3 2¼	6,171 5 7	119,951 8 9½

Customs:—Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Revenue of Customs in

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt.						Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks.					
	England.			Scotland.			Great Britain.			England.			Scotland.			Great Britain.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Coals and culm coastways	840,347	0	3¼	..			840,347	0	3¼	23,170	18	3	..			23,170	18	3
Slates do.	47,856	5	7¼	6,128	11	8¾	53,984	17	4	591	0	7	53	0	11½	644	1	6¼
Total duties coastways, carried forward	888,203	8	7½	6,128	11	8¾	894,332	0	4¼	23,761	18	10	53	0	11½	23,814	19	9½
Duties inwards brought forward	15,568,891	4	0	1,497 441	16	6¼	170,66,333	0	6¼	965,996	15	7¾	54,298	4	2	1,0:0 294	19	9¾
Do. outwards do.	115,794	6	7¼	6,465	3	2¾	122,259	9	9¾	..			..			..		
Do. coastways do.	888,203	8	7½	6,128	11	8¾	894,332	0	4¼	23,761	18	10	53	0	11½	23,814	19	9½
	16,572 888	19	2¾	1,510,035	11	5½	18,082,924	10	8¼	989,758	14	5¾	54,351	5	1½	1,044,109	19	7¼
Quarantine duty	5,513	2	7	151	0	11½	5,664	3	6½	..			..			..		
Canal and dock duty	46,848	16	6½	..			46,848	16	6½	..			..			..		
Bounties repaid, and interest thereon	1,210	14	1	13	11	9	1,224	5	10	..			..			..		
Duties collected at the Isle of Man	22,275	9	2½	..			22,275	9	2½	..			..			..		
Remittances from the plantations, including receipts of plantation seizures	15,737	17	3	..			15,737	17	3	..			..			..		
Surplus charge on account of fines and seizures, exclusive of legal expences	..			..			..			..			..			..		
Proceeds of goods sold for the duties	1,224	10	7	43	0	1	1,267	10	8	..			..			..		
Rent of legal quays, warehouse rent, wharfage, &c.	26,258	2	3	180	16	8½	26,638	18	11½	..			..			..		
Interest on money advanced to the corporation of Liverpool, for building Tobacco warehouses	893	17	10	..			893	17	10	..			..			..		
Principal money repaid by the trustees of the Liverpool docks	4,106	2	2	..			4,106	2	2	..			..			..		
Proceeds of surcharges, sale of old stores, &c. &c.	16,799	6	11¾	2,336	18	1½	19,136	5	1¼	..			..			..		
Total £	16,713,756	18	8½	1,512,960	19	1	18,226.717	17	9½	989,758	14	5¾	54,351	5	1½	1,044,109	19	7¼

GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826—*continued.*

Re-payments On Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.			Net Produce.		
England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,806 13 1½	..	1,809 13 1½	815,369 11 7¾	..	815,369 11 7¾
621 4 9½	144 5 11¾	765 10 9¼	46,644 0 2¾	5,931 4 9½	52,575 5 0¼
2,427 17 11	144 5 11¾	2,572 3 10¾	862,013 11 10½	5,931 4 9½	867,944 16 8
79,317 3 8½	12,603 4 7½	91 920 8 4	14,523,577 4 7¾	1,430,540 7 8¾	15,954,117 12 4½
2,014 3 5	293 17 7½	2,308 1 0½	113,780 3 2¼	6,171 5 7	119,951 8 9½
2,427 17 11	144 5 11¾	2,572 3 10¾	862,013 11 10½	5,931 4 9½	867,944 16 8
83,759 5 0½	13,041 8 2¾	96,800 13 3¼	15,499.370 19 8½	1,442,642 18 1¼	16,942,013 17 9¾
451 12 9	..	451 12 9	5,061 9 10	151 0 11½	5,212 10 9½
275 6 11½	..	275 6 11½	46,573 9 7	..	46,573 9
63 12 9	..	63 12 9	1,147 1 4	13 11 9	1,160 13 1
..	..	..	22,275 9 2½	..	22,275 9 2½
705 1 9	..	705 1 9	15,032 15 6	..	85,032 15 6
24,909 4 2¾	..	24,909 4 2¾	..	..	..
4,666 15 3	..	4,666 15 3	..	43 0 1	..
..	..	..	26,258 2 3	380 16 8½	26,638 18 11½
..	..	..	893 17 10	..	893 17 10
..	..	..	4,106 2 2	..	4,106 2 2
15,444 10 5½	933 13 8¼	16,378 4 1¾	1,354 16 6¼	1,403 0 5¼	2,758 0 11½
130,275 9 2¼	13,975 1 11	144,250 11 1¼	15,593,722 15 0½	1,444,634 12 0½	17,038,357 7 1

An Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the CUSTOMS Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN, in the year ending 5th January, 1826.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances:		
Salaries and other allowances to officers in the plantations	8,143 14 1½	
Salaries to officers on establishment	358,772 1 0¼	
Salaries to incidental officers	38,363 13 11	
Salaries and allowances, temporary	13,288 14 2¼	
Deficiencies of salaries to officers	1,132 17 8¼	419,701 0 11¼
Day pay to weighers, watchmen, tidewaiters, watermen, sitters and boatmen	...	157,424 19 6
Allowances for special services and travelling charges	..	21,859 18 2
Tradesmen's bills, &c.:		
Buildings and repairs of buildings	13,715 11 8	
Coals and candles	3,893 13 11¾	
Other bills	11,251 5 11½	28,860 11 7¼
Rents of custom houses, &c. rates, taxes and tithes	...	8,064 0 2
Law charges, including legal expences on account of fines and seizures	..	16,074 4 6
Stationery, postage, &c.:		
Stationery	3,855 17 4¾	
Postage	26,482 16 4	
Carriage	1,227 7 9	31,566 1 5¾
Superannuation or retiring allowances, per act 50 Geo. 3, c. 117	...	114,283 4 1¾
Allowances for patent offices abolished	17,531 4 8	
Compensations to officers for loss of fees	11,369 17 0	28,901 1 8
Other payments:		
Coal metage	14,858 17 2¼	
Incident charges on passing the accounts of the receiver general	1,941 3 0	
Salaries to officers in the revenue department of the treasury	6,497 2 3½	
Pensions to widows and children	2,936 15 8	
Subsistence to poor prisoners	1,599 15 2	
Rewards for the detention of smugglers, and for informations	6,067 16 0	
Insurance from fire	717 2 11	
Housekeeper's expences	1,140 0 9¼	
Fees paid to officers at the exchequer and pipe, per treasury warrant	1,248 17 9	
Miscellaneous payments	12,938 6 4¾	49,945 17 1¾
Total expences of civil department	...	876,680 19 3¾
HARBOUR VESSELS.		
Salaries and wages of officers and crews	...	1,831 9 1
Victualling and stores:		
Victualling, fire and candle	1,052 4 7	
New boats, repairs and supplies for ditto	1,360 12 5	2,412 17 0
Total expences of harbour vessels	...	4,244 6 1

An Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the CUSTOMS Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*

			£ s. d.
CRUIZERS.			
Salaries, pay, and allowances to commanders, mates, and mariners of cruizers			40,884 6 3¾
Victualling stores, &c.—			
Victualling, fire and candle	£26,582 9 5		
Building and purchasing cruizers and boats	7,794 17 8		
Repairs and other expences for do., and carriage for stores	23,042 2 7¼		
Surgeons' and medical bills	358 12 11½		
			57,778 2 7¾
Rents of storehouses, &c.			172 9 0½
Miscellaneous charges			1,984 7 2½
Total expences of cruizers		£	100,819 5 2½
PREVENTIVE WATER GUARD DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries and allowances to comptroller-general, inspectors, sitters and boatmen			28,910 16 1
Day pay to sitters, boatmen, and glut boatmen			85,240 0 2¼
Travelling allowances			4,296 1 6¾
Buildings, victualling stores, &c.—			
Victualling and allowances to officer and crews of stationary vessels	...		
Buildings and repairs of buildings	£ 10,569 12 1¾		
Purchase and repair of boats	3,445 19 6¾		
Supply of stores, and carriage of ditto	5,090 10 0		
Payments to treasurer of the ordnance, on account of the coast blockade	1,758 9 3		
			20,864 10 11½
Rents of watch and boat houses			1,605 10 4½
Miscellaneous charges			2,349 10 3¾
Total expences of preventive water guard		£	143,266 9 5¾
LAND GUARD.			
Salaries and allowances to inspectors and riding officers, established and temporary			10,890 7 1½
Miscellaneous charges			274 17 0½
Total expences of land guard		£	11,165 4 2
Totals brought forward—			
Civil department			876,680 19 3¾
Harbour vessels			4,244 6 1
Cruizers			100,819 5 2½
Preventive water guard			143,266 9 5¾
Land guard			11,165 4 2
Total charges of collection on the customs revenue of Great Britain		£	1,136,176 4 3

An Account of the whole ANNUAL EXPENCE of the COAST BLOCKADE acting under the immediate Direction of the Admiralty.

Nature of the Expence.	Amount. £ s d.
Pay of the officers and wages of the crews of his Majesty's ships Ramillies and Hyperion	73,558 11 1
Victualling of ditto ditto	65,974 9 8
Materials supplied and workmanship performed to the tenders and boats belonging to the Ramillies and Hyperion	9,641 19 4
Allowances to officers for travelling expences, pilotage, repairs of the different stations, rent, and contingencies	7,719 5 -
Gratuitous supplies of clothing to the seamen employed at the several stations	3,846 3 0
Total	£ 160,740 8 3

An Account of PAYMENTS out of the CUSTOMS Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN, in its progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
QUARANTINE AND WAREHOUSING ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.			
Quarantine expences, viz.			
Annual salaries and other allowances to officers on the quarantine service	18,257 14 11½		
Hire of vessels on quarantine service....	1,997 9 10		
Tidewaiters' pay on quarantine ships, and other quarantine expences.....	11,163 18 6½		
To the Navy Board for stores	17,370 4 3		
		48,789 7 7	
Expences of the Warehousing Department, viz.			
Salaries to surveyors, comptrolling surveyors of warehouses, warehouse-keepers, and lockers	27,798 6 4¼		
Day pay to lockers.	10,619 0 0		
Rents, taxes, &c.....	20,548 9 2½		
		58,965 15 6¾	
Expences of officers connected with the acts of navigation, and for keeping accounts of the trade and navigation of the empire		9,958 16 1	
Payments on account of the difference of trinity, light, and scavage dues, between British and foreign vessels		17,698 3 3½	
To treasurers of counties for corn returns		352 13 3½	
Repaid to the treasurer of the navy, being a moiety of the expence of the revenue cruizers and the coast blockade, from the 1st October to 31st December 1823; and of the revenue cruizers, from 1st January to 31st December 1824.		27,683 0 7½	
			163,447 16 5¼
BOUNTIES for promoting FISHERIES, LINEN MANUFACTURES, &c.			
Bounties on British linens exported.		195,064 4 2¾	
——— on Irish linens exported.....		75,534 6 9¼	
——— on sail cloth exported...		14,452 2 9	
——— on Greenland whale fishery		4,244 12 11	
——— on southern whale fishery		6,700 0 0	
			295,995 6 8
		Carried forward...£	459,443 3 1¼

Account of PAYMENTS out of the CUSTOMS Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward							459,443	3	1¼
PAYMENTS									
By virtue of Warrants of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, towards the support of the Civil Government of that country; and Payments in support of the Civil Government of the Isle of Man.									
Payments in terms of the Treaty of Union, and various Acts of Parliament:									
For payment to the Equivalent Company, under act 5 Geo. I c. 154.....	...			7,950	0	0			
For encouragement of fisheries and manufactures, under act 13 Geo. I. c. 30	..			2,000	0	0			
For payment of the salaries of the judges of the court of session, justiciary and exchequer, under the act 50 Geo. III. c. 31, and of the jury court, under act 55 Geo. III. c. 42	50,366	12	9						
For payment of salaries to the keepers of the great and privy seal, sheriffs depute and their substitutes, under act 39 Geo. III. c. 60	21,335	2	3						
For paying certain fees to officers in the exchequer	430	7	4						
For paying to certain officers in courts of law compensations for loss of fees, under acts 55 Geo. III. c. 70, and 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 38	2,648	14	0¾						
To be applied towards answering sheriffs' drafts	2,978	2	0						
For payment of expences incurred in the courts of law, under act 46 Geo. III. c. 154.....	667	6	2½						
For sums to be paid to the sheriff of Edinburgh for public purposes.....	1,000	0	0						
				79,426	4	7¼			
Their late and present Majesty's hereditary and temporary revenues of customs, paid to the receiver-general of crown rents, under treasury warrant of 17th Dec. 1811				48,743	16	1¼			
				138,120	0	8½			
Payments in support of the civil government of the Isle of Man				5,228	7	7			
							143,348	8	3½
Total..... £							602,791	11	4¾

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue of CUSTOMS

Income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in the hands of the several collectors, on 5th January, 1825	72,364	8	0			
Arrears of late collectors, due on 5th January, 1825...	1,415	6	6¼			
Balances in the hands of receivers-general, on 5th January, 1825	21,672	16	2½			
Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825	228,319	4	5¼			
Imprest monies granted to out-post collectors and others, outstanding on 5th January, 1825	1,681	0	3¼			
Total balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825	...			325,452	15	5¾
Gross receipt	18,226,717	17	9½			
Drawbacks on goods exported (£ 239,341 9 6½)						
Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks on Ditto (£ 804,768 10 0¾)						
	1,044,109	19	7¼			
Repayments on over-entries, damaged goods, &c.	144,250	11	1¼			
Total repayments, drawbacks, &c.	1,188,360	10	8½			
Net receipt within the year, after deducting repayments, &c.	...			17,038,357	7	1
Total income, including balances	...			£ 17,363,810	2	6¾

in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

Disposal of the Income.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection	..	1,136,176 4 3
Other payments	...	602,791 11 4¾
Total payments out of the income in its progress to the Exchequer	...	1,738,967 15 7¾
Payments into the Exchequer	...	15,194,256 5 1¾
Balances in the hands of the several collectors, on 5th January, 1826	44,832 16 11½	
Arrears of late collectors, due on 5th January, 1826	408 15 9¾	
Balances in the hands of receivers-general, on 5th January, 1826	31,110 18 10½	
Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826	335,784 5 2	
Imprest monies granted to out-port collectors and others, outstanding on 5th January, 1826	18,449 4 11½	
Total balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826	...	430,586 1 9¼
Total discharge of the income	... £	17,363,810 2 6¾

An Account of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue of Customs in Ireland, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Amount collected on each Article usually producing £500 or more per annum: and also, the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year, for Drawbacks, and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks, and for Allowances on Over-Entries, Damages, &c.

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks.	Repayments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.	Net Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Almonds of all sorts	797 16 4½	...	10 0 2	787 16 2½
Aloes of all sorts	195 5 6	...	...	195 5 6
Anchovies	44 15 0	...	1 7 0	43 8 0
Annotto	44 4 0	...	...	44 4 0
Apples	131 2 0	...	0 18 0	130 4 0
Argol	25 2 8	...	...	25 2 8
Arrow root	36 14 7	...	0 3 2	36 11 5
Arsenic	11 12 18	...	...	11 12 8
Ashes, pearl and pot	6,299 19 7½	9,928 5 11½	43 6 7	...
of all other sorts	1,563 11 3	...	171 6 0	1,392 5 3
Bacon and hams	9 3 0	...	...	9 3 0
Balsams of all sorts	129 15 0	...	...	129 15 0
Barilla	31,084 0 10	20,242 5 6	235 9 9	10,606 5 7
Bark, oak, and cork tree	5,234 7 1½	5 19 8	42 18 1¾	5,185 9 3¾
quercitron	98 4 1	...	9 0 4	89 3 9
Beer, spruce	0 16 9	...	...	0 16 9
Berries, juniper	31 15 9	...	...	31 15 9
yellow	35 18 2	...	...	35 18 2
Books, bound and unbound	153 5 4	...	2 0 2	151 5 2
Bottles, glass	754 6 10	...	8 2 9	746 4 1
Brimstone	13,144 3 7	12,666 4 0¾	...	477 19 6¼
Bristles, dressed and undressed	425 3 8	...	...	425 3 8
Canes of all sorts	142 9 0	...	...	142 9 0
Cantharides	89 15 6	...	...	89 15 6
Capers	32 9 0	...	1 3 0	31 6 0
Carpets, Turkey	38 15 0	...	...	38 15 0
Cassia lignea	89 16 0	...	...	89 16 0
Cheese	1 11 3	...	...	1 11 3
Chinaware, earthenware, and porcelaine	108 3 1	...	13 10 3	94 12 10
Cinnamon	10 12 6	...	...	10 12 6
Cloves	61 0 0	...	...	61 0 0
Cochineal and granilla	386 5 0	...	...	386 5 0
Cocoa nuts	96 18 2	...	13 4 0	83 14 2
Cocoa nut husks and shells	3,815 11 10	...	141 14 4	3,673 17 6
Coffee	8,637 0 1	...	32 4 0	8,604 16 1
Cordage and cables	81 10 3½	...	23 18 3½	57 12 0
Cork	1,162 16 1	...	13 4 0	1,149 12 1
Corn, grain, meal, and flour	876 9 9	...	...	876 9 9
Cream of tartar	227 16 3	...	0 5 9	227 10 6
Currants	2,426 14 8	...	...	2,426 14 8
Dye woods, camwood	3 14 10	...	...	3 14 10
fustic	42 3 7	...	0 14 11	41 8 8
logwood	318 3 2	...	2 10 10	315 12 4
nicaragua wood	37 18 1	...	...	37 18 1
red and barwood, and red saunders	...	...	...	...
Elephants' teeth	5 13 11	...	...	5 13 11
Essence of bergamot and lemons	3 10 3	...	0 4 6½	3 5 8½

Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of CUSTOMS IN IRELAND—*continued.*

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks.	Repayments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.	Net Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feathers for beds	1 6 3	...	...	1 6 3
ostrich, dressed and undressed	3 18 3	...	...	3 18 3
Figs	86 5 9	...	1 6 0	84 19 9
Flax, undressed	156 16 10	..	...	156 16 10
Galls	18 8 7	...	...	18 8 7
Ginger, dry	178 9 11	...	...	178 9 11
Glass of all sorts, except bottles	140 14 6	...	8 5 10	132 8 8
Gums of all sorts	229 14 6	...	0 12 2	229 2 4
Hair, human	39 15 0	...	...	39 15 0
Hard woods, boxwood	249 17 8	...	...	249 17 8
cedar	182 13 10	...	6 17 1	175 16 9
ebony	—	...	...	—
lignumvitæ	19 4 2	...	...	19 4 2
mahogany	1,727 18 6½	...	5 13 7½	1,722 4 11
rosewood	31 16 2	...	...	31 16 2
Hats, chip and straw	1,227 4 4	...	...	1,227 4 4
Hemp, rough	7,496 5 4½	1,067 5 4	143 18 10½	6,285 1 2
Hides, raw	667 0 3¼	...	30 13 3	636 7 0¾
Hops	371 12 3	...	5 0 0	366 12 3
Jalap	70 15 0	...	...	70 15 0
Indigo	129 16 4	...	...	129 16 4
Iron, bar	2,637 13 0½	...	10 15 6½	2,626 17 6
of all other sorts	4 9 10	...	...	4 9 10
Isinglass	50 6 5	...	...	50 6 5
Juice of lemons, limes, and oranges	11 2 6	...	...	11 2 6
Lace, thread and silk	122 9 11	...	...	122 9 11
Lemons and oranges	3,635 2 0	...	109 9 10½	3,525 12 1½
Linens, foreign, French cambrics, and lawns	245 15 4½	...	5 1 3	240 14 1½
Liquorice root	392 6 6	...	...	392 6 6
Mace	87 17 0	...	...	87 17 0
Madder and madder roots	2,412 19 5	...	274 16 4	2,138 3 1
Manna	31 12 6	...	...	31 12 6
Mats of Russia	562 3 11	...	...	562 3 11
Melasses	629 19 8	...	...	629 19 8
Nutmegs	99 17 6	...	...	99 17 6
Nuts, chesnuts	26 10 0	...	...	26 10 0
small	289 3 0	...	6 0 0	283 3 0
walnuts	174 2 6	...	3 17 0	170 5 6
Oil, castor	790 7 2	..	...	790 7 2
ordinary olive	748 5 5	...	1 17 1	746 8 4
palm	5 12 10	...	...	5 12 10
train	4 5 2	...	40 8 4¼	—
Opium	77 8 0	...	...	77 8 0
Paper of all sorts	62 15 1	...	...	62 15 1
Pepper	8,404 3 0	...	...	8,404 3 0
Cayenne, Guinea, and long	70 8 11	...	1 5 0	69 3 11
Pictures	81 12 0	...	...	81 12 0
Piece goods of India	113 18 2	...	...	113 18 2
Pimento	211 3 4	...	...	211 3 4

Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of CUSTOMS IN IRELAND—*continued.*

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks.	Repayments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.	Net Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pitch	45 11 0	...	...	45 11 0
Prunes	691 1 3	..	...	691 1 3
Quicksilver	190 8 0	...	...	190 8 0
Rags	73 19 6	...	0 2 2	73 17 4
Raisins of all sorts	3,773 7 0½	26 7 4	48 3 6½	3,698 16 2
Rice	525 3 4	...	...	525 3 4
Saffron	43 2 6	...	3 15 0	39 7 6
Sago	9 16 7	...	...	9 16 7
Salt	47 4 3½	...	47 4 4	...
Saltpetre	...	40 1 9¼	...	...
Sarsaparilla	13 12 6	..	...	13 12 6
Seeds of all sorts	13,398 8 8	...	54 14 8¼	13,343 13 11¾
Senna	70 10 0	...	...	70 10 0
Ships' hulls and materials	970 16 8	..	42 10 7	928 6 1
Shumac	575 17 4	...	1 1 0	574 16 4
Silk, raw and thrown	4,044 9 5	3 13 6	..	4,040 15 11
waste, floss, knubs and husks	..	...	...	...
Skins and Furs	321 18 5	..	0 4 9	321 13 8
Smalts	1,349 0 1	...	...	1,349 0 1
Soap, hard and soft	37 3 10	...	...	37 3 10
Spirits, brandy	3,636 17 9	...	29 5 8	3,607 12 1
geneva	1,145 17 10	...	...	1,145 17 10
rum	6,313 19 4½	...	...	6,313 19 4½
of all other sorts	569 11 9	...	...	569 11 9
Sponge	90 1 0	...	1 13 0	88 8 0
Stones, marble blocks	432 13 7	...	...	432 13 7
Succades	29 9 9	...	...	29 9 9
Succus Liquoritiæ	918 8 3	...	1 14 10	916 13 5
Sugar	420,047 4 8	...	46 1 10½	420,001 2 9½
Tallow	8,562 0 4	...	15 10 5	8,546 9 11
Tamarinds	53 17 9	...	3 2 2	50 15 7
Tapioca	0 16 3	...	...	0 16 3
Tar	299 12 7½	...	4 9 6½	295 3 1
Tea	503,074 13 3¾	...	...	503,074 13 3¾
Timber, balks and ufers	15 19 10	...	...	15 19 10
battens & batten ends	10,207 7 1	17 15 1	62 0 2	10,127 11 10
boards, clap and pipe	330 6 9½	...	...	330 6 9¼
boards, wainscot	3 3 8	...	...	3 3 8
deals and deal ends	68,816 18 9½	7 16 3	211 14 8	68,597 7 10¾
lathwood	1,803 13 4	...	32 12 3½	1,771 1 0½
masts and spars	679 13 11	1 3 11	8 4 5½	670 5 6½
oars	66 15 2¼	2 19 10	...	63 15 4¼
plank and boards, oak	20 6 7	...	...	20 6 7
staves	9,883 13 11	38 13 3¾	15 13 6	9,829 7 1¼
teake	218 7 11	12 9 10	...	205 18 1
fir, 8 inches square or upwards	45,373 14 0½	142 17 7¼	84 7 0	45,146 9 5¼
oak, do. do	579 2 9½	2 5 11	..	576 16 10½
of all other sorts, do.	219 11 8	0 4 11	...	219 6 9
wainscot logs	139 18 4	...	0 19 6	138 18 10
Tobacco (including the duties transferred from the excise)	597,150 15 0	...	13,637 1 5¼	583,513 13 6¾
Tortoise shell	8 18 0	...	...	8 18 0
Toys	21 11 10	...	...	21 11 10
Turpentine	702 11 9	...	...	702 11 9
Valonia	712 18 5	...	153 3 7	559 14 10

Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of CUSTOMS IN IRELAND—*continued.*

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks.	Repayments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.	Net Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Vermicelli and macaroni.....	269 9 4	...	...	269 9 4
Vermillion	...	...	...	...
Vinegar.....	905 19 7	...	7 15 11	898 3 8
Wax, bees.....	304 9 1	...	...	304 9 1
Wine of all sorts	196,442 11 6	609 1 2½	55,178 3 2¼	140,655 7 1¼
Wool, cotton.....	5,691 19 4	...	50 14 2	5,641 5 2
sheep and lambs	149 17 9	...	...	149 17 9
All other articles	3,690 0 11½	...	67 12 5	3,622 8 6½
* Tonnage of shipping inwards	...	...	...	...
Total foreign and colonial goods... ..... £	2,029,727 15 10½	44,815 11 0	71,232 19 1½	1,913,679 5 9¼
				...
Apparel.....	...	...	49 16 7	...
Coaches & coachmakers' work	...	4 13 7	...	...
Coals	59,571 11 9½	182 0 6½	13 10 6	59,376 0 9
Cotton goods.—Cottons, other than calicos or muslins	...	27 0 1	...	...
Drapery, new	...	3 6 11	...	...
old	...	20 3 0	..	...
Glass bottles.....	...	2 3 8	7 0 6½	...
Haberdashery and millinery ..	...	3 0 0	...	...
Plate, wrought.....	..	...	3 4 6	...
Salt, rock	171 13 10	87,093 16 6½	43 0 3½	...
white	28 9 5			
Silk ribbons, and stuffs of silk only	...	...	26 17 1½	...
stitching and sewing silk	...	29 3 0	...	...
Spirits, British	...	...	6,853 16 9	...
Tin plates, wrought-iron and hardware	...	2 2 6	...	...
Total British Goods, inwards..... £	59,771 15 0½	87,367 9 10	7,002 6 3½	59,376 0 9

* Appropriated towards the maintenance of Light Houses round the coast of Ireland.

Account of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue of Customs in Ireland—*continued.*

List of Articles.	Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks.	Repayments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.	Net Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
British goods exported, coals	385 8 7½	...	30 8 11	354 19 8½
Per centage on British and Irish Goods exported	2,428 0 9	...	44 19 10½	2,383 0 10½
Total duties outwards	2,813 9 4½	...	75 8 9½	2,738 0 7
Duties inwards, foreign and colonial goods, brought forward	2,029,727 15 10½	44,815 11 0	71,232 19 1¼	1,913,679 5 9¼
Duties inwards, British goods brought forward	59,771 15 0½	87,367 9 10	7,002 6 3½	...
Total duties inwards	2,089,499 10 11	132,183 0 10	78,235 5 4¾	1,879,081 4 8¼
Duties outwards, brought down	2,813 9 4½	...	75 8 9½	2,738 0 7
	2,092,313 0 3½	132,183 0 10	78,310 14 2¼	1,881,819 5 3¼
Storage	10,457 18 9¼	...	18 6 9½	10,439 11 11¾
Proceeds of fines and seizures	28,312 7 1	...	23,296 3 7¼	5,016 3 5¾
Produce of surcharges	1,253 18 3½	...	147 12 0	1,106 6 3½
Produce of salvage	...	...	26 17 0	...
Bounties and drawbacks, &c. repaid	41 12 4¼	...	..	41 12 4¼
Proceeds of goods sold for the duties	279 10 0½	...	...	279 10 0½
Sale of old boats, houses, stores, &c.	3,503 5 2¼	...	...	3,503 5 2¼
Rent of revenue premises.....	1,855 1 2¾	..	...	1,855 1 2¾
Other receipts	2,918 3 9½	...	51 10 7¼	2,866 13 2¼
Grand total .....£	2,140,934 17 0½	132,183 0 10	101,851 4 2¼	1,906,900 12 0¼

An Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the CUSTOMS Revenue of IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Salaries to officers on establishment	76,250	10	1½			
Salaries to incidental officers	1,108	12	4½			
Salaries and allowances, temporary	3,003	19	6¾			
Deficiencies of salaries to inferior officers	228	17	10¾			
				80,591	19	11½
Day pay to weighers, watchmen, &c.	...			2,365	18	5¾
Allowances for special services and travelling charges	...			12,916	19	5¾
Tradesmen's Bills, &c.:						
Buildings and repairs of buildings	876	2	3¾			
Coals and candles	1,130	3	2¾			
Other bills	3,931	6	1¾			
				5,937	11	8¼
Rents of custom houses, &c. rates, taxes and tithes	...			8,724	14	7
Law charges	...			2,080	10	3¾
Stationery, Postage, &c.:						
Stationery and printing	3,340	15	2¾			
Postage	7,551	19	8½			
Carriage of parcels	370	8	7¼			
				11,263	3	7
Superannuation or retiring allowances	...			35,002	13	4
Allowances for offices abolished under treasury warrant	5,898	3	4½			
Allowances for offices abolished, under Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 113	17,094	12	11¾			
Compensation for loss of fees	19,947	1	6½			
Other compensation for loss of emoluments	2,618	5	6¾			
				45,558	3	5½
Other payments:						
Pensions to widows and children	1,174	13	7			
Insurance from fire	...					
Housekeeper's expences	501	10	3			
Fees paid the Auditor General for searches, &c.	...					
Surgeon's bills, except on quarantine	222	0	9¼			
Miscellaneous payments	5,441	9	2½			
				7,339	13	9¾
Total Expences of Civil Department	...		£	211,781	8	8¼
HARBOUR VESSELS:						
Wages of officers and crews	...			62	18	2
Victualling and stores:						
Victualling, fire and candles	225	3	1¾			
New Boats, repairs, and supplies for ditto	673	9	11¾			
				898	13	1½
Total Expences of Harbour Vessels	...			961	11	3½
CRUIZERS:						
Salaries, pay and allowances to commanders, mates and mariners of cruizers	...			7,882	8	8¾
Victualling, stores, &c.						
Victualling, fire and candles	4,316	8	8¾			
Building and purchasing cruizers and boats	41	17	6			
Repairs and other expences for ditto	138	10	7¼			
Surgeons and medical bills	162	7	1½			
				4,659	4	0
Miscellaneous charges	...			611	12	5
Total Expences of Cruizers	...		£	13,153	5	1¼

Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the CUSTOMS Revenue of IRELAND—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PREVENTIVE WATER GUARD DEPARTMENT.		
Salaries, &c.:		
Salaries and allowances to comptroller general, inspectors, sitters, and boatmen	20,979 1 3	
Salaries and pay to officers and crews of stationary vessels	102 13 3¾	
		21,081 14 6¾
Day pay to sitters, boatmen and glutmen	...	100,380 15 7
Travelling allowances	...	3,463 18 4½
Building, victualling, stores, &c.		
Victualling and allowances to officers and crews of stationary vessels	...	
Buildings and repairs of buildings	2,519 3 8	
Purchase and repair of boats	2,043 4 4¼	
Supply of stores, and carriage of ditto	2,678 19 1¾	
		7,241 7 2
Rents of watch and boat-houses	..	3,086 13 10¾
Law charges	...	49 1 9
Pensions and superannuation allowances	...	288 8 9¾
Miscellaneous charges	...	3,938 7 0¾
Total expences of preventive water guard	... £	139,530 7 2¼
LAND GUARD.		
Salaries to established inspectors and riding officers	...	3,100 7 7½
Miscellaneous charges	...	..
Total expences of land guard	... £	3,100 7 7½
Totals brought forward,		
Civil department	...	211,781 8 8¼
Harbour vessels	...	961 11 3½
Cruizers	...	13,153 5 1¾
Preventive water guard	...	139,530 7 2¼
Land guard	...	3,100 7 7¼
Total charges of collection on the customs revenue of Ireland	.. £	368,526 19 11

An Account of PAYMENTS out of the CUSTOMS Revenue of IRELAND, in its progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
QUARANTINE AND WAREHOUSING ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.		
Quarantine expences; viz.		
Annual salaries, and other allowances to officers on quarantine service	197 4 5½	
Hire of vessels on quarantine service	206 15 7¼	
Tidewaiter's pay on quarantine ships, and other quarantine expences	75 10 11	
	479 10 11¾	
Expences of the warehousing department:		
Salaries, and pay to surveyors, comptrolling surveyors of warehouses, warehouse keepers and lockers	3,475 0 6	
Expences of buildings, new docks and stores	1,727 12 6½	
Rent of warehouses, &c.	3,543 14 10	
Miscellaneous expences	661 9 1¾	
	9,407 17 0¼	
Expence of offices connected with the acts of navigation, &c.	1,712 14 7	
Payments on account of the difference of light duties between British and Foreign vessels	2,666 14 8½	
		14,266 17 3½
IRISH FISHERY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Salaries to secretary, clerks, and inspectors	3,312 6 6	
Printing	150 12 2	
Law charges	57 4 11	
Incidental expences	2,461 1 11½	
	5,981 5 6½	
BOUNTIES FOR PROMOTING FISHERIES, LINEN MANUFACTURES, &c.		
Bounties on linen exported	12,015 9 6½	
on Irish fish oil	8 17 8	
on fishing vessels	6,291 15 5	
Production bounty on Irish cured fish	15,641 16 10	
Paid to the commissioners for the encouragement of the Irish coast fisheries, pursuant to an order of the lord lieutenant of Ireland	4,615 7 8½	
		44,554 12 8½
Sums advanced on account of navy and army half-pay, pensions, &c.	...	81,174 9 7¼
Allowance of 2½ per cent. on navy payments	1,141 1 11¼	
Officers' fees on bounties, under act 25 Geo. III. c. 13	3,445 6 11¼	
Wine warrants to privy councillors, under act 14 & 15, car. 2	749 4 4	
Salaries to examiner and paymaster of corn bounties	103 13 3	
Repayments of contributions to the superannuation fund	244 9 3	
Balance of a deceased collector, cancelled as irrecoverable	363 11 10½	
		6,047 7 7
		146,043 7 2¼

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue of CUSTOMS

Income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in the hands of the several collectors, on the 5th January 1825	31,575	17	1¼			
Balances due by deceased and dismissed collectors, on 5th January, 1825	9,790	9	5⅛			
Balance in the hands of the Receiver-general, on the 5th January, 1825	...					
Bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1825	3,095	10	9			
Total balances and bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1825	...			44,461	17	3⅜
Gross receipt within the year	2,140,934	17	0½			
	£	s.	d.			
Drawbacks on goods exported	130,104	15	2½			
Bounties of the nature of drawbacks	2,078	5	7½			
Repayments on over-entries, damaged goods, &c.	101,851	4	2¼			
Total drawbacks, repayments, &c.	234,034	5	0¼			
Net receipt within the year, after deducting drawbacks, &c.				1,906,900	12	0¼
Total income, including balances			£	1,951,362	9	3⅜

in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Disposal of the Income.					
				£ s. d.	
Charges of collection				368,526 19 11	
Other payments				146,043 7 2¾	
Total payments out of the income in its progress to the exchequer				514,570 7 1¾	
Payments into the exchequer				1,347,267 14 11¼	
	£	s.	d.		
Balances in the hands of the several collectors, on the 5th January, 1826	52,392	12	4½		
Balances due by deceased and dismissed collectors, on the 5th January, 1826	9,426	17	6⅝		
Balance in the hands of the receiver-general, on the 5th January, 1826	...				
Transfers of cash to outport collectors, remaining to be accounted for on the 5th January, 1826	5,076	18	5½		
Bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1826	22,627	18	10		
Total balances and bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1826				89,524 7 2⅝	
Total discharge of the income				£	1,951,362 9 3⅛

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of EXCISE in GREAT BRITAIN, producing £1,000, or more per annum: and also the Amount of Payments out of the Gross for Allowances on Over-

Articles.	England.					
	Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks.	Allowances.	Repayments on Over Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.	Net Produce.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Auctions	316,090 4 3¾	..	..	4,747 15 1½	311,342 9 2½	
Beer	3,508,728 16 1½	40,631 4 10⅝	..	156 15 11½	3,467,940 15 3½	
Bricks and Tiles	605,678 1 1½	2,869 10 2½	786 6 2½	207 17 3¼	601,814 7 5½	
Candles	455,520 8 4½	4,825 16 2	445 10 11	..	450,249 1 3¾	
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	78,677 14 7¼	..	..	5 0 0	78,672 14 7½	
Cyder and Perry	33,910 4 9	2,676 19 9½	..	5 15 2	31,227 9 9¾	
Glass	861,809 8 5¾	334,145 19 6¾	548 14 6½	572 7 3¾	526,542 7 0¾	
Hides and Skins	385,454 10 4¾	19,190 10 8¼	..	1 14 1½	366,262 5 7	
Hops	212,159 12 10¼	2,796 8 6	..	371 8 6	208,991 15 10½	
Licences	541,730 9 11½	..	..	97 14 0½	541,632 15 11	
Malt	3,597,912 13 11½	157 12 10	42 10 3	1,219 11 4½	3,596,492 19 5¾	
Paper	618,311 7 6½	22,899 2 9¼	14,889 7 11	..	580 522 16 10	
Pepper	41 734 9 1½	..	..	38 10 0	41,695 19 1½	
Printed Goods	1,661,516 14 9¼	1,528,296 19 0	..	..	133,279 15 9¼	
Salt	13,997 13 0	5,060 10 2½	..	60 16 0	8 876 6 9½	
Soap	1,193,777 15 7½	63,913 3 10½	69,759 18 0¼	214 10 6	1,059,890 3 2½	
Spirits { British	2,112,248 0 6¾	52 16 4	..	301 19 1½	2,111,893 5 1½	
Spirits { Foreign	358,316 8 7¾	..	..	387 7 10½	357,929 0 9	
Starch	80,643 0 9½	1,617 4 3½	3,705 2 0¾	..	75,320 14 5½	
Stone Bottles	4,978 5 9	470 0 10½	..	..	4,508 4 10½	
Sweets and Mead	4 518 17 2	..	..	..	4,518 17 2	
Tea	3.527,364 6 10	..	..	..	3,527,364 6 10	
Tobacco and Snuff	838,915 2 1½	7,050 15 10	..	..	831,864 6 3½	
Vinegar	50,336 18 7	380 4 8	..	..	49,956 13 11	
Wine	140,461 0 6	12,296 12 5½	127,849 17 1½	314 10 11	..	
Wire	10 793 15 8½	1,226 0 5	..	..	9,567 15 3½	
Total Consolidated Duties £	21,255,646 1 7¾	2,050,557 13 4½	218,027 7 0½	8,703 13 3½	18,978,357 7 11½	
Allowance on wine stock, in the hands of dealers, paid out of the excise revenue, beyond the amount of duty collected on wine during the year	..	Wine Stock	831,832 0 3¾	{ Deduct Wine Stock }	831,832 0 3¾	
	..	..	1,049,859 7 4½	..	18,146,525 7 7½	
Spirits, foreign, per 51 Geo. III. c. 59	46,705 19 4¾	..	..	..	46,705 19 4¾	
Annual Duties:						
Tobacco and Snuff commuted 5th July	174,909 6 6	..	..	..	174,909 6 6	
Spirits, foreign, do	221,878 11 1¾	..	..	..	221,878 11 1¾	
Brandy, &c. do	57,435 3 4	..	..	..	57,435 3 4	
Sweets, do	797 2 8½	..	..	..	797 2 8½	
Total Annual Duties £	455,020 3 8½	..	..	..	455,020 3 8½	
Fines and Forfeitures	33,891 15 1½	..	..	..	33,891 15 1½	
Totals collected:						
Consolidated Duties	21,255,646 1 7¾	2,050,557 13 4½	1,049,859 7 4½	8,703 13 3½	18,146,525 7 7½	
Spirits, foreign, 51 Geo. III. c. 59	46,705 19 4¾	..	..	..	46,705 19 4¾	
Annual Duties	455,020 3 8½	..	..	..	455,020 3 8½	
Fines and Forfeitures	33,891 15 1½	..	..	..	33,891 15 1½	
Grand Total	21,791,263 19 10¾	2,050,557 13 4½	1,049,859 7 4½	8,703 13 3½	18,682,143 5 10½	

in the Year ended 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Amount collected on each Article usually Receipt during the said Year, for Drawbacks, and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks, and Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.

Articles.	Scotland.					
	Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks.	Allowances.	Repayments on Over Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.	Net Produce.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Auctions	19,599 15 8½	..	..	539 2 6	19,060 13 2½	
Beer	121,068 15 6¾	1,414 15 1½	..	68 5 10	119,585 14 7¾	
Bricks and Tiles	15,122 7 10¼	199 10 7	..	..	14,922 17 3¼	
Candles	25,689 6 5½	992 5 8½	..	..	24,697 0 9	
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	5,058 9 0	..	..	..	5,058 9 0	
Cyder and Perry	..	26 5 6*	..	..	..	
Glass	169,057 5 2	81,981 12 3	..	6,207 1 0	80,868 11 11	
Hides and Skins	44,403 16 2	1,551 19 11	..	..	42,851 16 3	
Hops	..	..	..	..	..	
Licences	109,388 7 7½	..	..	1,315 6 1	108,073 1 6½	
Malt	477,427 4 2¼	7 19 6	278,255 15 9⅝	180 12 6	198,982 16 4¾	
Paper	77,528 15 8¾	3,229 4 4½	2,349 17 9	24 5 6	71,925 8 1½	
Pepper	419 12 6	..	..	..	419 12 6	
Printed Goods	373,643 0 3½	137,295 4 0	..	384 6 8¾	235,963 9 6¾	
Salt	19 5 3½	..	..	..	19 5 3½	
Soap	134,231 19 9¾	6,803 5 7	7,706 15 1½	..	119,721 19 1¾	
Spirits British	682,953 19 9	21 1 2	..	84 7 6	682,848 11 1	
Spirits Foreign	13,712 10 7¾	..	..	9 8 11	13,703 1 8¾	
Starch	12,890 15 4½	86 4 8	9,866 3 6¼	..	2,938 7 1¾	
Stone Bottles	12 7 1½	..	..	..	12 7 1½	
Sweets and Mead	30 17 2	..	..	..	30 17 2	
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	
Tobacco and Snuff	60,530 3 6¾	..	..	..	60,530 3 6¾	
Vinegar	603 2 3	5 12 0	..	..	597 10 3	
Wine	9,000 3 1½	593 13 4	8,388 9 6½	18 0 3	..	
Wire	..	..	..	..	..	
Total Consolidated Duties £	2,352,392 0 4½	234,208 13 2¼	306,567 1 9¼	8,830 16 9½	1,802,811 18 7	
Allowance on wine stock, in the hands of dealers, paid out of the excise revenue, beyond the amount of duty collected on wine during the year	..	Wine Stock	52,973 16 11½	*Deduct	26 5 0	
					1,802,785 8 7	
				Deduct Wine Stock	52,973 16 11½	
	..	..	359,540 18 8¾	..	1,749,811 11 7½	
Spirits, foreign, per 51 Geo. III. c. 59	1,383 3 8¾	..	..	1 5 6	1,381 18 2¾	
Annual Duties:						
Tobacco and Snuff commenced 5th July	20,616 18 0	..	..	..	20,616 18 0	
Spirits, foreign do	7,257 7 3¾	..	..	5 1 9½	7,252 5 6¼	
Brandy, &c. do	1,615 10 1	..	..	1 13 9	1,613 16 4	
Sweets, do	4 13 4	..	..	..	4 13 4	
Total Annual Duties £	29,494 8 8¾	..	..	6 15 6½	29,487 13 2¼	
Fines and Forfeitures	13,864 2 3	..	..	..	13,864 2 3	
Totals collected:						
Consolidated Duties	2,352,392 0 4½	234,208 13 2¼	359,540 18 8¾	8,830 16 9½	1,749,811 11 7½	
Spirits, foreign, 51 Geo. III. c. 59	1,383 3 8¾	..	..	1 5 6	1,381 18 2¾	
Annual Duties	29,494 8 8¾	..	..	6 15 6½	29,487 13 2¼	
Fines and Forfeitures	13,864 2 3	..	..	..	13,864 2 3	
Grand Total	2,397,133 15 0¾	234,208 13 2¼	359,540 18 8¾	8,838 17 10¼	1,794,545 5 3½	

Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of EXCISE in GREAT BRITAIN, &c. *continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain. Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks, and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks.	Allowances.	Repayments on Over Entries, Damaged Goods, &c.	Net Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auctions	335,690 0 0½	..	..	5,286 17 7½	330,403 2 4½
Beer	3,629,797 11 8½	42,046 0 0½	..	225 1 9½	3,587,526 9 10½
Bricks and Tiles	620,800 8 11¾	3,069 0 9¾	786 6 2½	207 17 3¼	616,737 4 8½
Candles	481,209 14 10½	5,818 1 10½	445 10 11	..	474,946 2 0¾
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	83,736 3 7¼	..	..	5 0 0	83,731 3 7¼
Cyder and Perry	33,910 4 9	2,703 4 9¾	..	5 15 2	31,201 4 9¾
Glass	1,030,866 13 7¾	416,127 11 9¼	548 14 6½	6,779 8 3¾	607,410 18 11¾
Hides and Skins	429,858 6 6¾	20,742 10 7¼	..	1 14 1½	409,114 1 10
Hops	212,159 12 10½	3,796 8 6	..	371 8 6	208,991 15 10½
Licences	651 118 17 6¾	..	..	1,413 0 1½	649,705 17 5½
Malt	4,075,339 18 1½	165 12 4	278,298 6 0½	1,400 3 10½	3,795,475 15 10½
Paper	695,840 3 3	26,128 7 1½	17,239 5 8	24 5 6	652,448 4 11½
Pepper	42,154 1 7½	..	..	38 10 0	42,115 11 7½
Printed Goods	2,035,219 15 0½	1,665,592 3 0	..	384 6 8¾	369,243 5 4
Salt	14,016 18 3½	5,060 10 2½	..	60 16 0	8,895 12 1
Soap	1,328,009 15 5½	70,716 9 5½	77,466 13 1¾	214 10 6	1,179,612 2 4
Spirits British	2,795,202 0 3¾	73 17 6	..	386 6 7½	2,794,741 16 2½
Spirits Foreign	372,028 19 3½	..	..	396 16 9½	371,632 2 5¾
Starch	93,533 16 2	1,703 8 11½	13,571 5 7½	..	78,259 1 7½
Stone Bottles	4,990 12 10¾	470 0 10½	..	..	4,520 12 6
Sweets and Mead	4,549 14 4	..	..	..	4,549 14 4
Tea	3,527,364 6 10	..	..	..	3,527,364 6 10
Tobacco and Snuff	899,445 5 8½	7,050 15 10	..	..	892,394 9 10½
Vinegar	50,940 0 10	385 16 8	..	..	50,554 4 2
Wine	149,461 3 7½	12,890 5 9½	136,238 6 8	332 11 2	—
Wire	10,793 15 8½	1,226 0 5	..	..	9,567 15 3½
Total consolidated Duties £	23,608,038 2 0	2,284,766 6 6½	524,594 8 9¾	17,534 10 1¼	20,781,142 16 6½
Allowance on wine stock, in the hands of dealers, paid out of the excise revenue, beyond the amount of duty collected on wine during the year	..	Wine Stock	884,805 17 3¼	Deduct Wine Stock	884,805 17 3¼
	..	..	1,409,400 6 1	..	19,896,336 19 3¼
Spirits, foreign, per 51 Geo. III, c. 59	48,089 3 1½	..	..	1 5 6	48,087 17 7½
Annual Duties:					
Tobacco and Snuff commuted 5th July	195,526 4 6	..	..	..	195,526 4 6
Spirits, foreign, do	229,135 18 5½	..	..	5 1 9½	229,130 16 8
Brandy, &c. do	59,050 13 5	..	..	1 13 9	59,048 19 8
Sweets, do	801 16 0¾	..	..	..	801 16 0¾
Total Annual Duties £	484,514 12 5½	..	..	6 15 6½	484,507 16 10¾
Fines and Forfeitures	47,755 17 4¾	..	..	..	47,755 17 4¾
Totals collected:					
Consolidated Duties	23,608,038 2 0	2,284,766 6 6½	1,409,400 6 1	17,534 10 1¼	19,896,336 19 3¼
Spirits, foreign, 51 Geo. III. c. 59	48,089 3 1½	..	..	1 5 6	48,087 17 7½
Annual Duties	484,514 12 5½	..	..	6 15 6½	484,507 16 10¾
Fines and Forfeitures	47,755 17 4¾	..	..	..	47,755 17 4¾
Grand Total £	24,188,397 14 11½	2,284,766 6 6½	1,409,400 6 1	17,542 11 1¾	20,476,688 11 2¼

An Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION of the EXCISE Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Allowances:		
Salaries to officers on the establishment	670,221 5 2¾	
Salaries to incidental officers	38,253 17 2¼	
Salaries and allowances, temporary	13,697 10 11	
		722,172 13 4
Day pay to weighers, watchmen, tidewaiters, watermen, sitters, and boatmen	...	7,943 4 2¼
Allowances for special services and travelling charges	23,609 6 8	
Sitting expences of the country officers, at the several places where the duties are collected	20,079 14 8¼	
		43,689 1 4¾
Tradesmen's bills, &c.:		
Buildings, and repairs of buildings	7,126 1 4¼	
Coals and candles	2,729 18 6½	
Permits	3,273 1 6½	
Paper labels	2,508 7 0	
Other bills	6,909 3 8¾	
		22,546 12 2
Rent of offices, rates, taxes, and tithes	...	9,774 11 0¾
Law charges	...	28,011 5 8½
Stationery, postage, &c.		
Stationery	9,320 12 4½	
Postage	16,582 11 3¼	
Carriage, ferriage, &c.	8,496 11 9¼	
		34,399 15 5
Superannuation or retiring allowances	32,253 11 8¼	
Compensation allowances upon abolition of office, per act 3 Geo. IV. c. 113	1,045 10 0	
Do. Do. prior to passing said acts	400 1 5	
Incidents, being allowances to superannuated worn-out inferior officers of excise, per act 52 Geo. III. c. 81, and c. 82.	1,053 9 5	
		84,752 12 6¼
Allowances for offices abolished	5,218 14 5½	
Gratuities and compensation	1,797 18 6½	
		7,016 13 0
Carried forward..... £	...	960,306 8 9½

Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION of the EXCISE Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...			960,306	8	9½
Other Payments:						
Incident charges on passing the accounts of the receiver-general	4,420	2	5			
Pensions to officers and seamen of cruizers	351	15	4			
Pensions to widows and children	724	0	11			
Allowance for witnesses detained, &c.	1,645	5	4			
Sheriffs' poundage	741	16	4¾			
Short-hand notes and exchequer trials	421	6	10			
Allowances to crown prisoners	710	3	5¼			
Rewards to officers for seizures, per acts 45 and 46 Geo. III.; and charges on spirits seized	3,408	14	0¾			
Rewards for the detention of smugglers, for informations, &c.	180	6	2½			
Housekeeper's expences	728	10	8½			
Fees paid to the officers of exchequer and pipe, per treasury warrant	2,602	0	7			
Removal of country officers	1,043	13	5			
Payments on account of sales, being the officers' shares, expences, &c.	43,534	19	11¾			
Expences incurred on unproductive seizures and searches	214	16	4			
Stamps for the use of the revenue	2,229	1	3			
Miscellaneous payments	711	19	11			
				63,668	13	1½
Total expences of civil department	...			1,023,975	1	11
CRUIZERS.						
Salaries, pay, and allowances to commanders, mates, and mariners of cruizers	...			1,171	19	3¼
Victualling Stores, &c.						
Victualling, fire, and candles	1,197	4	2¼			
Repairs and other expences for cruizers and boats, and carriage for stores	1,034	14	7¼			
				2,231	18	9½
Miscellaneous charges	...			47	4	1
Total expence of cruizers	...			3,451	2	1¾
Totals brought forward:						
Civil department	...			1,023,975	1	11
Cruizers	...			3,451	2	1¾
Total charges of collection on the excise revenue of Great Britain £	...			1,027,426	4	0¾

An Account of PAYMENTS out of the EXCISE Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN, in its progress into the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection; for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expences of the warehousing department; *viz.*			
Salaries to Surveyors, Comptrolling Surveyors of warehouses, warehouse-keepers, and lockers	2,289 10 9		
Day pay to lockers	96 3 10		
Rent, rates, taxes, &c.	12,393 14 0		
		14,779 8 7	
Repaid to the treasurer of the navy, a moiety of the expences of the revenue cruizers		27,683 0 7½	
To treasurers of counties, for corn returns		3,166 1 8½	
			45,628 10 10½
Pensions		...	14,000 0 0
Bounties for promoting fisheries; *viz.*			
Bounties on British fish oil ... per Act 1 Geo. IV, c. 103		695 8 9	
Do. for Cod, Ling, and Hake, cured (on tonnage) do.		5,344 14 0	
Do. do. (not on do.) do.		8,646 17 0	
Herring, Buss, and barrel bounties		60,925 4 0	
		75,612 3 9	
Salaries and incidents of the White Herring fishery board, per treasury warrants		13,000 0 0	
			88,612 3 9
Payments by virtue of warrants of the barons of exchequer in Scotland, towards the support of the civil government of that country; payments in the terms of the Treaty of Union, and various acts of Parliament:			
Salaries to the judges and officers of the court of session, justiciary, exchequer, and jury court, judge of the admiralty, and judges of the commissary court		29,650 8 11	
Compensation to the principal and depute clerks of session, extractors, and others, for loss of emoluments, per 50 Geo. III. c. 112		4,351 15 7¾	
Deficiency of fee fund of the court of session, year to 20th December, 1824		2,028 14 2½	
Salaries and allowances to the keepers of the great and privy seals, and to the sheriffs and stewards depute, and their substitutes		7,162 4 0	
Annuity and charges of management, payable to the equivalent company, in virtue of royal sign manual		2,650 0 0	
Arrears of surplusages due to the sheriffs and stewards depute, on their accounts, to Whitsunday 1824, per royal sign manual		10,799 3 4½	
Expences incurred by James Anderson, depute clerk of the justiciary court, in making up returns to orders of the honourable House of Commons		33 17 0	
		56,676 3 1½	
His Majesty's hereditary and temporary revenues of excise, paid to the receiver-general of crown rents, in virtue of treasury minute of 17th December, 1811		32,153 9 0	
			88,829 12 1½
		£	237,070 6 9

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue of EXCISE

Income.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances in the hands of the several collectors, on 5th January, 1825	88,187 3 4¾	
Balances in the hands of the receiver-general, on 5th January, 1825	95,598 0 9½	
Monies imprest, and advances made to officers on the service of the revenue, outstanding on the 5th January, 1825	11,491 1 11½	
Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825	1,134,600 12 6½	
Total balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825	...	1,329,877 3 8¼
Gross receipt	24,188,397 14 11½	
Drawbacks on goods exported 2,276,405 0 4		
Bounties of the nature of drawbacks 8,361 6 2½		
Total drawbacks and bounties... £	2,284,766 6 6½	
Allowances 1,409,400 6 1		
Repayments on over-entries, damaged goods, &c. 17,542 11 1¾		
	1,426,942 17 2¾	
Total repayments, drawbacks, &c.	...	3,711,709 3 9¼ ...
Net receipt within the year, after deducting repayments, &c	...	... 20,476,688 11 2¼
Total Income, including balances	..	.. 21,806,565 14 10½

in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Disposal of the Income.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection	...	1,027,426 4 0¾
Other payments	...	237,070 6 9
Total payments out of the income in its progress to the exchequer	...	1,264,496 10 9¾
Payments into the exchequer	...	19,524,621 17 10¾
Balances in the hands of the several collectors on 5th January, 1826	35,476 18 3	
Balances in the hands of the receiver-general, on 5th January, 1826	159,245 16 4	
Monies imprest, and advances made to officers on the service of the revenue, outstanding on 5th January, 1826	12,752 13 6	
Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826	809,971 18 1	
Total balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826	...	1,017,447 6 2
Total discharge of the income	£	21,806,565 14 10½

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of EXCISE in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Amount collected on each Article, and also the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year, for Drawbacks and Bounties of the nature of Drawbacks, and for Allowances on Overcharges, &c.

	Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks and Bounties of the Nature of Drawbacks.	Repayments and Allowances on Overcharges, &c.	Net Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auctions	7,398 9 10¼	...	320 16 1¾	7,077 13 8½
Glass bottles	406 8 8¾	6 10 3¼	...	399 18 5½
Do. flint	4,809 19 6½	848 4 5	...	3,961 15 1½
Leather	25,749 9 8½	598 19 10	293 12 1¾	24,856 17 8¾
Malt	321,967 12 11½	1,013 18 10¼	96 5 6	320,857 8 7¼
Mead	272 11 7¼	...	...	272 11 7¼
Paper hangings	2,545 10 7¼	59 5 0¼	...	2,486 5 7
Strong waters	1,088,567 2 10¼	40 12 4½	4,335 4 0½	1,084,191 6 5½
Tobacco	131,137 18 11½	...	77 5 0	131,060 13 11½
Vinegar	450 7 0½	...	...	450 7 0½
Writing paper	34,160 12 8½	575 13 8½	395 11 0¼	33,189 7 11¾
Wrought plate	2,254 19 7¼	..	...	2,254 19 7¼
Wine (home-made)	75 17 2½	...	...	75 17 2½
Received on account of suppressed duties	0 10 0	...	...	0 10 0
£	1,619,797 11 4½	3,143 4 5¾	5,518 13 10¼	1,611,135 13 0½
Licences	171,510 9 6½	...	19,828 2 9¼	151,682 6 9¼
Poundage on licences	6,780 4 11⅜	...	2,355 11 10¼	4,424 13 1½
Fines & Seizures (Net)	668 3 6½	...	...	668 3 6½
Stamps	5,543 16 3¾	...	...	5,543 16 3¾
Locks	196 19 3¼	...	...	196 19 3¼
Collectors' Balances	2,575 4 9	...	...	2,575 4 9
£	1,807,072 9 9¼	...	...	1,776,226 16 9¾
Quit rents	93,938 5 3½	...	..	93,938 5 3½
£	1,901,010 15 0¾	3,143 4 5¾	27,702 8 5⅓	1,870,165 2 1¼

An Account of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the EXCISE Revenue in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances:		
Salaries to officers on the establishment	73,769 19 5½	
Do. to incidental officers	15,243 1 10½	
		89,013 1 4
Day pay and temporary allowances	69 0 7½	
Travelling charges	7,154 13 0¼	
Sitting expences of the country officers at the several places where the duties are collected	509 5 1½	7,732 18 9¼
Tradesmen's bills, &c.:		
Building and repairs of buildings	402 18 10¾	
Coals and candles	900 1 10½	
Other bills	257 14 2¼	
		1,560 14 11½
Rents of excise offices, warehouses, &c. rates, taxes, &c.	...	1,477 16 2¼
Law charges	...	13,725 5 10¾
Stationery, postage, &c.:		
Stationery	8,102 0 6½	
Postage	9,257 15 7½	
Carriage of parcels	1,312 9 9¾	
		18,672 5 11¾
Superannuation allowances	...	20,668 12 11
Compensation for loss of fees, under Act 48 Geo. III, c. 56.	365 13 4	
Allowances for offices abolished	1,774 3 5½	
		2,139 16 9½
Other payments:		
Medical expences	513 0 0¼	
Housekeeper's do.	508 17 7¾	
Pensions to widows and children	1,027 8 0½	
Expences attending revenue police	27,106 12 6½	
Do. ... for suppression of illicit distillation	35,422 13 3	
Do. ... for boats, building, and repairs, victualling, &c.	220 17 7½	
Gratuities and compensations	2,240 18 10¼	
Stamps for the use of this revenue	719 0 5¾	
Charity pensions	1,920 12 1¼	
Gauging instruments	127 14 5¾	
Sundry small payments	880 16 6	
		70,688 11 4½
	£	225,679 4 2½

An Account of the PAYMENTS out of the EXCISE of IRELAND, in its Progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sums advanced on account of navy and army half pay, to be paid by Great Britain	...	65,625 2 4¾
Rewards for apprehending deserters	0 16 11	
Fortification payments	628 12 5⅜	
		629 9 4⅜
Expences of removing convicts, and subsisting prisoners	1,768 12 3	
Payments under population act	31 3 1	
		1,799 15 4
Paid for the salaries and allowances of the late officers of the tax office in Ireland, over and above the arrears of duty collected	...	22,704 13 2¾
	£	90,759 0 3

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue of EXCISE

Income.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in the hands of the several collectors, on 5th January, 1825		31,063 15 5⅜	
Balances due by several collectors within the year		4 16 0	
Balances in the hands of the receiver-general, on 5th January, 1825		...	
Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825		42,364 18 0	
Total balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825		...	73,433 9 5⅜
Gross receipt		1,807,072 9 9¼	
Quit rents		93,938 5 3½	
		1,901,010 15 0¾	...
Drawbacks on goods exported ...	£3,143 4 5¾	...	
Bounties of the nature of drawbacks on goods exported	...	...	
Repayments and allowances on overcharges, &c.	27,702 8 5¾	...	
Total repayments, drawbacks, &c.		30,845 12 11½	...
Net receipt within the year, after deducting repayments		...	1,870,165 2 1¼
Total income, including balances ..... £		...	1,943,598 11 6⅜

in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Disposal of the Income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Collection	225,679	4	2½			
Other payments	90,759	0	3⅞			
Total payments out of the income in its progress to the exchequer	...			316,438	4	6⅜
Payments into the exchequer — Excise revenue	1,388,538	3	1¾			
Payments into the exchequer — Quit rents	91,327	5	10½			
				1,479,865	9	0¼
Balances in the hands of the several collectors, on 5th January, 1826	33,091	2	11⅛			
Do. do. on account of quit rents	2,610	19	5			
Do. due by deceased collectors within the year	70	15	8¾			
Do. in the hands of the receiver-general, on 5th January, 1826	...					
Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826	111,521	19	11⅛			
Total balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826				147,294	18	0
Total discharge of the income				£ 1,943,598	11	6⅛

An Account of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue of Stamps in Great and Parliamentary Allowances, Drawbacks and Repayments; and for Paper, Parchment, as possible, each Branch of Receipt, and each Head

	Gross Receipt.								
	England.			Scotland.			Great Britain.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deeds, law proceedings, and other written instruments, (except legacy receipts, probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories, bills of exchange and promissory notes, and receipts,) and licences to dealers in thread lace	2,101,788	13	4½	203,741	5	2½	2,305,529	18	7
Legacies	992,100	13	2	64,805	13	9	1,056,906	6	11
Probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories	831,137	7	0	43,374	0	0	874,511	7	0
Bills of exchange and promissory notes	675,563	1	0¼	115,307	7	5	790,870	8	5¼
Receipts	200,220	19	0	17,849	3	8	218,070	2	8
Newspapers, and supplements, and papers for advertisements	425,154	10	8	24,419	17	0	449,574	7	8
Almanacks	31,947	16	3	...			31,947	16	3
Medicine, and medicine licences	44,421	6	8	218	5	7	44,639	12	3
Fire insurances	663,334	10	2	38,120	17	0	701,455	7	2
Cards	22,577	17	6	...			22,577	17	6
Gold and silver plate, and licences	120,205	11	2¾	8,032	13	1½	128,238	4	4¼
Dice	1,194	0	0	...			1,194	0	0
Pamphlets	679	9	7	42	12	0	722	1	7
Advertisements	144,751	2	6½	18,708	18	0	163,460	0	6½
Stage Coaches	338,974	12	4	23,765	0	3½	362,739	12	7½
Post Horses	232,651	2	4	...			232,651	2	4
Race Horses	1,365	0	0	119	14	0	1,484	14	0
Lottery	4,954	10	6	...			4,954	10	6
£	6,833,022	3	4	558,505	7	0½	7,391,527	10	4½

(continued.)	Paper, Parchment, and Blanks.								
	England.			Scotland.			Great Britain.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deeds, law proceedings, and other written instruments, (except legacy receipts, probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories, bills of exchange, and promissory notes, and receipts,) and licences to dealers in thread lace	29,778	13	3	...			29,778	13	3
Legacies	...			...			...		
Probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories	...			...			...		
Bills of exchange, and promissory notes	...			...			...		
Receipts	...			...			...		
Newspapers, and supplements, and papers for advertisements	...			...			...		
Almanacks	..			...			...		
Medicine, and medicine licences	...			...			...		
Fire insurances	...			...			...		
Cards	...			...			..		
Gold and silver plates and licences	...			...			...		
Dice	...			...			..		
Pamphlets	...			...			...		
Advertisements	...			...			...		
Stage coaches	...			...			...		
Post Horses	...			...			...		
Race Horses	...			...			...		
Lottery	...			...					
£	29,778	13	3	...			29,778	13	3

BRITAIN; and also, of the Amount of DISBURSEMENTS out of the Gross Receipt, for Discounts and Blanks to stamp on; distinguishing England from Scotland; and distinguishing, as far of Payment, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Discounts, and Parliamentary Allowances.			Drawbacks and Repayments.		
England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13,464 4 6	35 5 7	13,519 10 1	40 0 0	...	40 0 0
...	...	...	3,683 17 2	...	3,683 17 2
9,434 15 6	...	9,434 15 6	37,377 19 0	2,197 0 0	39,574 19 0
5,725 2 4	...	5,725 2 4	...	...	...
9,267 6 0	...	9,267 6 0	...	...	...
81,291 0 10	4,829 18 4	86,120 19 2	...	...	...
1,523 19 0	..	1,523 19 0	3 5 0	...	3 5 0
4,910 16 11½	...	4,910 16 11½	...	...	...
30,378 0 4	1,905 19 0	32,283 19 4	...	...	...
332 6 6	...	332 6 6	...	...	...
2,823 18 0¾	182 10 9	3,006 8 9¾	8,299 16 5	171 0 6	8,470 16 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	108 2 3	...	108 2 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
65 12 11	5 19 6	71 12 5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
159,237 2 11¾	6,959 13 2	166,196 16 1¼	49,512 19 10	2,368 0 6	51,881 0 4

Net Produce.				
England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2,058,485 15 7½	203,705 19 7½	2,262,191 15 3	Deeds, law proceedings, and other written instruments, (except legacy receipts, probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories, bills of exchange, and promissory notes, and receipts,) and licences to dealers in thread lace.	
988,416 16 0	64,805 13 9	1,053,222 9 9	Legacies.	
784,324 12 6	41,177 0 0	825,501 12 6	Probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories.	
669,837 18 8¼	115,307 7 5	785,145 6 1¼	Bills of exchange, and promissory notes	
190,955 13 0	17,849 3 8	208,802 16 8	Receipts.	
343,863 9 10	19,589 18 8	363,453 8 6	Newspapers, and supplements, and papers for advertisements.	
30,420 12 3	...	30,420 12 3	Almanacks.	
39,510 9 8½	218 5 7	39,728 15 3½	Medicine, and medicine licences.	
632,956 9 10	36,214 18 0	669,171 7 10	Fire insurances.	
22,245 11 0	...	22,245 11 0	Cards.	
109,081 16 9	7,679 1 10¼	116,760 18 7½	Gold and silver plates, and licences.	
1,194 0 0	...	1,194 0 0	Dice.	
679 9 7	42 12 0½	722 1 7	Pamphlets.	
144,751 2 6½	18,708 18 0	163,460 0 6½	Advertisements.	
338,866 10 1	23,765 0 3	862,631 10 4½	Stage coaches.	
232,615 2 4	...	232,651 2 4	Post horses.	
1,299 7 1	113 14 6	1,413 1 7	Race horses.	
4,954 10 6	...	4,954 10 6	Lottery.	
6,594,493 7 3¾	549,177 13 4½	7,143,671 0 8¼		

An Account of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the Revenue of STAMPS in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances:		
Salaries to officers on establishment	47,498 8 3	
Salaries and allowances, temporary	1,156 7 1	
		48,654 15 4
Poundage and salary to distributors	...	69,472 17 8¾
Allowances for special services and travelling charges	...	3,309 5 8
Tradesmen's bills, &c.		
Buildings and repairs of buildings	537 5 8	
Coals and candles	777 12 5	
Other bills	2,195 14 10	
		3,510 12 11
Rents, rates, taxes, and tithes	...	606 14 4
Law charges	...	263 0 4
Stationery, postage, &c.		
Stationery	484 18 11	
Postage	2,995 17 2½	
Carriage	4,209 7 8	
		7,690 3 9½
Superannuation or retiring allowances	...	5,824 19 0
Compensation to officers for loss of fees	...	99 12 0
Other payments:		
Incident charges on passing the accounts of the receiver-general	...	
Insurance from fire	75 15 0	
Housekeeper's expences	329 7 0	
Engraving dies, &c.	524 14 9	
Newspapers pursuant to 38 Geo. III. c. 78, and for ascertaining the duty on advertisements	1,127 18 8	
Printers for advertising	44 6 1	
Bill and tally money at the Exchequer	1,663 11 6	
Copies of wills for ascertaining the duties on legacies	4,695 13 8	
Post-horse tickets	371 17 3	
Miscellaneous payments	965 15 1½	
		9,798 19 0½
£	9,798 19 0½	
		149,231 0 1¾

A General Statement of the Revenue of Stamps in Great Britain, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

Disposal of Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in the hands of the several distributors, on the 5th January, 1825	48,087	7	10						
Balances due from late distributors, since the 5th January, 1800	27,163	7	7¾						
Balances of imprest money, on the 5th January, 1825	10,987	7	0						
Bills outstanding, 5th January, 1825	232,039	5	2						
Total balances and bills outstanding, on the 5th January, 1825	318,277	7	7¾	...			318,277	7	7¾
Gross receipt	...			7,391,527	10	4½			
Discounts and parliamentary allowances	166,196	16	1¼						
Drawbacks and repayments	51,881	0	4						
Paper, parchment, and blanks	29,778	13	3						
Total discounts, &c.	247,856	9	8¼	247,856	9	8¼			
Net receipt within the year, after deducting discounts, &c.	...			7,143,671	0	8¼	7,143,671	0	8¼
Total income, including balances..... £							7,461,948	8	4

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of collection	...			149,231	0	1¾
Total payments out of the income, in its progress to the Exchequer	...			149,231	0	1¾
Payments into the Exchequer	...			6,997,233	16	9
Balances in the hands of the several distributors, on the 5th January, 1826	53,811	10	4			
Balances due from late distributors, since 5th January, 1800	22,091	11	4¼			
Balances of imprest money, on the 5th January, 1826	14,202	7	0			
Bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1826	225,378	2	9			
Total Balances and bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1826	315,483	11	5¼	315,483	11	5¼
Total discharge of the income				7,461,948	8	4

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of STAMPS in IRELAND; and also of the Amount of Disbursements out of the Gross Receipt for Discounts and Parliamentary Allowances, Drawbacks, and Repayments, and for Paper, Parchment, and Blanks, to stamp on, &c.; distinguishing, as far as possible, each branch of Receipt, and each head of Payment, in the Year ended the 5th January, 1826.

	Gross Receipt.	Discounts and Parliamentary Allowances.	Drawbacks and Repayments.	Paper, Parchment, and Blanks.	Advertisement-duty not payable till after 5th Jan. 1826, included in the Gross Produce, but not in future to be thus brought into the accounts, inasmuch as those duties are neither received nor paid within the year.	Net Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deeds, law proceedings, and other written instruments, except probates and letters of administration, &c...	140,834 19 7	1,119 6 0	6 17 6¾	2,415 3 7¾	..	137,293 12 4½
Bills of Exchange	67,839 15 10	..	..	..	..	67,839 15 10
Receipts	19,756 3 1	462 0 10	..	..	..	19,294 2 3
Bankers' notes and post bills	8,616 4 7½	116 14 5½	..	..	..	8,499 10 2
Composition from the Bank of Ireland, in lieu of stamp duties..	13,846 3 1	..	..	..	..	13,846 3 1
Protests	7,146 1 7½	42 7 8	..	..	..	7,103 13 11½
Newspapers	26,926 15 9¾	267 6 6½	..	..	..	26,659 9 3½
Almanacks	969 19 0	14 18 2	..	..	..	955 0 10
Advertisements	15,907 15 0	..	..	..	1,454 7 6	14,453 7 6
Fire insurances	24,028 17 11	1,194 2 7	..	..	..	22,834 15 4
Marine insurances.....	10,060 3 11	502 19 8¼	..	..	..	9,557 4 2¾
Probates and letters of administration	34,552 0 0	..	1,048 0 0	..	..	33,504 0 0
Legacies	30,258 13 2¾	..	129 0 0	..	..	30,129 13 2¾
Cards and dice	1,566 6 0	6 18 0	..	..	..	1,559 8 0
Gold and silver plate ..	2,387 13 8½	..	..	..	..	2,387 13 8½
Game certificates	12,886 16 0	..	..	..	..	12,886 16 0
Attornies' indentures....	7,912 0 0	..	..	..	..	7,912 0 0
——— admissions ..	3,720 0 0	..	..	..	..	3,720 0 0
Barristers' admissions ..	1,100 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,100 0 0
Students' admissions....	1,120 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,120 0 0
Penalties.....	1,383 2 1½	..	240 12 3¾	..	..	1,142 9 9¾
	432,819 10 6½	3,726 13 11	1,424 9 10½	2,415 3 7¾	1,454 7 6	423,798 15 7¼
Law fund	41,152 3 0¾	342 0 5	..	..	..	40,810 2 7¾
Exchequer fund.....	3,222 11 11½	41 16 7½	..	..	..	3,180 15 4¼
Chancery fund	12,428 5 11½	146 19 8¾	..	..	..	12,281 6 2¾
£	489,622 11 6¼	4,257 10 8	1,424 9 19½	2,415 3 7¾	1,454 7 6	480,070 19 10

An Account of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the Revenue of STAMPS in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances:		
Salaries to officers on establishment	10,460 5 1¾	
Salaries to incidental officers	258 9 2½	
Salaries and allowances temporary	667 9 2¾	11,386 3 7
Per centage to distributers	...	7,213 6 0¼
Allowances for special services and travelling charges ...	...	1,564 8 4¼
Tradesmen's bills, &c.:		
Building and repairs of building	326 7 7¼	
Coals and candles	163 1 10¼	
Other bills	59 12 3	549 1 9
Rents, rates, and taxes	...	96 2 7¼
Law charges	...	5,254 18 10½
Stationery, postage, &c.:		
Stationery	713 8 7¼	
Postage	1,712 19 8¾	
Carriage	1,061 4 1½	3,487 12 5½
Superannuation or retiring allowances per Act 50, Geo. 3, c. 117, and 3 Geo. 4, c. 113	...	3,168 18 2¾
Allowances for patent offices abolished	....	....
Compensation to officers for loss of fees	...	...
Other payments:		
Housekeeper's expences	216 13 9¾	
Rewards for information	25 0 0	
Miscellaneous payments	2,720 14. 6	2,962 8 3¾
	£	35,683 0 2¼

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue of STAMPS

Income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in the hands of the several distributors, on the th January, 1825	2,215	3	9¼			
Balances by proprietors of newspapers, for duties not payable till after 5th January, 1825	1,725	19	0½			
Balances due from late distributors, &c. accruing since the year 1774	99,956	2	0½			
Balance of imprest money, on 5th January, 1825	870	12	2¼			
Bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825	2,977	17	7			
Total balances and bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1825 £				107,745	14	7¼
Gross receipts	475,776	8	5¼			
Add monies received into the Exchequer from the Bank of Ireland, in lieu of stamp duties	13,846	3	1			
Total of gross receipt	489,622	11	6¼			

	£	s.	d.			
Discounts and parliamentary allowances	4,257	10	8			
Drawbacks and repayments	1,424	9	10½			
Paper, parchment, and blanks	2,415	3	7¾			
The balance by proprietors of newspapers, for duties not payable till after the 5th January, 1826, omitted this year on the other side, and not to be brought into the future accounts, inasmuch as those duties are neither received nor due within the year	1,454	7	6			
Total discounts, &c.				9,551	11	8¼
Net receipts within the year, after deducting discounts, &c.				480,070	19	10
Total income, including balances £				587,816	14	5¼

in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Disposal of the Income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of collection	35,683	0	2¼	35,683	0	2¼
Total payments out of the income in its progress to the Exchequer	...			35,683	0	2¼
Payments into the Exchequer	436,843	19	1			
Add monies received into the Exchequer from the Bank of Ireland, in lieu of stamp duties	13,846	3	1			
Total payments into the Exchequer	...			450,690	2	2
Balances in the hands of the several distributers on the 5th January, 1826	764	1	5			
Balances due from late distributers, &c. accruing since the year 1774	99,855	9	0½			
Balance of imprest money on the 5th January, 1826	132	2	11¼			
Bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1826	691	18	8¼			
Total balances and bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1826				101,443	12	1
Total discharge of the income			£	587,816	14	5¼

An Account of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue of Taxes in Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Amount collected under each Head of Duty, and also the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year.

Heads of Duty.	Gross Receipt.			Repayments.			Net Produce.		
	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Land tax, on lands and tenements	1,208,072 5 7¼	34,693 9 0¾	1,242,765 14 8	5,741 3 7½	329 7 8½	6,070 11 4	1,202,331 1 11¾	34,364 1 4¼	1,236,695 3 4
ASSESSED TAXES:									
Schedule:									
A. Windows	1,167,666 15 0	87,951 9 0	1,255,618 4 0	...	31 3 0	31 3 0	1,167,666 15 0	87,920 6 0	1,255,587 1 0
B. Inhabited houses	1,182,444 7 7½	105,665 3 0	1,288,109 10 7½	...	56 10 6	56 10 6	1,182,444 7 7½	105,608 12 6	1,288,053 0 1
C. Servants	238,894 5 3	25,896 19 2	264,791 4 5	2 8 0	33 4 10	35 12 10	238,891 17 3	25,863 14 4	264,755 11 7
D. Carriages	280,192 18 6	20,799 4 6¾	300,992 3 0¾	6 10 0	20 8 0	26 18 0	280,186 8 6	20,778 16 6¾	300,965 5 0¾
E. Horses for riding	305,171 18 8	19,686 5 0	324,858 3 8	9 9 0	18 7 0	27 16 0	305,162 9 8	19,667 18 0	324,830 7 8
F. Other horses & mules	56,101 4 6	5,584 10 9	61,685 15 3	..	9 10 0	9 10 0	56,101 4 6	5,575 0 9	61,676 5 3
G. Dogs	161,720 9 10	18,934 6 4	180,654 16 2	1 8 0	20 5 0	21 13 0	161,719 1 10	18,914 1 4	180,633 3 2
H. Horse dealers	14,213 12 4	1,789 16 0	16,003 8 4	...	2 1 0	2 1 0	14,213 12 4	1,787 15 0	16,001 7 4
I. Hair powder	22,745 5 0	1,233 4 6	23,978 9 6	...	1 17 6	1 17 6	22,745 5 0	1,231 7 0	23,976 12 0
K. Armorial bearings	42,916 11 0	2,998 6 6	45,914 17 6	2 8 0	3 1 4	5 9 4	42,914 3 0	2,995 5 2	45,909 8 2
L. Game duties	127,185 12 8	14,850 4 0	142,035 16 8	...	...	...	127,185 12 8	14,850 4 0	142,035 16 8
Composition duty	29,907 15 6	936 9 0	30,844 4 6	0 19 9	...	0 19 9	29,906 15 9	936 9 0	30,843 4 9
Penalties on arrears levied by the barons of exchequer in Scotland	...	698 1 6	698 1 6	...	...	...	...	698 1 6	698 1 6
Property duty	2,711 10 8½	1,350 9 10¼	4,062 0 6¾	...	...	...	2,711 10 8½	1,350 9 10¼	4,062 0 6¾
Grand total.....£	4,839,944 12 2¼	343,067 18 2¾	5,183,012 10 5	5,764 6 4½	525 15 10½	6,290 2 3	4,834,180 5 9¾	342,542 2 4¼	5,176,722 8 2

An Account of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the Revenue of TAXES in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances:				
Salaries and allowances to officers on the establishment	75,673 7 7	16,415 5 9	92,088 13 4	
Salaries and allowances temporary	30 1 0½	241 0 0	271 1 0½	
				92,359 14 4½
Poundage and per centage under acts of parliament:				
Poundages to collectors and to clerks to the commissioners, including allowances for trouble under composition acts	89,046 11 11½	7,352 18 9	96,399 10 8½	
Surveyors' per centage on increases made by them to the revenue, including allowances for trouble under game duty act, and for loss of emoluments under composition acts	31,932 5 10	512 11 4½	32,444 17 2½	
				128,844 7 11
Day pay to extra clerks	5,400 7 0	..	5,400 7 0	
Wages to porters, and pay for occasional labour	409 13 0	..	409 13 0	
				5,810 0 0
Allowances for travelling and other expences	12,873 1 6	582 5 2½	..	13,455 6 8½
Tradesmen's bills:				
Buildings and repairs of buildings	273 3 8	..	273 3 8	
Coals and candles	273 11 6	..	273 11 6	
Other bills	450 7 5½	..	450 7 5½	
				997 2 7½
Rates and taxes	95 17 2½	..	.. ..	95 17 2½
Law charges, England.... £3,908 3 7				
Deduct fees received by the solicitor, and paid by him to the account of the incidental expences of the tax office 1,961 2 3				
	1,947 1 4	5,642 6 7½	..	7,589 7 11½
Stationery, postage, &c.:				
Stationery	..	920 8 6	920 8 6	
Acts of parliament and gazettes	26 5 6	..	26 5 6	
Expences of advertisements	782 1 1	..	782 1 1	
Postage of letters	8,575 11 0	1,159 7 0	9,734 18 0	
Carriage of parcels	1,595 9 5	216 5 6	1,811 14 11	
				13,275 8 0
Superannuation or retired allowances, per acts 50 Geo. 3, c. 117, and 3 Geo. 4, c. 113	7,408 18 11	397 0 0	..	7,805 18 11
Allowances for offices abolished	11,568 1 0	..	11,568 1 0	
Compensations to officers for loss of fees	217 0 0	..	217 0 0	
				11,785 1 0
Other payments:				
Incident charges on passing the accounts of the Receivers General	5,454 11 0½	..	5,454 11 0½	
Allowances under land tax redemption acts	64 0 0	..	64 0 0	
Allowances to officers at the Auditor's office, Exchequer, King's Remembrancer's office, and Stamp office, for accounts furnished by them	226 6 0	..	226 6 0	
Fees paid at the Treasury on the salary and incident warrants, and on surveyors' commissions	113 18 6	21 9 0	135 7 6	
Miscellaneous payments	74 3 6	176 19 1	251 2 7	
				6,131 7 1½
Total expences of department.. £	254,511 15 0½	33,637 16 9½	£	288,149 11 9¾
Compensations for loss of fees to officers of the Court of Exchequer, under act 3 Geo. iv. c. 88.				820 0 0
Church and corporation land tax:				
Salary to officer on the establishment			£200 0 0	
Allowances for offices abolished			548 4 4	
Incidental expences of office			109 9 8	
				857 14 0
Total Expences			£	289,827 5 9¾

An Account of PAYMENTS out of the Revenue of TAXES of GREAT BRITAIN, in its progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection; for the Year ending the 5th January, 1826.

Payments under the Authority of Acts of Parliament.	England.	cotland.	Great Britain.	Great Britain.
RELATING TO GREAT BRITAIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Militia and deserters' warrants	4,248 3 0½	1,078 3 8	5,326 6 8½	
Local Militia	168 19 10	...	168 19 0	
Volunteers	261 3 0	...	261 3 0	
Army of reserve and defence acts	79 3 0	..	79 3 0	
				5,835 12 6½
RELATING TO SCOTLAND.				
Augmentation of stipends to clergy, 50 Geo. III. c. 84.	...	9,896 2 5¾	...	9,896 2 5¾
To the commissioners for the Highland roads and bridges, 43 Geo. III. c. 80.	...	5,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0
Population act, 1 Geo. IV. c. 94	...	5 7 6	5 7 6	...
Sundries for loss of fees, 49 Geo. III.	...	105 5 5	105 5 5	
				110 12 11
	4,757 8 10½	16,084 19 0¾		
			Total £	20,842 7 11½

A General Statement of the Revenue of Taxes in Great Britain, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826.

Income.

	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances in the hands of receivers-general, on the 5th January, 1825	25,036 13 11½	3,362 3 2½	28,398 17 2	
Monies received by receivers-general before the 5th January, 1825, and not remitted till after that date ..	78,045 0 8	110,000 0 0	188,045 0 8	
Total balances outstanding on 5th January, 1825 ..	103,081 14 7½	113,362 3 2½	..	216,443 17 10
Gross receipt	4,839,944 12 2¼	343,067 18 2	5,183,012 10 5	
Repayments of land-tax redeemed, but not exonerated	England. £ 5,741 3 7½	Scotland. £ 299 19 1		
Repayment of taxes erroneously charged	23 2 9	225 16 9½		
Total repayments	5,764 6 4½	525 15 10½	6,290 2 3	..
Net receipt within the year, after deducting repayments	4,834,180 5 9¾	342,542 2 4¼	..	5,176,722 8 2
Total income, including balances. £	4,937,262 0 5¼	455,904 5 6¾	..	5,393,166 6 0

Disposal of the Income.

		England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Great Britain.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection:					
England ..	£ 254,511 15 0¼				
Compensations for loss of fees to officers of court of exchequer ..	820 0 0				
Church & corporation land-tax	857 14 0				
		256,189 9 0¾	33,637 16 9½	289,827 5 9¾	
Other payments		4,757 8 10½	16,084 19 0¾	20,842 7 11¼	
Total payments out of the income, in its progress to the exchequer		260,946 17 10¾	49,722 15 10¼	..	310,669 13 9
Payments into the exchequer:					
Land-tax on lands and tenements		1,175,987 14 2¾	36,684 18 10	1,212,672 13 0¾	
Assessed taxes		3,409,905 2 8½	363,671 15 11	3,773,576 18 7½	
Property duty		2,711 10 8½	2,000 0 0	4,711 10 8½	
	£	4,588,604 7 7¾	402,356 14 9	..	4,990,961 2 4¾
Balances in the hands of receivers-general, on the 5th January, 1826		24,448 8 1½	798 12 11½	25,247 1 0¾	
Monies received by receivers-general before the 5th January, 1826, and not remitted till after that date		63,262 6 9½	3,026 2 0	66,288 8 9½	
Total balances outstanding on the 5th January, 1826		87,710 14 10½	3,824 14 11½	..	91,535 9 10¼
Total discharge of income.. £		4,937,262 0 5¼	455,904 5 6¾	..	5,393,166 6 0

An Account of the Amount collected during the Year ended 5th January, 1826, on account of ARREARS of TAXES in IRELAND, showing in what manner it has been appropriated.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances due by deceased and dismissed collectors on 5th January, 1825	1,354 5 0⅜		Paid for salaries and incidental expences to officers on the establishment, and superannuation allowances to officers reduced in the tax department	25,840 18 2	
Total balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1825		1,354 5 0⅜			
Gross receipt	3,003 7 2		Deduct paid out of and charged upon the excise revenue of Ireland, in consequence of the deficiency of the fund arising from the taxes; account, No. 29	22,704 13 2¾	
Add					3,136 4 11¼
Receipt on account of late collector's balance	147 16 4½				
	3,151 3 6½		Balances due by deceased & dismissed collectors	1,290 10 6⅝	
Re-payments £78 13 1					
Total re-payments and discounts	78 13 1		Total balances and bills outstanding on 5th January, 1826	...	1,290 10 6⅝
Net receipt within the year, after deducting re-payments, &c.		3,072 10 5½			
		4,426 15 5⅞			4,426 15 5⅞

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the POST-OFFICE Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the principal Items of Receipt.

List of Items.	Gross Receipt.			Returned, Refused, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letters, Overcharges, and Rebates; also Insolvent Arrears cleared off.			Net Produce.		
	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Unpaid letters outwards, and paid letters inwards, and ship letters, &c. charged on country postmasters	510,316 0 10	65,602 8 1½	575,918 8 11½						
Unpaid letters inwards, and paid letters outwards, collected by the letter-carriers, &c. in London and Edinburgh	455,963 7 7	58,803 17 5½	514,767 5 0½	49,858 5 9½	10,037 9 7	59,895 15 4½	..	..	..
Bye and cross-road letters	574,024 14 1	75,882 7 6	649,907 1 7	*1,901 5 2½	7,828 8 10$\frac{7}{12}$	9,729 14 1$\frac{1}{12}$	..	..	..
				Insolvent Arrears written off as irrecoverable.					
£	1,540,304 2 6	200,288 13 1	1,740,592 15 7	51,759 11 0	17,865 18 5$\frac{7}{12}$	69,625 9 5$\frac{7}{12}$	1,488,544 11 6$\frac{5}{12}$	182,422 14 7	1,670,967 6 1$\frac{5}{12}$
Twopenny and penny-post letters, at London and Edinburgh	117,368 1 4½	5,785 11 10	123,153 13 2½	..	..	..	117,368 1 4½	5,785 11 10	123,153 13 2½
British postage, &c. collected in Ireland	62,053 0 10½	..	62,053 0 10½	2,873 14 11	..	2,873 14 11	59,179 5 11½	..	59,179 5 11½
Letters charged on the postmasters in the West Indies and British North America	48,395 4 4	..	48,395 4 4	4,926 5 7	..	4,926 5 7	43,468 18 9	..	43,468 18 9
Foreign letters	133,044 10 1½	..	133,044 10 1½	1,385 3 9	..	1,385 3 9	131,659 6 4½	..	131,659 6 4½
Passage money, and freight of specie, by the packets	36,240 13 0½	..	36,240 13 0½	..	..	..	36,240 13 0½	..	36,240 13 0½
Miscellaneous (including produce of a city bond, and interest, &c. £12,550)	16,885 4 11	25 0 0	16,910 4 11	..	..	..	16,885 4 11	25 0 0	16,910 4 11
Grand Total	1,954,290 17 2	206,099 4 11	2,160,390 2 1	60,944 15 3	17,865 18 5$\frac{7}{12}$	78,810 13 8$\frac{7}{12}$	1,893,346 1 11$\frac{5}{12}$	188,233 6 5	2,081,579 8 4$\frac{5}{12}$

* Scotch irrecoverable Arrears, from 5th July, 1715, to 5th January, 1821....£7,828 8 10$\frac{7}{12}$ } Written off as irrecoverable, by Warrant from the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, under the Royal
Sundry English do. from 5th April, 1789, to 5th January, 1821.... 1,901 5 2½ } Sign Manual, dated 11th January, 1826.

An Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the POST-OFFICE Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN, in the year ended 5th January, 1825.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Allowances:		
Salaries to the postmaster-general, officers and clerks in the London and Edinburgh offices, and wages and allowances to letter carriers, messengers, &c.	61,559 10 0	
Salaries and allowances to deputy postmasters, and agents in Great Britain, and the colonies...	76,157 4 6	
Salaries and wages to officers and letter carriers in the twopenny post-office ...	33,119 16 11	
		170,836 11 5
Allowances for special services and travelling charges:		
Special services	...	10,537 13 9
Travelling charges		
Conveyance of mails, transit postage, and payments for ship letters:		
Riding work and expresses by the deputy postmasters in Great Britain ...	54,832 5 10	
Mileage to mail coaches, wages to mail guards, and other mail coach expences ...	57,427 17 10	
Tolls paid on mail coaches ...	15,894 16 4	
Riding work and conveyance of mails in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Jamaica ...	9,260 11 1	
Riding work of the twopenny post office	2,022 19 1	
Transit postage through foreign countries ...	13,091 11 9	
Ship letter payments ...	5,576 2 1	
		158,106 4 0
Packet establishment:		
Expence of the packet service, including port dues	...	103,223 1 1½
Tradesmen's bills, buildings, and repairs:		
Buildings and repairs ...	30,690 11 2	
Coals, candles, oil and gas	3,382 8 7	
Other bills	2,140 19 1	
		36,213 18 10
Rent, taxes, and tithes:		
Rent of offices, taxes, and tithes ...	...	4,863 13 9
Law charges:		
Amount paid for law charges ...	...	4,536 12 4½
Stationery, printing, and postage:		
Stationery, printing, and advertising ...	2,609 19 6½	
Postage ...	1,222 1 11	
		3,832 1 5½
Superannuation allowances:		
Amount of superannuation allowances paid within the year ended 5th January, 1826 ...	...	13,133 13 2
Allowances for offices abolished, and compensation to officers for loss of fees:		
Allowances for offices abolished ...	1,887 14 2	
Allowance to secretary of state's clerks, in consideration of the loss of their privilege of franking newspapers, by the acts of 9 Geo. III. c. 35, and 25 Geo. III. c. 60 ...	2,500 0 0	
		4,387 14 2
Other payments:		
Allowances to wounded men, and widows of seamen in the packet service ...	1,436 11 3	
Loss by exchange on remittances from Jamaica, &c.	266 5 6	
Miscellaneous payments ...	1,211 10 6	
		2,914 7 3
Total ... £		512,585 11 3½

An Account of PAYMENTS out of the POST-OFFICE Revenue of GREAT BRITAIN, in its progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Parliamentary Grants; viz.		
To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough	...	5,000 0 0
To his Grace the Duke of Grafton.....	...	4,700 0 0
To the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg.....	...	4,000 0 0
Total of Parliamentary grants.....	...	13,700 0 0
Allowance to Ireland of 9,000l. per annum, in lieu of packet postage, &c. *together with* exchange on Irish remittances and Irish postage received in England....	... £	30,364 8 7
Money paid into the Exchequer, on account of the commissioners for repairing Roads between London and Holyhead:—		
By Act 59 Geo. III. c. 48	5,082 2 0	
By Act 1st and 2d Geo. IV. c. 35	2,225 10 5	
		7,307 12 5
Total..	.. £	51,372 1 0

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue of the POST-OFFICE in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in the hands of deputy postmasters and agents, on the 5th of January, 1825	103,996	8	$6\frac{1}{12}$			
Balance in the hands of the receiver-general, on the 5th January, 1825	5,700	7	5			
Bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1825	53,392	1	4			
Total balances and bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1825	...		£	163,088	17	$3\frac{1}{12}$
Gross receipt	2,160,390	2	1	..		
Returned, refused, mis-sent, and re-directed letters and overcharges, &c.	*78,810	13	$8\frac{7}{12}$	...		
Net receipt within the year, after deducting returned letters, &c.	...			2,081,579	8	$4\frac{5}{12}$
Total income, including balances	...		£	2,244,668	5	$7\frac{6}{12}$

Disposal of the Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of collection	...			512,585	11	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Other payments	...			51,372	1	0
Total payments out of the income, in its progress to the Exchequer	...		£	563,957	12	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Payments into the Exchequer	...			1,517,000	0	0
Balances in the hands of deputy postmasters and agents, on the 5th January, 1826	101,610	13	3			
Balance in the hands of the receiver-general, on the 5th January, 1826	1,659	6	3			
Bills outstanding on the 5th January, 1826	60,440	13	10			
				163,710	13	4
Total discharge of the income	...		£	2,244,668	5	$7\frac{6}{12}$

* Including insolvent arrears, 9,729l. 14s. $1\frac{1}{12}$d. written off.

An Account of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Post-Office Revenue in Ireland, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the principal Items of Receipt, and the Payments thereout.

Items of Receipts.	Amounts.	Gross Receipt.	Repayments, &c.	Amounts.	Net produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			Grand Total, brought forward.....	...	207,177 14 5
Allowance from Great Britain in lieu of packet postage	9,000 0 0				
			Re-directed, returned, dead, unknown, refused overcharged letters, &c.....	12,549 18 2¾	
Letters from the country of Ireland for the city of Dublin	46,590 10 3				
			British postage received in Ireland, on letters post-paid for Great Britain and foreign parts...	7,587 14 6½	
Unpaid letters outwards, and paid letters inwards, charged on deputies	69,410 14 2¾				20,137 12 9½
Bye and cross-road letters do. do.	38,118 17 1			£	187,040 1 7¾
Postage on letters post-paid at Dublin	19,804 1 3¼				
Irish postage on letters for Great Britain and foreign ports	16,2 6 15 3¼				
Irish postage on letters from Great Britain and foreign parts, via Donaghadee and Waterford	3,392 13 7				
Undercharges and advanced taxes.....	151 3 10½				
Penny and twopenny postage.....	3,844 16 9¼				
Postage received for returned letters.....	43 7 4¼				
Miscellaneous receipts	614 14 9¼				
		207,177 14 5			
Grand total.....	... £	207,177 14 5			

An Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the POST-OFFICE Revenue of IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Heads of Payments.	Amounts.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances:		
The Dublin office establishment	12,383 18 4¼	
The penny-post ditto	823 16 11	
The probationers ditto	672 0 0	
Incidental salaries and allowances	1,535 9 1¾	
Wages paid to letter-carriers	4,739 13 8¼	
Wages paid to servants	559 10 0	
Receiving houses and messengers	183 13 10¼	
Penny-post receiving houses	390 0 0	
Salaries to deputy postmasters	12,400 8 10¾	
Compensations to clerks of roads	1,349 19 6¾	
Riding surveyors and travelling expences	2,427 3 8¼	
Surveys of post-roads, and attendant expences	85 15 7½	
		37,551 9 8¾
Conveyance of mails and mail guards:		
Mileage to contractors for conveyance of mails	18,533 7 11¼	
Ditto to deputy postmasters for ditto	9,301 4 8	
Wages to mail guards	2,830 17 9¼	
Conveyance of Sunday mails and second guards	2,126 3 6½	
Conveyance of expresses	83 17 7	
Conveyance of ship letters	211 7 1	
Mail coach tolls	6,787 19 9¼	
		39,874 18 4¼
Trademen's bills	3,190 8 3	
Coals, soap, candles, oil, and gas	959 10 10¼	
		4,149 19 1¼
Rents and taxes	...	802 18 3½
Law charges	...	2,214 6 1½
Stationery, printing, and advertising	...	3,633 6 1¾
Superannuation allowances	...	3,267 16 2½
Miscellaneous payments	856 16 11	
Incidental claims of deputy postmasters	820 3 4¼	
Hire of row boats at Howth	230 15 4½	
		1,907 15 7¾
Total charges of collection on the post-office revenue of Ireland	£	93,402 9 7½

An Account of PAYMENTS out of the POST-OFFICE Revenue of IRELAND in its progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Description of Payments.	Amounts.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Postage refunded to the Treasurer of the Ordnance, being so much paid by the barrack department for postage of letters on the public service, between the 1st July and 31st December, 1824, ordered to be refunded by warrant of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 27th July, 1825	6,022 15 9¼	
Advanced, per order of Government, for use of the works carrying on at Dunmore Pier (Waterford)	1,384 12 3¾	
		7,407 8 1
Total	£	7,407 8 1

A General Statement of the Revenue of the Post-Office of Ireland, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

Income.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance due 5th of January, 1825; viz.		
Balance in bank	...	
Balances in hands of deputy postmasters and collectors	15,796 11 1¼	
Balances due by deceased and dismissed deputies and letter carriers	12,084 19 4	
Insolvent arrears	15,209 16 0	
		43,091 6 5¼
Deduct amount overdrawn on 5th January, 1825	...	173 5 7½
		42,918 0 9¾
To amount of gross receipt	207,177 14 5	...
Re-directed, returned, dead, unknown, refused, overcharged letters, &c. &c. £	12,549 18 2¾	
British postage received in Ireland, on letters post-paid for Great Britain and foreign parts	7,587 14 6½	
	20,137 12 9¼	...
Net receipt within the year, after deducting repayments, &c.		187,040 1 7¾
Total income, including balances £		229,958 2 5½

Disposal of Income.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection	...	93,402 9 7½
Other payments	...	7,407 8 1
Total payments out of the income, in its progress to the exchequer	...	100,809 17 8½
Payments into the exchequer	...	78,461 10 9¼
Balance due on 5th of January, 1826; viz.		
Balance in bank	7,483 4 9½	
Balances in hands of deputy postmasters and collectors	17,160 11 1½	
Balances due by deceased, and dismissed deputies and letter carriers	10,887 10 11¼	
Insolvent Arrears	15,155 7 1½	
Total balances outstanding		50,686 13 11¾
Total discharge of the income £		229,958 2 5½

An Account of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue arising from the Duties of One Shilling and of Sixpence in the Pound on Salaries, Offices and Pensions, and of Four Shillings in the Pound on Offices, Pensions, and Duty on Personal Estates in Great Britain, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

Duty.	Gross Receipt.			Repayments.			Net Produce.		
	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Duty of one shilling in the pound on salaries and pensions	14,891 3 4½	1,984 5 6¾	16,875 8 11¼	...	...	...	14,891 3 4½	1,984 5 6¾	16,875 8 11¼
Duty of sixpence in the pound on officers and pensions	7,199 3 1½	1,423 16 5¼	8,622 19 6¾	...	...	...	7,199 3 1½	1,423 16 5¼	8,622 19 6¾
Duty of four shillings in the pound on officers, pensions, and duty on personal estates	32,460 1 11¾	...	32,460 1 14¾	...	...	...	32,460 1 11¾	...	32,460 1 11¾
Grand Total	54,550 8 5¾	3,408 2 0	57,958 10 5¾	...	...	...	54,550 8 5¾	3,408 2 0	57,958 10 5¾

An Account of the Charges of Collection in the Year ending 5th January, 1826, in Great Britain, on the Duties of One Shilling and of Sixpence in the Pound on Salaries, Offices and Pensions, and of Four Shillings in the Pound on Offices, Pensions, and Duty on Personal Estates.

	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Allowances	269 10 0	...	...	269 10 0
Poundages under acts of parliament:				
On the duty of one shilling in the pound	209 16 0	...	209 16 0	
... sixpence in the pound	106 0 8	...	106 0 8	
... four shillings in the pound	608 0 0	...	608 0 0	
				923 16 8
Allowances for travelling charges	...	130 0 0		130 0 0
Total expences	1,193 6 8	130 0 0	...	1,323 6 8

An Account of Payments out of the Revenue arising from the Duty of One Shilling in the Pound, on Salaries and Pensions in Great Britain, in its progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ending the 5th January, 1826.

	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pension to the executors of the late Earl of Leven and Melville	...	52 12 0	52 12 0

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from the Duties of ONE SHILLING and of SIXPENCE in the Pound on Salaries and Pensions, and from the Duty of FOUR SHILLINGS in the Pound on Offices, Pensions, and Duty on Personal Estates in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826.

Income.

	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances in the hands of the receivers general on the 5th January, 1825	1,859 2 11	1,432 9 10	...	3,291 12 9
Gross Receipt	54,550 8 5¾	3,408 2 0	57,958 10 5¾	...
Repayments	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Net receipt within the year, after deducting repayments	54,550 8 5¾	3,408 2 0	..	57,958 10 5¾
Total income including balances	56,409 11 4¾	4,840 11 10	...	61,250 3 2¾

Disposal of the Income.

	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Great Britain.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection	1,193 6 8	130 0 0	1,323 6 8	...
Other payments	...	52 12 0	52 12 0	...
Total payments out of the income in its progress to the exchequer	1,193 6 8	182 12 0	...	1,375 18 8
Payments into the exchequer:				
On the duty of				
One shilling in the pound	14,406 14 3	1,922 13 7½	16,329 7 10½	
Sixpence in the pound	7,215 19 11	1,332 16 2½	8,548 16 1½	
Four shillings in the pound, and duty on personal estates	31,852 1 11¾	...	31,852 1 11¾	
	53,474 16 1¾	3,255 9 10	...	56,730 5 11¾
Balances in the hands of receivers general, on the 5th January, 1826'	1,741 8 7	1,402 10 0	...	3,143 18 7
Total discharge of the income	56,409 11 4¾	4,840 11 10	...	61,250 3 2¾

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Licensing of HACKNEY COACHES,

Income.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances in the hands of receivers on 5th January, 182	...	14 7 10
Gross receipt.....	69,998 10 7	...
Repayments, Drawbacks, &c.	...	...
Net receipt within the year.....	...	69,998 10 7
Total income, including balances..... incom	... £	70,012 18 5

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue arising by Licensing HACKNEY COACHES, CHARIOTS, and CARRIAGES with two Wheels, in the Year ended the 5th January, 1826.

Gross Receipt.	Drawbacks, Repayments, &c.	Net Produce.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29,392 12 6	Nil.	29,392 12 6

and of HAWKERS and PEDLARS, in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Disposal of the Income.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection	10,119 17 1
Other payments	...
Total payments out of the income, in its progress to the exchequer	10,149 17 1
Payments into the exchequer	59,857 0 0
Balances in the hands of the receivers on 5th January, 1826	6 1 4
Total discharge of the income £	70,012 18 5

An Account of the CHARGES OF COLLECTION on the Revenue arising by Licensing HACKNEY COACHES, CHARIOTS, and CARRIAGES with two Wheels, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances	...	2,942 11 5
Law charges	..	119 4 2
Tradesmen's bills	97 12 4	...
Coals	49 13 0	...
		147 5 4
Rent of office, rates, taxes, &c	...	172 12 6
Superannuation allowance, per act 50 Geo. III. c. 117.	...	160 0 0
Fees paid at the treasury and the exchequer	33 14 6	
Housekeeper's expences	56 3 0	
Stamps on counterparts of licences	390 5 0	
A set of parliamentary votes	3 3 0	
		483 5 6
	£	4,024 18 11

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue arising by Licensing HACKNEY COACHES,

Income.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
Balance in the hands of the receiver, the 5th January, 1825 ...	...			7	15 1
Gross receipt	29,392	12	6		
Repayments, &c.	Nil.				
Net receipt	...			29,392	12 6
Total income, including balance	...		£	29,400	7 7

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue arising by Licensing HAWKERS and PEDLARS in England, in the Year ended the 5th January, 1826.

Gross Receipt.			Drawbacks, Repayments, &c.			Net Produce.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
39,165	18	1	Nil.			39,165	18	1

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Revenue arising by Licensing HAWKERS

Income.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
Balance in the hands of the receiver, the 5th January, 1825 ...	...			6	12 9
Gross receipt	39,165	18	1		
Repayments, &c.	Nil.				
Net receipt	...			39,165	18 1
Total income, including balance	...		£	39,172	10 10

CHARIOTS, and CARRIAGES with Two Wheels, in the Year ended the 5th of January, 1826.

Disposal of the Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection	4,024 18 11	
Other payments	Nil.	
		4,024 18 11
Total payments out of the income in its progress to the exchequer	...	4,024 18 11
Payments into the exchequer	...	25,370 0 0
Balance in the hands of the receiver the 5th January, 1826	..	5 8 8
Total discharge of the income	... £	29,400 7 7

An Account of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the Revenue arising by Licensing HAWKERS and PEDLARS in ENGLAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and allowances	...	2,616 7 0
Law charges	...	1,906 15 8
Postage of letters	155 16 9	
Allowance to riding surveyors for stationery	37 4 1	
Carriage of Parcels	34 13 1	
		227 13 11
Incident bills of the riding surveyors and agents, including travelling charges, &c.	...	653 18 3
Poundage allowed the riding surveyors on the amount of licences sold by them	223 4 8	
Per centage allowed to agents (without salary) on amount of licences sold by them	150 4 4	
		373 9 0
Allowances for offices abolished	...	182 13 4
Housekeeper's expences	12 0 0	
Fees paid at the exchequer	7 13 0	
Sundry small payments	21 8 0	
		41 1 0
	... £	6,001 18 2

and PEDLARS in ENGLAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Disposal of the Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection	6,001 18 2	
Other payments	Nil.	
		6,001 18 2
Total payments out of the income in its progress to the exchequer	...	6,001 18 2
Payments into the exchequer	...	33,170 0 0
Balance in the hands of the receiver, the 5th January, 1826	...	12 8
Total discharge of the income	... £	39,172 10 10

Account of the Gross and Net Produce of the Revenue arising from the Licensing of Hawkers and Pedlars in Scotland, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£	s.	d.
332 foot licences, issued from the 2d day of August, 1824, to the 30th July, 1825, both days inclusive, at 4l. each	1,328	0	0
Fourteen one-horse licences, at 8l. each	112	0	0
Gross produce £	1,440	0	0

Account of the Charges of Collection on the Revenue arising from the Licensing of Hawkers and Pedlars in Scotland, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance to clerk	100	0	0
Printing licences for the year, from 2d August, 1829, to 30th July, 1825	6	1	0
Advertising	16	5	6
Postages and other incidents	0	13	6
£	123	0	0

General Statement of the Revenue arising from the Licensing of Hawkers and Pedlars in Scotland, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£	s.	d.
Charge.			
Gross produce, per account, as above	1,440	0	0
Discharge.			
Expences of collection, account as above	123	0	0
Sum paid to receiver-general	1,317	0	0
£	1,440	0	0

An Account of the Gross Receipt of Income arisen from His Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, in the year ended the 5th of January, 1826; distinguishing the Sources from which it is derived.

		£	s.	d.
Amount collected by the several receivers of the land revenue in England and Wales, in the year ended the 5th of January, 1826		104,835	1	6¾
Amount of dividends of £3 per cent. consolidated and reduced bank annuities, received by Robert Mitford, Esq. in the same period		1,215	15	9
Amount arisen by fines for crown leases		4,878	14	3
Amount arisen by rents of the New Street, and the High Meadow estate, and by other rents not included in the receiver's accounts		33,051	16	11½
Amount arisen by sales or exchanges of crown lands; by sales of old materials; by compensations for dilapidations; by fees in respect of crown leases; and by repayments of monies advanced for surveys, auditor's fees, and deficiencies of parish rates during the progress of the new street		65,189	1	11
Amount arisen by sales of bark, timber, and offal wood, gale rents, and rents for the temporary occupation of lands intended for planting		45,934	10	4¼
Total receipts from the usual sources of revenue in the united departments		255,105	0	9½
Produce of £3 per cent. consolidated and £3 per cent. reduced bank annuities, arisen from sales of crown lands, &c. sold by Robert Mitford, Esq. under the act 5 Geo. IV. c. 48, towards paying off a loan of 300,000l. advanced by the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, for the purposes of the new street	£158,661 9 7			
Amount advanced by the treasury, under the authority of the same act, for the like purposes	100,000 0 0			
		258,661	9	7
Total receipts in the year ended 5th January, 1826 £		513,766	10	4½

An Account in detail of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the Income arising from his Majesty's WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES, for the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and allowances in the office of woods, forests, &c. and of the auditor of the land revenue:—to the wardens, rangers, keepers, and others holding ancient offices, and to the deputy surveyors, woodwards, regarders, and woodmen	29,661	1	5½
Per centage to receivers of the land revenue	3,661	10	1¾
Expences, including incidental disbursements of the office of woods and forest; of the auditor of the land revenue, and of the receivers of the land revenue	9,108	18	5¼
Superannuation and returning allowances	721	18	4
Compensations for loss of offices in the royal forests and parks, for the regulation of offices connected with the land revenue, and to late receivers-general of land revenue	3,900	2	4
Total charges of collection...£	47,053	10	8½

An Account of PAYMENTS out of the Income of his Majesty's WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES, in its progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£	s.	d.
Ancient pensions, and annual payments to schools, churches, chapels, and other foundations, and pensions charged on the land revenue, under the denomination of perpetual pensions	6,912	4	0½
N. B.—No pension has been granted since 1774.			
Payments for land and buildings purchased on behalf of the crown, for investigating, establishing, and defending rights and interests in Crown property; for improvements thereon, and for rates and taxes payable on the same	75,527	3	1
Interest on monies borrowed for the new street	2,599	7	4
Payments for repairing and maintaining buildings, walls, fences, and roads, and for making inclosures and plantations in the royal forests and parks, and upon estates of the Crown, reserved for the purpose of raising navy timber; together with rates and taxes charged thereon	150,435	14	10¾
Auditor's, treasury, parliamentary, and navy office fees	5,240	15	5¾
	240,715	4	10
Payment to the royal exchange assurance corporation, in discharge of a loan of 300,000l. advanced for the purposes of the new street	300,000	0	0
£	540,715	4	10

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Income arising from the LAND REVENUES of the CROWN, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the application thereof; and of the Receipt and Expenditure of other Monies under the management of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; for the Year ended the 5th January, 1826.

Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances in the hands of the several receivers of the land revenue in England and Wales, on the 5th of January, 1825	14,445 9 3¼	
Balance in the hands of Robert Mitford, Esq. attorney to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for the receipt of dividends of 3 per cent. consolidated, and 3 per cent. reduced bank annuities, purchased from sales of land, &c. belonging to the Crown, for the purpose of redeeming land-tax, including compensations for mooring-chains on the river Thames	9,516 19 8	
Balances of the accounts standing in the names of the commissioners of his Majesty's woods, &c.	77,557 10 4	
Balances in the hands of the several deputy surveyors of woods and forests	5,946 12 4½	
Balances in the hands of rangers, wardens, &c.	4,393 0 8½	
		111,859 12 4¼
Gross receipt for the year ended the 5th January, 1826	...	513,766 10 4½
Total income, including balances	... £	625,626 2 8¾

Disposal of Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of collection, by salaries and allowances to wardens, rangers, keepers, and others; deputy surveyors, woodwards, woodmen, &c.; allowances to receivers on collection of the land revenue; salaries and expences of the offices of the commissioners of his Majesty's woods, &c. and of the auditor of the land revenue	47,053 10 8½	
Other payments	540,715 4 10	
Total payments out of income	...	587,768 15 6½
Balances in the hands of the receivers of the land revenue on the 5th January, 1826	18,917 18 7¾	
Balance in the hands of Mr. Mitford	819 14 1	
Balances of the accounts standing in the names of the commissioners of woods, &c.	11,291 5 10	
Balances in the hands of the several deputy surveyors of woods and forests	1,933 9 10½	
Balances in the hands of rangers, wardens, &c.	4,894 18 9	
		37,857 7 2¼
Total discharge of income	... £	625,626 2 8¾

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Produce of the Small Branches of His Majesty's HEREDITARY REVENUE, in the year ended 5th January, 1826: PRÆFINES, POST-FINES, SEIZURES of Uncustomed goods, &c.

Income.	£	s.	d.	Disposal of the Income.	£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the receivers general on 5th January, 1825	4,055	8	3¼	Charges of collection	1,313	2	8
Gross receipt £9,056 1 5				Other payments	2,000	0	0
Repayments ...				Total payments out of the income, in its progress to the exchequer	3,313	2	8
				Payments into the exchequer	5,442	9	7
Net receipt within the year	9,056	1	5	Balances in the hands of the receivers general on 5th January, 1826	4,355	14	5¾
Total income, including balances	13,111	9	8¾	Total discharges of the income	13,111	9	8¾

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE arising from the LOTTERY, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826; specifying the Amount paid into the Bank of England, the Amount issued from the Exchequer for Prizes, and the Net Produce applicable to the Supplies of the Year.

	£	s.	d.
Total produce of the lotteries paid into the Bank of England	955,000	0	0
Deduct,			
Amount issued from the exchequer for prizes	659,610	0	0
Net produce applicable to the supplies of the year	295,390	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Total of the Sums of Money received into the Exchequer, in the Year ended the 5th of January, 1826, on account of SURPLUS FEES of PUBLIC OFFICES	56,091	14	7
Total of Sums paid into the Exchequer in IRELAND, on accounts of the POUNDAGE FEE, PELLS FEE, TREASURY FEES, HOSPITAL FEE, and CASUALTIES; distinguishing each branch of Revenue, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1826	11,520	6	11¾
Total of Monies paid into the Exchequer by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, for RETIRED PAY, PENSIONS, &c. in respect of His Majesty's Forces serving in India; in the Year ended 5th January, 1826	60,000	0	0

An Account of EXCHEQUER BILLS issued, and of MONEY paid into the Exchequer, by the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills, under the Act 57, Geo. III. c. 34, and subsequent Acts, for the Employment of the Poor.

	Total Amount paid into the Exchequer.	Of which, on Account of Interest.	Of which, on Account of Principal.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total amount of bills issued before the 5th January, 1825	...	...	...	1,806,850 0 0
Bills issued in the year ending 5th January, 1826	...	...	...	124,300 0 0
				1,931,150 0 0
Amount paid into the exchequer before the 5th January, 1825...	703,013 11 5	254,633 2 3	448,380 9 2	
Bills returned to the exchequer, and cancelled	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
Amount paid into the exchequer, in the year ending 5th January, 1826	208,307 0 0	35,927 1 3	172,379 18 9	
	912,320 11 5	290,560 3 6	621,760 7 11	
Total amount of principal repaid as above.....£				621,760 7 11
Balance of principal remaining undischarged the 5th January, 1826 ...£				1,309,389 12 1

Total of Monies paid into the Exchequer, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, by the TRUSTEES of NAVAL and MILITARY PENSIONS, (exclusive of Sums paid into the Exchequer to pay off Exchequer Bills advanced to the said Trustees, with Interest due thereon) £4,507,500

An Account of the Sums of Money paid into the Exchequer in IRELAND, on account of ADVANCES made for the promotion of various National Objects, viz. for Public Works and Employment of the Poor, Improving Post Roads, Building Gaols, Extraordinary Establishment of Police, &c. distinguishing each Service, in the Year ended the 5th January, 1826; showing the Total Amount issued before the beginning of the Year, the Amount issued in the course of the Year, the Amount paid into the Exchequer before the beginning of the Year, the Amount paid into the Exchequer during the course of the Year, and the BALANCE DUE to the Public and remaining undischarged at the termination of the Year.

Purposes for which Advances were made.	Amount issued before the beginning of the Year 1825.	Amount issued in the course of the Year ended the 5th January 1826.	Total Amount issued.	Amount repaid into the Exchequer, before the beginning of the Year 1825.	Amount repaid into the Exchequer, on account of Principal and Interest, in the course of the Year ended the 5th January, 1826.	Total Amount Repaid.	Balance due to the Public.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To the provost and fellows of Trinity College, for completing the North square of said college, per 54 Geo. III. c. 167	18,461 10 9½	..	18,461 10 9½	7,753 16 11	1,107 13 10½	8,861 10 9½	9,600 0 0
For improving post roads in Ireland, per 45 Geo. III. c. 43	455,505 18 7¼	1,513 15 0½	457,019 13 7¾	395,356 15 10½	7,827 11 11	403,184 7 9½	53,835 5 10¼
.. building gaols, per 50 Geo. III. c. 103	345,411 10 6	29,763 11 6½	375,175 2 0½	192,945 18 1¼	27,863 8 3½	220,809 6 4¾	[154,365 15 7¾
.. police in proclaimed districts, &c. per 54 Geo. III. c. 131 and 180, and 3 Geo. IV. c. 103	932,381 1 8	271,997 19 4	1,204,379 1 0	305,449 3 0½	111,566 14 7¼	417,015 17 7¾	787,363 3 4¼
.. public works and employment of the poor, per 57 Geo. III. c. 34 and 124, and 3 Geo. IV. c. 112	283,687 16 3	65,183 0 0½	348,870 16 3½	55,805 13 0	32,766 18 3¾	88,572 11 3¾	260,298 4 11¾
.. asylums for lunatic poor, per 57 Geo. III. c. 106, and 2 Geo. IV. c. 33	38,110 9 2¼	7,384 12 3¾	45,495 1 6	..	..	..	45,495 1 6
.. board of health, for preventing contagion, per 58 Geo. III. c. 47	15,299 6 0	1,349 16 4½	16,649 2 4½	1,794 14 0	..	1,794 14 0	14,854 8 4½
.. public works and relief of the poor, per 3 Geo. IV. c. 34, s. 2	12,425 0 1	..	12,425 0 1	..	..	..	12,425 0 1
.. more per 3 Geo. IV. c. 34, s. 4	42,775 7 8	..	42,775 7 8	..	..	..	42,775 7 8
.. more per 3 Geo. IV. c. 84	95,414 16 1½	..	95,414 16 1½	21,585 15 4¾	23,099 9 10	44,685 5 2¾	50,729 10 10¾
.. remuneration to commissioners of tithes, per 4 Geo. IV. c. 99	8,777 8 5½	19,477 19 11	28,255 8 4½	..	..	..	28,255 8 4½
.. the directors of inland navigations, for repairing certain roads and bridges, per 6 Geo. IV. c. 101	..	461 10 9¼	461 10 9¼	..	..	..	461 10 9¼
.. the commissioners of wide streets in Dublin, to enable them to pay off their debt, per 6 Geo. IV. c. 128	..	128,279 18 9¼	128,279 18 9¼	..	..	..	128,279 18 9¼
.. the trustees for building a corn exchange in Dublin, in full discharge of their debt, per ditto	..	7,846 3 1	7,846 3 1	..	..	..	7,846 3 1
	2,248,250 5 3½	533,258 7 2¾	2,781,508 12 6	980,691 16 4	204,231 16 9¾	1,184,923 13 1¾	1,596,584 19 4½
Amount paid for interest on account of advances for public works, &c. under the acts of the 57 Geo. III. c. 34 and 124, and 3 Geo. IV. c. 112 £	..	..	..	..	6,156 18 1	—	—
					210,388 14 10¾		

An Account of the Amount of FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. DUTY in the last Year; stating the Amount received from each island, and specifying the several PENSIONS and CHARGES payable therefrom, with the Dates when the same were severally granted.—[COMMONS, 121.]

Island.	No. of Casks.		£ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antigua	447	Casks have been sold, and settled for, value....	7,360 0 0		
	84	Do. do. but not settled for, pro value	1,000 0 0		
	101	Do. remain unsold, pro value	1,050 0 0		
	632	Total number of casks, weighing 6,770 cwt.		9,410 0 0	
Barbadoes	559	Casks have been sold, and settled for, value	10,400 0 0		
	220	Do. do. but not settled for, pro value	3,500 0 0		
	77	Do. remain unsold, pro value.....	880 0 0		
	49	Do. sold at out-ports.....	950 0 0		
	905	Total number of casks, weighing 10,550 cwt.		15,730 0 0	
Montserrat	26	Casks have been sold, and settled for, value....	340 0 0		
	18	Do. do. but not settled for, pro value	140 0 0		
	44	Total number of casks, weighing 380 cwt.		480 0 0	
Nevis	61	Casks have been sold, and settled for, value....	1,010 0 0		
	21	Do. do. but not settled for, pro value	320 0 0		
	14	Do. remain unsold, pro value.....	120 0 0		
	30	Do. sold at out-ports	540 0 0		
	126	Total number of casks, weighing 1,330 cwt.		1,990 0 0	
St. Kitts	189	Casks have been sold, and settled for, value....	2,890 0 0		
	30	Do. do. but not settled for, pro value	300 0 0		
	60	Do. remain unsold, pro value	500 0 0		
	279	Total number of casks, weighing 3,200 cwt.		3,690 0 0	
Tortola.....	7	Casks sold at out-ports, not settled for, pro value		90 0 0	
			Total.....	£	31,390 0 0
		Lost at Sea:			
	20	p' Benjamin.			
	21	p' Martha.			
	7	p' Ruth.			
	4	p' Swallow.			
	52	Total lost.			

Memorandum.—The produce of the 4½ per cent. duties being partly unpaid for, and partly unsold, the actual amount must, in some measure, be given upon estimate.

PENSIONS AND CHARGES ON THE FOUR AND HALF PER CENT DUTY.

Salaries payable at the Exchequer.	Per annum. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To the Governor of Barbadoes	1,200 0 0		
Do. Bahamas	700 0 0		
Do. Bermuda	750 0 0		
Do. Tobago	1,300 0 0		
Do. Grenada	1,364 0 0		
Do. Dominica.....	1,300 0 0		
Do. St. Vincent	1,300 0 0		
Do. Antigua	2,000 0 0		
Do. Virgin Islands.....	1,800 0 0		
Lieut.-Governor of the Leeward Islands	300 0 0		
Do. Virgin Islands	200 0 0		
Do. Nevis	300 0 0		
Do. Montserrat	200 0 0		
Do. St. Kitts	200 0 0		
Do. Grenada	300 0 0		
Do. Dominica	400 0 0		
Agent for the Island of Grenada	200 0 0		
Turks Island	100 0 0		
Auditor-General of the Plantations	250 0 0		
Total Salaries, carried forward	£	14,164 0 0	

An Account of the Amount of FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. DUTY, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Grant.		Per Annum. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	..	..	14,164 0 0	
	PENSIONS PAYABLE AT THE EXCHEQUER.				
26 May, 1799....	Earl Chatham	3,000 0 0			
— —	Earl Kinnoul	1,000 0 0			
9 July, 1798....	Sarah Martin	50 0 0			
— —	Alice Martin	50 0 0			
10 Sept. 1791.. } 28 May, 1814.. }	Charlotte Todd { £30 / 15 }	45 0 0			
26 Sept. 1799....	Elizabeth Moffatt Popham	500 0 0			
30 April, 1802....	Isabella Frances Masters	200 0 0			
27 June, 1806....	Earl Chatham, et al. in trust for Lady G. Tekell.....	600 0 0			
11 June, 1814....	Do. children Lady Taylor	976 10 0			
14 Aug. 1816....	E. G. Boldero, in trust for Miss Locks	400 0 0			
1 Jan. 1817....	Richard Masters	100 0 0			
	Total Pensions payable at the Exchequer ..... £		6,921 10 0		
	PENSIONS PAYABLE BY THE HUSBAND.				
1 July, 1814....	Lord Auckland	400 0 0			
19 June, 1800....	Mrs. Isabella Batson	103 10 0			
24 Oct. 1795....	Edmund Burke, Esq.....	2,500 0 0			
15 Sept. 1801....	Lady Harriet Blackwood	206 0 0			
28 Feb. 1818....	Mrs. Alicia Campbell	300 0 0			
10 Oct. 1800....	Lady Louisa Dawson	200 0 0			
10 Oct. 1800....	Lady Anna Maria Dawson.....	200 0 0			
By quarterly warrants	Andrew Dickie, Esq.....	218 0 0			
24 Oct. 1806....	Lady Augusta de Ameland	1,292 10 0			
20 Oct. 1805....	Mrs. Caroline de Curt	150 0 0			
28 Sept. 1816....	Lady de Clifford.....	1,200 0 0			
4 Feb. 1818....	Mrs. Eliza Despard	100 0 0			
10 Oct. 1800....	Lady Harriet Erskine	200 0 0			
9 Sept. 1818....	The Misses Fitz-Clarences.....	2,500 0 0			
20 Oct. 1797....	Mrs. Patience Gordon	200 0 0			
3 June, 1814....	James Grange, Esq.	250 0 0			
8 May, 1819....	Duchess of Gloucester	1,000 0 0			
20 Oct. 1797....	Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton	200 0 0			
20 June, 1798....	Miss M. A. P. Hamilton	100 0 0			
14 May, 1817....	John Graham Hewitt.....	60 0 0			
17 June, 1800....	Lord Hood	1,500 0 0			
8 May, 1819....	Princess of Hesse Hombourg.....	1,000 0 0			
2 Dec. 1796....	John Hosier and Thomas Bernard, Esqrs.	600 0 0			
10 June, 1803....	Henry Hobart and John Sullivan, Esqrs.	400 0 0			
8 Sept. 1816....	Mrs. Ann Houghton	35 0 0			
16 July. 1804....	Mrs. Rosalie Huyghues	91 5 0			
28 Sept. 1816....	Thomas Jordan	78 6 0			
8 Oct. 1800....	Miss L. C. M. Irving.....	80 0 0			
7 Feb. 1801....	Sir Charles Long	1,500 0 0			
8 March, 1814....	Lady Mansfield	1,000 0 0			
15 May, 1804....	Miss Fanny Morgan	50 0 0			
10 Oct. 1800....	Lady Caroline Parnell	200 0 0			
19 June, 1800....	Mrs. Sophia Ricketts.....	411 0 0			
3 April, 1806....	Mrs. Charlotte Snow	50 0 0			
30 Jan. 1806....	Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope	1,200 0 0			
14 May, 1804....	Mrs. Charlotte Sargent	616 0 0			
28 Sept. 1816....	Richard Shirley	67 6 0			
18 July, 1818....	Sir Sidney Smith	1,000 0 0			
20 May, 1799....	John Smith and John Backhouse, Esqrs.	500 0 0			
16 Sept. 1816....	Mrs. Ann Rochatt	20 0 0			
27 Dec. 1813....	Richard Whartan, Esqrs.	500 0 0			
28 Sept. 1816....	William Waugh	46 16 0			
	Total Pensions payable by the Husband ..... £		22,325 13 0		
	Total Pensions payable at the Exchequer, and by the Husband			29,247 3 0	
	OTHER CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE HUSBAND.				
	Officers' Salaries in the Colonies		1,294 7 6		
	Husband and Clerk of the 4½ per cent. Duties		520 0 0		
	Auditor of the 4½ per cent. Accounts		20 0 0		
	Paid under the orders of the Commissioners of Customs for Expences incurred by Collectors, &c. in the West Indies		462 8 0		
	Total other Charges..... £		2,296 15 6		
	Total Salaries, Pensions, and other Charges..... £				45,707 18 6

An Account of all Monies which have arisen, or been received, from the 5th January 1825, to the 5th January 1826, for and in respect of any DROITS of the ADMIRALTY or DROITS of the CROWN, so far as relates to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty.—[COMMONS, 217.]

	£	s.	d.
Balance 5th January, 1825	91,284	10	7
Amount of receipts in the above period	1,328	18	0
	92,613	8	7
Deduct payments to captors, and under warrants, and for bills and salaries	15,977	19	10
Balance 5th January, 1826 £	76,635	8	9

Further Account of all Monies which have arisen, or been received, in the year ended 5th January 1826, for and in respect of any DROITS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

		£	s.	d.
1825. January ... 5	In hand 5,000l. exchequer bills	5,000	0	0
	In hand Balance of cash	1,401	5	1¾
	Receipts in 1825	452	5	6¼
	£	6,853	10	7¼
	Payments	947	10	10
1826. January ... 5	Balance in hand, including 5,000l. exchequer bills £	5,905	19	9¼

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Monies which have Arisen, or been Received, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, for and in respect of the SURPLUS REVENUES of GIBRALTAR, over and above the Salaries and other Charges affecting the same	19,914	5	0¾
Balance of Monies which have arisen, or been received, in the year ended 5th January, 1826, for and in respect of CASUAL REVENUES from the FOREIGN POSSESSIONS of His Majesty	6,460	18	6
Balance of Monies which have arisen, or been received, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, for and in respect of GREENWAX MONEY	898	3	8½
Amount of Monies which have been received, by the King's Coroner and Attorney in the Court of King's Bench, and remain for the use of His Majesty, in the year ended 5th January, 1826, in respect of FINES, FORFEITURES, PENALTIES, and COMPOSITIONS	13,704	10	5
Balance of Monies which have arisen, or been received, by his Majesty's Procurator General, in the year ended 5th January, 1826, in respect of ESCHEATED PERSONAL ESTATES, in which Nominees have been appointed by his Majesty...	9,422	5	5

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Monies which have arisen, or been received, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826, for and in respect of ISSUES levied upon the Collectors of ASSESSED TAXES, under the Act of 48 Geo. III. c. 141.....	165	5	8

The above balance has not been applied, and is subject to diminution in respect of issues remitted and restored to collectors under the directions of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, and by deductions of all costs, charges, and expences attending the process under which the said issues were levied, to be settled and allowed by the said commissioners, under the said act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 113.

Balance of all Monies received on account of SPICES belonging to the Crown, in the hands of the East India Company, arising from the Capture of the MOLUCCA ISLANDS, (after payment of £9,449 4*s.* 4*d.* in aid of the expence of moving the Royal Mews from Charing Cross to Pimlico), in the Year ended 5 Jan. 1826	51,523	17	6

Balance of Monies in the Receivers' hands, 5th January, 1826, for and in respect of FINES, FORFEITURES, and AMERCIAMENTS paid by the Sheriffs in WALES to the Receiver-General of Land Revenue.....	548	0	6

Balance of Monies which have been received by the Inspector of Fines and Penalties under the Process issued by the authority of the Acts of the 3 Geo. IV. c. 46, and 4 Geo. IV. c. 37, arising from FINES, FORFEITURES, ISSUES, and AMERCIAMENTS, for the Year ending the 5th day of January, 1826.....	1442	8	4

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the Revenue of ASSESSED TAXES in GREAT BRITAIN, for the Years 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, ending 5th of January in each Year; distinguishing the Amount collected under each Head, and also, the Amount of the PAYMENTS out of the Gross Receipts in each Year; together with a Statement of the PERIOD of each DIMINUTION OF TAXATION, the AMOUNT of REDUCTION on each Article, together with the CHARGE of COLLECTING the same in each of the said Years.—[COMMONS, 365.]

	1815 Ending 5 January 1816.	1816 Ending 5 January 1817.	1817 Ending 5 January 1818.	1818 Ending 5 January 1819.	1819 Ending 5 January 1820.	1820 Ending 5 January 1821.	1821 Ending 5 January 1822.	1822 Ending 5 January 1823.	1823 Ending 5 January 1824.	1824 Ending 5 January 1825.	1825. Ending 5 January 1826.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross Receipt	6,501,025 13 8	6,074,772 8 2¼	6,450,002 1 6	6,631,590 13 2½	6,480,661 18 9½	6,626,931 10 9	6,583,972 11 9	6,062,372 1 6¼	5,302,672 12 0¼	3,965,343 1 9¾	3,935,486 13 8¼
Net produce, being the payments into the Exchequer	6,214,990 16 8½	5,783,323 6 7½	6,132,149 7 3¼	6,219,204 12 7	6,179,833 4 2	6,314,636 19 5¾	6,259,357 6 2¾	5,830,944 3 4¼	5,000,779 10 5¾	3,713,154 6 10¾	3,773,576 18 7½
AMOUNT Collected under each head; viz.											
Schedule											
A. windows	2,294,262 15 0	2,190,106 7 2¼	2,339,435 1 6	2,381,252 13 2½	2,388,741 11 3½	2,484,532 3 9	2,508,626 13 9	2,499,906 4 5	2,068,215 18 6	1,310,297 17 11½	1,255,613 4 6
B. houses	1,028,229 19 8	1,019,863 3 0	1,153,050 10 0	1,242,309 10 0	1,196,922 4 4	1,248,579 3 0	1,251,895 6 0	1,223,079 3 7¼	1,264,134 13 6¼	1,255,479 6 9¾	1,288,109 10 7½
C. servants and other male persons	577,375 4 0	546,559 2 0	582,541 10 0	576,869 10 0	600,448 6 6	566,504 18 0	573,143 17 0	565,140 1 1	454,682 13 8	268,703 6 2¼	264,791 4 5
D. carriages	498,375 6 0	460,852 7 0	498,144 0 0	502,683 0 0	512,724 1 0	501,834 6 0	504,936 0 0	529,896 1 1	446,727 16 1	288,401 17 5½	300,992 3 0¾
E. horses for riding and drawing carriages	818,271 7 0	732,382 13 0	757,191 0 0	740,712 10 0	729,006 6 0	721,425 4 0	689,717 8 0	660,778 4 8	527,227 1 3	337,031 12 2¾	324,858 3 8
F. other horses and mules	848,241 18 0	722,393 11 0	712,215 0 0	675,013 0 0	654,221 2 0	651,503 10 0	607,302 3 0	161,071 7 6	106,493 0 1	68,213 8 2¾	61,685 15 3
G. dogs	182,414 14 0	158,392 6 0	166,211 0 0	171,586 0 0	162,117 6 3	169,203 9 0	166 780 8 0	172,148 2 4	171,636 8 7	180,672 19 4¾	180,654 16 2
H. horse dealers	14,287 5 0	12,404 4 0	11,006 0 0	11,035 10 0	12,682 7 8	13,959 15 0	14,331 2 0	13,793 10 10	12,678 15 4	14,228 7 7¾	16,003 8 4
I. hair powder	51,546 4 0	46,430 11 0	45,510 0 0	43,976 0 0	41,524 10 10	40,770 10 0	38,621 2 0	31,107 16 3	27,481 10 0	25,876 19 11	23,978 9 6
K. armorial bearings	39,649 13 0	39,352 17 0	41,583 0 0	46,971 0 0	42,649 10 5	42,563 18 0	42,958 12 0	43,110 19 0	44,020 9 0	44,691 9 1½	45,914 17 6
L. game certificates composition duty	148,371 8 0	145,945 7 0	143,115 0 0	139,282 0 0	139,624 12 6	146,791 0 0	148,238 0 0	137,175 0 6	139,674 8 0	142,204 16 4	142,035 16 8
	..	..	..	..	..	39,263 14 0	37,372 0 0	34,165 10 3	39,669 18 0	29,541 0 6	30,844 4 6
	6,501,025 13 8	6,074,772 8 2¼	6,450,002 1 6	6,531,690 13 2¼	6,480,661 18 9½	6,626,931 10 9	6,583,972 11 9	6,062,372 1 6¼	5,302,672 12 0¼	3,965,343 1 9¾	3,935,486 13 8¼
Amount of payments out of the gross receipts, including charges of collection	286,034 16 11½	291,449 1 6¾	317,852 14 2¾	312,486 0 7½	300,824 14 7¼	312,294 11 3¼	324,615 5 6¼	328,130 13 5	325,630 4 4¼	295,692 16 8	277,902 2 9¼
Charges of collection	267,594 13 2½	268,922 10 7¼	265,414 14 9¾	271,211 14 10½	275,645 17 0¼	288,469 3 8½	302,000 12 11¼	297,341 7 3¼	303,183 4 0¼	275,704 16 3¾	261,811 19 6¼

A Statement of the Period of each Diminution of Taxation, and the Amount of Reduction on each Article.

	Repealed or Reduced.	Period.	Amount.
Schedule A.—*Windows.*			£
Windows of Houses occupied solely for trade	Repealed	1817	6,943
Do. in Scotland, in certain cases	...	...	16,300
Dairies or cheese rooms in farm houses, in respect of one glazed window	...	...	* ...
Windows in shops, not exceeding three	...	1823	39,292
One moiety of duty on all windows	...	...	1,274,320
Windows of houses used wholly for offices or counting houses	...	1824	* ...
Do. with less than eight	...	1825	134,222
Repeal for one glazed window in dairy or cheese room extended to two windows	...	...	* ...
Interior windows deriving light from exterior windows	...	...	* ...
Farm houses occupied by labourers and servants retained for husbandry	...	...	* ...
			£1,471,077
Schedule B.—*Houses.*			
Houses occupied for trade only	Repealed	1817	9,705
Do. used wholly for offices or counting houses	...	1824	* ...
Do. of less rent than 10l.	...	1825	87,125
Farm houses occupied by labourers and servants retained for husbandry	...	...	* ...
			£96,830
Schedule C.—*Servants and other male persons.*			
Labourers in husbandry occasionally employed as grooms, from the duty of 10s. by the exemption of farmers from the duty for one riding horse	Repealed	1816	5,835
Grooms resident with their parents or employers and under fifteen years of age, or apprentices	...	1819	5,812
Shopmen, do.	...	...	7,806
Under gamekeepers	Reduced	...	200
Travellers on foot, in respect of all above four	Repealed	...	* ...
Grooms living with their employers, extended to eighteen years of age	...	1823	335
Shopmen do.	...	...	627
Husbandry servants occasionally employed as domestic servants	...	...	34,374
Occasional gardeners	...	...	19,826
One moiety of duty on all servants and male persons	...	...	260,941
Porters employed in loading and unloading goods, and not in drawing samples	...	1824	* ...
Persons acting under clerks and managers in mines	...	...	* ...
Persons employed by stable keepers to look after race horses	...	1825	333
Occasional waiters	...	...	1,094
Husbandry or trade servants employed as grooms by persons assessed for carriages with less than four wheels	...	...	* ...
		£	337,183
Schedule D.—*Carriages.*			
Carriages with four wheels of less diameter than thirty inches	Reduced	1818	524
Taxed carts, lower rate of duty	Repealed	1823	9,310
One moiety of duty on all description of carriages	...	1825	279,473
Taxed carts, higher rate of duty	...	...	20,675
Carriages with four wheels of less diameter than thirty inches	...	...	1,333
Duties payable by coachmakers and persons selling carriages	...	...	394
On carriages made and sold	...	..	4,133
		£	315,842

A Statement of the PERIOD of each DIMINUTION of TAXATION, and the AMOUNT of REDUCTION on each Article—*continued.*

	Repealed or Reduced.	Period.	Amount.
Schedule E.—Horses for riding or drawing carriages.			£
Horses used by carriers for riding whilst driving	Reduced	1816	252
Do. rode by farmers of farms less than 200l.	...	...	59,186
Do. used by butchers	...	1819	3,198
Do. not exceeding thirteen hands, used for riding or drawing carriages	...	...	4,356
Do. used by bailiffs	...	...	273
One moiety; *viz.*			
Horses used for riding, and chargeable at progressive rates	Repealed	1823	298,014
Do. let to hire, race horses, and horses charged at modified rates	...	...	26,157
Do. used in drawing taxed carts, and becoming by the repeal of the duties on the latter chargeable under schedule F	Reduced	...	5,064
		1825	11,334
			£407,834
Schedule F.—Other Horses and Mules,			
Mules under thirteen hands, carrying coal, ore, &c.	Reduced	1816	2,156
Horses used by farmers of farms under 50l. and gaining livelihood principally thereby, and partly by trade	...	...	60,461
Husbandry horses used by farmers of farms under 200l.	...	...	150,119
Horses employed in carrying coal and wood, where not more than four are kept	Repealed	...	3,938
Husbandry Mares kept for breeding, to be charged as husbandry horses	Reduced	...	* ...
Mares kept for breeding	Repealed	1819	3,595
Husbandry horses	...	1821	470,108
Farmers under 200l. letting their husbandry horses to hire	...	1822	* ...
Horses chargeable heretofore at 3s.	...	1823	4,044
One moiety of duty on all other horses and mules	...	...	60,788
Mules carrying coal, ore, &c.	...	1825	71
Farmers, under 200l. and making a livelihood principally by their farms, in respect of horses occasionally let to hire	...	...	* ...
			£755,280
Schedule G.—Dogs.			
Dogs kept by farmers under 100l. and used wholly in the care of sheep	...	1824	* ...
Total Reduction			£ 3,384,046

* In these cases, the diminution cannnot be ascertained; but the amount is not supposed to be very considerable.

An Account of the GROSS RECEIPT of Revenue derived from TAXATION in GREAT BRITAIN, (Drawbacks, and Payments of the Nature of Drawbacks, deducted; and exclusive of all Loans, and of Payments received from Ireland and Austria;)—in each Year since 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 88.]

Year.	£	s.	d.	Year.	£	s.	d.
1815	70,422,151	1	11	1821	54,638,141	3	9½
1816	61,437,257	8	4¼	1822	53,823,511	2	6
1817	51,183,134	14	5½	1823	52,561,802	9	9½
1818	52,717,933	10	2½	1824	52,685,930	18	0¾
1819	51,385,950	18	4	1825	52,044,563	4	10
1820	54,058,666	18	0½				

EXPENDITURE.

An Account of SUMS PAID in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, in respect of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT; and also, an Account of the CHARGE of the said Debt, accrued between 5th January 1825, and 5th January 1826.—[COMMONS, 192.]

Nature and Description of Debt.	Payments between 5th January, 1825, and 5th January, 1826.			Charge accrued between 5th January, 1825, and 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Exchequer annuities	6,518	14	2¼	6,046	3	9
Tontine annuities, created by act 29 and 30 Geo. III....£ 41,971 13 0						
Deduct the amount of the shares, the property of the public, in respect of the government nominees 22,640 11 4¼						
	19,331	1	7¾	19,331	1	7¾
South Sea Company, interest and management on the capital of their annuities	369,209	8	2½	369,207	3	2½
Bank of England, for interest and management of the stock created by loans advanced to government at various periods	446,502	3	5	446,502	3	5
Interest on £3 per cent. consolidated annuities	11,088,010	6	7½	11,079,150	13	9½
do. reduced	3,982,461	11	9½	3,982,461	11	9½
do. 12 Geo. I.	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
£3 10s. per cent. annuities	539,143	17	2	539,143	17	2
new £4 do.	5,844,993	10	5¾	5,836,240	15	8¾
£3 10s. per cent. reduced annuities	2,603,449	5	9½	2,603,449	5	9½
£5 per cents. 1797 and 1802	27,363	17	10½	27,363	17	10½
long annuities, expire 1860	1,340,651	18	8½	1,340,651	18	8½
Irish life annuities, with benefit of survivorship, granted by sundry acts of parliament, payable in Great Britain, created by acts 13 and 14, 15 and 16, and 19 and 20 Geo. III.	39,000	0	0	39,000	0	0
One year's management, due 5th April, 1825, on the capital of the unredeemed debt, as it stood on 5th April, 1824, including annuities for terms of years, valued at 25 years' purchase, to make a nominal capital, as directed by act 48 Geo. III. c. 4	255,387	3	1	255,387	3	1
Management on life annuities, as they stood on 5th April, 1824	2,451	3	3¾	2,451	3	3¾
Bank of England, to be placed to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt	4,840,000	0	0	4,860,000	0	0
Expences of the National Debt office	8,200	0	0	8,400	0	0
Do. Land Tax Redemption office	408	18	5	—		
Total payments and charges in Great Britain, on account of public funded debt	31,443,023	0	8	31,444,786	19	2½
IRELAND.						
Interest on £3 per cent. reduced annuities	30,357	8	3¾	30,357	8	3½
do. consolidated	32,908	1	11	60,469	4	8
£3 10s. per cent. annuities	466,311	0	10½	471,450	0	1
£4 per cent. annuities (new)	403,861	10	1½	403,861	10	1¼
£4 per cent. annuities (old)	27,635	8	11	59,076	9	11
£3 10s. per cent. reduced annuities	30,091	19	5½			
Bank of Ireland	115,384	12	3½	115,384	12	3
Life annuities	6,893	15	4¼	7,392	6	2
Sinking fund on public funded debt	160,000	0	0	140,000	0	0
Charges of management of public funded debt	738	9	2¾	738	9	3
Total payments and charges in the United Kingdom, on account of public funded debt	32,717,265	7	2¼	32,733,516	19	11¼
Paid to the commissioners for reducing the national debt in Great Britain 5,308,298 17 6						
Do. in Ireland ..... £ 178,176 10 2						
Deduct paid to commissioners of national debt United Kingdom	5,486,475	7	8	5,486,475	7	8
Total on account of unredeemed debt.....£	27,230,789	19	6¼	27,247,041	12	3¼
Trustees of naval and military pensions, per act 3 Geo. IV. c. 51	2,214,260	0	0	2,214,260	0	0
Bank of England, per act 4 Geo. IV. c. 22	585,740	0	0	585,740	0	0
	2,800,000	0	0	2,800,000	0	0

An Account of Sums paid for INTEREST on EXCHEQUER BILLS, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

	Payments for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.			Estimated Charge upon Consolidated Fund, for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest upon bills issued upon the credit of the consolidated fund	9,498	2	5	14,611	11	2
Interest on exchequer bills issued upon the credit of the aids, 1825	820,000	0	0	...		
£	829,498	2	5	14,611	11	2

An Account shewing the Difference between the Sums received in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, from the Bank of England, on account of UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS, &c. and the Amount repaid to them, pursuant to the act 56 Geo. III. c. 97.

	£	s.	d.
The amount repaid to the Bank of England, pursuant to the above-mentioned act	322,421	16	0
The amount of sums received from the Bank of England, on account of unclaimed dividends	272,957	4	6
Deficiency made good out of the supply of the year....£	49,464	11	6

An Account of the Sums paid for the MANAGEMENT of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

	England and Ireland consolidated.		£ s. d.
Annuities at	3l. per cent consolidated		366,896,729 0 6¼
	reduced		132,157,935 4 3
	1726		999,647 9 3
	3l. 10. per cent		15,056,793 14 2
	4l. per cent. (new).....		146,441,636 14 1
	4l. per cent. (old)...		74,825,110 2 3
	5l. per cent. 1797 and 1802.....		1,008,976 0 7
	Long annuities on 1,338,147l. 11s. 0½d. at 25 years' purchase		33,453,688 16 0½
		£	771,290,517 1 1¾
	To the Bank of England on the capital of the unredeemed debt, as it stood on the 6th April, 1824, including annuities for terms of years, valued at 25 years' purchase, to make a nominal capital, as directed by act 48 Geo. III. c. 4.		
£ s. d.	The management calculated on the above sum, as follows, viz:		
On 600,000,000 1 1¾	At the rate of 340l. per million ...	£204,000 0 0	
171,290,517 1 1¾	300.....	51,387 3 1	
771,290,517 1 1¾	Total management paid on funded debt	...	255,387 3 1
7,209,311 14 3	Management on life annuities, at the rate of 340l. per million		2,451 3 3¼
4,000,000 0 0	Management paid on the debt due to the bank of England, in respect of the said 4,000,000l. purchased of the South Sea company	£1,898 3 5	
3,200,000 0 0	Management on their original capital, 3,200,000l.	4,000 0 0	5,898 3 5
	Total Management paid to the Bank of England.....		263,736 9 9¾
	South Sea Company on their Capital; viz.		
11,365,984 13 11½	Management	£6,622 13 10	
707,600 0 0	Residue of 2,100,0000, borrowed anno 1751	379 3 7½	
	Total management paid to South Sea company		7,001 17 5½
	Management of Irish tontine annuities paid in Great Britain		1,520 0 0
	Management of sinking fund paid in Ireland		738 9 3
			272,996 16 6¼
	Expences of national debt office paid in England.....		8,200 0 0
	land tax redemption office.....		408 18 5
		£	281,605 14 11½

An Account of the AGGREGATE AMOUNT of all BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the hands of the BANK, including the Money taken from the Exchequer by the Bank, in exchange for Exchequer Bills deposited at the Exchequer; and including also, the Balances of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, Unclaimed Dividends, and Lottery Prizes, and all other public Deposits; on the 1st and 15th days of each Month, for the year 1825:—stating the Average Amount of the Whole, made up from the said days.—[COMMONS, 62.]

1825.	£	1825.		£
			Brought forward	72,659,388
January...1.	9,239,024	July..... 1.	...	7,530,851
15.	6,840,796	15.	...	6,836,501
February 1.	5,016,058	August... 1.	..	4,831,009
15.	4,778,739	15.	...	4,001,705
March... 1.	5,613,753	September 1.	...	3,472,676
15.	6,482,427	15.	...	3,807,426
April..... 1.	6,059,942	October... 1.	...	3,923,027
15.	5,731,836	15.	...	5,945,662
May..... 1.	4,214,764	November 1.	...	3,934,914
15.	4,629,858	15.	...	3,197,190
June..... 1.	6,208,800	December 1.	...	3,757,8 67
15.	7,833,291	15.	...	4,447,437
Carried forward	72,659,388		24)	128,335,553
			Average	£5,347,314

An Account of the Amount of Balances of Sums issued for the Payment of DIVIDENDS due and not demanded, and for the Payment of LOTTERY PRIZES or BENEFITS which had not been claimed, and which remained in the hands of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, on the under-mentioned Days, being those next before the Issue from the Exchequer of Money for the Payment of Dividends, on account of the National Debt, for each of the four preceding Quarters respectively. (Pursuant to 48 Geo. III. c. 4.)—[COMMONS, 21.]

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 5th April 1825	Dividends due and not demanded...	...	1,345,581 1 7
	Lottery Prizes not claimed	...	6,684 1 0
			1,352,265 2 7
	Advanced to Government, pursuant to 31 and 48 Geo. III.	876,739 0 9	
	Do. 56 Do.	171,202 19 11	
			1,047,942 0 8
	Remained in the hands of the Bank	... £	304,323 1 11

The foregoing Account—*continued.*

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 5th July 1825	Dividends due and not demanded...	...	1,094,419 15 9
	Lottery Prizes not claimed	...	6,093 1 0
			1,100,512 16 9
	Advanced to Government, pursuant to 31 and 48 Geo. III.	876,739 0 9	
	Do. 56 Do.	128,373 16 0	
			1,005,612 16 9
	Remained in the hands of the Bank	... £	94,900 0 0
On 10th Oct. 1825	Dividends due and not demanded...	...	1,163,576 9 9
	Lottery Prizes not claimed	...	5,581 1 0
			1,169,157 10 9
	Advanced to Government, pursuant to 31 and 48 Geo. III.	876,739 0 9	
	Do. 56 Do.....	128,373 16 0	
			1,005,612 16 9
	Remained in the hands of the Bank	... £	163,544 14 0
On 5th Jan. 1826	Dividends due and not demanded...	...	1,096,382 8 7
	Lottery Prizes not claimed	...	5,282 1 0
			1,101,664 9 7
	Advanced to Government, pursuant to 31 and 48 Geo. III.	876,739 0 9	
	Do. 56 Do.	125,158 16 0	
			1,001,897 16 9
	Remained in the hands of the Bank	... £	99,766 12 10

An Account of the Sums appropriated to the Charge of the CIVIL LIST in ENGLAND and IRELAND in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 192.]

The amount appropriated out of the consolidated fund, in the year ended 5th January, 1826.

	£
England	850,000
Ireland.....	207,000
£	1,057,000

An Account of PENSIONS paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in GREAT BRITAIN, in the year ended 5th January, 1826, and of the Charges which have accrued during the same time.

Names of Persons.	Payments for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.			Charge for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
His R. H. the Duke of York	26,000	0	0	26,000	0	0
et al. for Prince Leopold	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
Duke of Clarence	26,500	0	0	26,500	0	0
Sussex	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	0
Cumberland	18,000	0	0	21,000	0	0
Cambridge	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	0
Gloucester	14,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
Her R. H. the Princess Augusta	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
Mary	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
Elizabeth	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
Sophia	13,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
Duchess of Kent	7,500	0	0	9,000	0	0
Princess Sophia of Gloucester	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Athol	3,864	14	2	3,791	16	7¼
Wellington	9,525	0	0	9,525	0	0
Earl Nelson	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
of Chatham	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Lord Borington (now Morley) et al. in trust for Lord Amherst	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Rodney	2,923	1	6	2,923	1	6
Lake	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Lynedoch	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Combermere	1,500	0	0	2,000	0	0
Duncan	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Exmouth	3,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Beresford	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Hutchinson	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Colchester	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Abercrombie	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Sidmouth	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Hill	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
St. Vincent	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Lady Nelson	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Dorchester	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Hon. Sarah Collingwood	500	0	0	500	0	0
Jane Percival (now Carr)	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Sir A. Macdonald	3,412	10	0	3,525	0	0
W. Grant	3,412	10	0	3,525	0	0
J. Richardson	2,825	0	0	3,050	0	0
James Saumarez	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Sidney Smyth	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
R. Strachan	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
J. Penn, Esq.	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
R. Penn, Esq.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
R. Ward, Esq.	500	0	0	500	0	0
W. R. Hamilton, Esq.	625	0	0	750	0	0
A. Croke, Esq. LL.D.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
J. Hinchcliffe, Esq.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
H. M. Dyer, Esq.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
J. Sewell, Esq.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
W. Territt, Esq.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
J. A. De Reimer, Esq.				210	0	0
Officers of the late African company	2,458	6	4½	20,042	0	0
The Servants of his late Majesty Geo. III.	17,327	5	0	17,732	18	6
her late Majesty Queen Charlotte	15,369	9	2	14,767	12	2
her late Majesty Queen Caroline	2,085	12	0	2,085	12	0
	366,028	8	2½	369,628	0	9¼

An Account of the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, and of the Charge which has accrued during the same time.

Names and Offices.		Payments for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.			Charge for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Hon. Edward R. Stewart, chairman of the board of commissioners for auditing the public accounts.....		1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
The commissioners of ..... ditto		6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Salaries and contingent expences in the office of ditto ...		40,634	0	10	36,580	9	8
The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, speaker of the House of Commons		1,568	10	1	1,568	10	1
Henry Ellis, Esq. salaries of exchequer bill office		650	0	0	650	0	0
George Pepler, Esq. inspector of tontine certificates		600	0	0	600	0	0
N. Carlisle, Esq. salaries of commissioners for inquiring into charities		10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Incidental expences .. .. ditto		4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Bank of England, to pay fees on passing public accounts		1,277	10	0	1,277	10	0
By William Hill, Esq. to enable him to defray the charge of the additional ecclesiastical establishments in the West Indies; viz.							
	From per Ann.						
The Lord Bishop of Jamaica	5 April, 1824, on £4,000	5,000	0	0			
Archdeacon	15 Nov. 2,000	1,293	2	0¾			
Seven clergymen	5 April..... 300	2,575	0	0			
The Lord Bishop of Barbadoes	5 April.....4,000	5,000	0	0	21,411	4	1½
Archdeacon	5 Jan..... .. 2,000	1,000	0	0			
Archdeacon of Antigua ...	15 Nov. 1824 2,000	1,293	2	0¾			
Thirteen clergymen	5 April..... 300	4,875	0	0			
Three catechists	5 April..... 100	375	0	0			
	£	87,641	5	½	83,587	13	10½

An Account of the SUMS PAID to the OFFICERS OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE, out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, and of the Charges which have accrued during the same time.

Names and Offices.	Payments for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.			Charge for one Year, to 5th January 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sir John Bayley, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.....	1,785	0	6			
G. S. Holroyd..... ditto	1,784	4	1			
J. Littledale .... ditto	1,781	17	3			
W. D. Best, lord chief justice of the court of common pleas	375	0	0			
J. A. Parke, one of the judges ..... ditto	2,007	0	9			
J. Burrough..... ditto	1,958	17	11			
S. Gaselee ..... ditto	2,027	12	6			
William Alexander, lord chief baron of the court of exchequer	2,658	5	1			
R. Graham, one of the barons ..... ditto	2,089	19	1	50,597	4	2
W. Garrow... ..... ditto	2,137	19	0			
J. Hullock .. .. ditto	2,172	4	5			
Charles Warren, Esq. chief justice of Chester	900	0	0			
J. Jervis, Esq. ..... 2d ..... ditto	750	0	0			
J. Raine, Esq. chief justice of Carnarvon	750	0	0			
W. Kenrick, Esq. 2d ..... ditto	750	0	0			
S. Heywood, Esq. chief justice of Carmarthen	750	0	0			
J. Balguy, Esq. 2d ..... ditto	750	0	0			
M. Nolan, Esq. chief justice of Glamorgan.....	750	0	0			
R. M. Casberd, Esq. 2d ..... ditto	750	0	0			
T. Venables, Esq. expences of the eight police offices ...	64,713	19	9	64,409	7	11
Clerk of the hanaper.....	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Sheriffs of England and Wales.....	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
£	98,642	0	4	122,006	12	1

An Account of the EXPENCES of His Majesty's MINT, paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, and of the Charge which has accrued during the same time.

	Payments for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.			Charge for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By the master and worker of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London	13,800	0	0	13,800	0	0
By the master and worker of his Majesty's Mint in Scotland	948	15	10	948	15	10
£	14,748	15	10	14,748	15	10

BOUNTIES paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, and the Charge which has accrued during the same time.

	Payment for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.			Charge for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alexander Maclean, Esq. for the encouragement of the growth of hemp and flax in Scotland	2,956	13	8	2,956	13	8

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, and the Charge which has accrued during the same time.

Description of Payment.	Payments for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.			Charge for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
William Hill, Esq. to pay interest and sinking fund on the Russian loan raised in Holland	118,911	10	1	116,438	10	4
Messrs. Baker and Nicholson, for barracks in the Regent's Park	5,400	0	0	5,400	0	0
South Sea Company, deficiency of profits	8,806	9	11	8,806	9	11
Chamberlain of the city of London, for rebuilding London bridge	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Commissioners for the improvement of Holyhead harbour, and for bridge over Menai Straits	43,498	18	0	23,498	18	0
Do. Do. over river Conway	10,000	0	0	—		
Do. for the improvement of Holyhead roads				16,000	0	0
Captain W. Fisher, bounty on slaves	4,080	0	0	4,080	0	0
Charles Woodley, Esq. Do.	36	0	0	23	0	0
James Hay, Esq. Do.	13	0	0	13	0	0
Sir Robert Farquhar Do.	953	0	0	953	0	0
Sir Charles M'Carthy Do.	741	0	0	741	0	0
Lieut. Colonel Chisholm Do.				741	0	0
Lewis Grant, Esq. Do.	13	0	0	13	0	0
Charles Chipchase, Esq. Do.	75	0	0	65	0	0
Captain Murray Do.	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0
Marwood Kelly Do.	1,350	0	0	1,350	0	0
Leeke Do.	2,830	0	0	2,830	0	0
Sir George Collier Do.	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
Captain Sir Robert Mends Do.	8,710	0	0	8,710	0	0
Wolridge Do.	2,150	0	0	2,150	0	0
James Johnston, Esq. Do.				30	0	0
Colonel Maxwell Do.	10	0	0	—		
George Rose, Esq. Do.	68	0	0	—		
For the purchase of the prisage and butlerage of wine in the county of Cornwall	27,000	0	0	27,000	0	0
£	261,84	18	0	246,082	18	3
The right honourable Thomas Wallace, to defray the expence of exchanging silver tokens issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland for the convenience of the public	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0
For building additional churches in the highlands and islands of Scotland	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
Commissioners of Woods, to repay loan from the Royal Exchange Assurance Company on account of New Street	100,000	0	0	—		
£	911,845	18	0	796,082	18	3

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, and the Charge which has accrued during the same time.

Description of Payment.	Payments for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.			Charge for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
County infirmaries	3,646	3	0½	3,277	1	7¾
Police establishments	11,800	14	6½	11,815	8	1
Inspector general of prisons	9,511	19	4½	8,252	0	5¼
Imprest offices	15,582	6	3¾	15,628	9	7¾
Annuities and compensation allowances	82,750	3	9¾	83,643	7	3
Judges augmentation salaries	44,872	7	8¾	45,287	15	10
Compensation to law officers, in lieu of fees	100,579	15	7½	101,453	18	2½
Board of education	810	12	7¼	810	12	8
Treasury fee fund, salaries and annuities	8,738	1	8¼	9,498	17	8
Secret service, in detecting treasonable conspiracies	9,692	6	2	9,692	6	2
Transportation of Felons	11,991	18	0	11,991	18	0
Harbour master at Kingstown	184	12	3¾	184	12	3¾
For forming tables of names of parishes in Ireland	923	1	6½	923	1	6½
£	301,084	2	9	302,459	9	5½

ADVANCES out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

	Payments for one Year, to 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.
For improving post roads	1,513	15	0½
building gaols	29,763	11	6½
police in proclaimed districts, &c.	271,997	19	4
public works, and employment of the poor, &c.	65,183	0	0½
board of health	1,349	16	4½
asylums for lunatic poor	7,384	12	3¾
remuneration to commissioners of tithes	19,477	19	11
the directors of inland navigations, for repairing certain roads and bridges	461	10	9¼
the commissioners of wide streets in Dublin, towards paying off their debt	128,279	18	9½
the trustees for building a corn exchange in Dublin, in full discharge of their debt	7,846	3	1
£	533,258	7	2¼

An Account of the Total Amount of all SUMS ISSUED from the EXCHEQUER, in the year ended 5th January, 1826, for the Service of the ARMY; distinguishing the Years in which the several Sums were voted in Supply.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Supply, anno	1822	..	718 16 11
	1823	...	557 13 10¾
	1824	...	1,188,541 15 10½
	1825	...	6,353,112 17 8½
			7,542,931 4 4½
Royal military college	1824	9,913 1 10	
	1825	8,786 18 2	
			18,700 0 0
Royal military asylum	1824	6,000 0 0	
	1825	12,000 0 0	
			18,000 0 0
Total army		...	7,579,631 4 4½

An Account of the Total Amount of all SUMS ISSUED from the EXCHEQUER, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, for the Service of the NAVY; distinguishing the Years in which the several Sums were voted in Supply.

		£ s. d.
Supply, anno	1824	989,807 14 9
	1825	4,859,311 9 6
Total navy		5,849,119 4 3

An Account of the Total Amount of all SUMS ISSUED from the EXCHEQUER, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, for the Service of the ORDNANCE; distinguishing the Years in which the several Sums were voted in Supply.

		£ s. d.
Supply, anno	1824	653,570 16 10
	1825	913,516 10 9¾
Total ordnance		1,567,087 7 7¾

An Account of the several SUMS ISSUED from the EXCHEQUER in the Year ended 5th January, 1826, for MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES; distinguishing the Years in which the several Sums were voted in Supply; and also distinguishing such Payments as were not voted in Supply, but were paid out of the Aids of the Year, in pursuance of various Acts of Parliament.

	Supply.				
	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Toulonese and Corsican emigrants	..	..	..	5,820 0 0	9,500 0 0
Works and repairs of public buildings	..	..	..	21,307 11 2	17,138 17 6
Mint prosecutions	..	..	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—
General De Fourneaux	3,500 0 0	—	—	—	—
Salaries and allowances houses of parliament	..	..	1,476 14 3	9,161 2 6	24,770 0 3
Expences house of parliament	..	..	..	1,832 12 6	16,572 0 0
Civil establishment of Newfoundland	..	..	..	1,330 13 0	6,500 0 0
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	10,000 0 0
New South Wales	..	..	..	7,294 0 0	12,000 0 0
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	3,477 0 0
Upper Canada	..	..	..	2,500 0 0	4,114 10 0
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	4,597 0 0	4,830 0
Prince Edward's Island	..	..	..	..	1,500 0 0
New Brunswick	..	..	..	2,694 0 0	2,500 0 0
Dominica	..	..	..	300 0 0	—
Convicts at Bermuda	..	..	..	5,827 0 0	—
Secret service	..	..	..	4,324 12 9	46,732 7 9
Protestant dissenting ministers, &c.	..	..	370 7 11	2,585 16 0	3,356 3 11
British Museum	..	..	..	..	15,416 0 0
Building library British Museum	..	..	17,395 16 3	26,297 12 5	—
Insolvent Debtors' Court	..	..	..	3,301 7 6	11,174 6 6
Building Insolvent Debtors' Court	..	..	667 19 6	—	—
Portuguese award	..	593 18 0	214 13 7	—	—
Salaries and expences Court and receipt of Exchequer	..	..	..	129 3 0	4,877 14 4
Retired allowances and superannuations	..	..	..	8,979 2 9½	1,120 7 2
Furniture two houses of parliament	..	..	..	2,807 1 8	1,117 2 10
Vaccine establishment	..	..	..	1,500 0 0	3,000 0 0
Printing acts of parliament, &c.	..	..	..	1,7000 0 0	..
journals House of Commons	..	..	..	3,500 0 0	..
bills, reports, &c. House of Commons	..	..	..	20,000 0 0	..
houses of parliament	..	..	..	..	45,497 17 5
African forts and settlements on the Gold Coast	..	..	..	6,500 3 0	23,000 0 0
Penitentiary establishment	..	..	..	13,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Commission for preventing traffic in slaves	..	..	..	15,000 0 0	—
American loyalists	..	..	..	2,500 0 0	6,000 0 0
Criminal lunatics	..	..	..	713 17 1	3,115 9 3
Professors of Oxford and Cambridge	..	..	..	..	1,058 0 0
Holyhead harbour and Howth	..	..	10,870 0 0	..	10,000 0 0
Donaghadee harbour	..	..	..	..	19,130 0 0
Building new courts of justice	..	..	18,897 6 8	9,515 12 6	—
Law charges	..	..	..	7,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Deficiency of fee fund, Treasury	..	..	..	8,096 4 4	—
Secretary State, foreign department	..	..	..	5,713 7 0½	—
home Department	..	..	..	4,853 18 4	—
colonial department	..	..	..	3,601 5 10½	—
privy council office	..	..	..	4,047 17 2	—
Deficiency of fee funds in public offices	..	..	..	..	71,285 7 5
Gold coinage	..	..	..	..	25,000 0 0
Irish silver tokens	..	..	..	..	52,000 0 0
Contingencies and messengers, Treasury	..	..	..	4,000 0 0	—
Secretary of State, home department	..	..	..	1,861 14 6	—
colonial department	..	..	..	4,425 2 0	—
privy council office	..	..	..	797 12 3	—
Contingencies and messengers, public offices	..	..	..	..	61,956 9 2
Port Patrick harbour	..	..	..	..	15,990 0 0
Remuneration to Mr. M'Adam	..	..	..	..	2,000 0 0
Propagation of the gospel, North America	..	..	..	7,132 0 0	15,532 0 0
Refuge for the destitute	..	..	..	..	5,000 0 0
Works at Edinburgh college	..	..	..	..	10,000 0 0
Aliens	..	..	..	..	4,872 0 0
Stationery and printing, public offices	..	..	..	46,070 0 0	48,930 0 0
Commissioners of revenue inquiry	..	..	..	..	5,000 0 0
Convicts at home and at Bermudas	..	..	..	..	78,147 0 0
To pay bills on account of captured negroes	..	..	..	..	30,000 0 0
Outfit and salaries to consuls, South America	..	..	..	9,250 0 0	12,383 6 8
Special commissions, South America	..	..	..	..	30,000 0 0
Colonial services	..	..	..	..	2,442 10 0
Purchase of Mr. Angerstein's pictures	..	..	..	288 10 3	—
New South Wales bills	..	..	..	50,000 0 0	—
New board of trade	..	..	..	14,529 0 2	—
Repairs of Windsor Castle	..	..	..	85,000 0 0	—
Commissioners of inquiry into education, Ireland	..	..	..	..	7,000 0 0

Account of the several Sums issued from the Exchequer, in the Year ended 5th January 1826—*continued.*

	Supply.				
	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil contingencies	..	..	..	275 6 3	260,000 0 0
Printing records of the kingdom	..	..	..	..	3,919 14 2
Emigration from Ireland to Canada	..	..	..	..	30,000 0 0
Employment of the poor in Ireland	..	4,000 0 0	—	—	—
Exigency of affairs in Ireland	..	3,818 9 2¾	—	—	—
Deficiency consolidated fund at 5th January 1817	..	..	297 8 11¼	—	—
Harbour, George IV. at Kingstown	..	..	..	11,769 4 7½	25,000 0 0
Civil buildings	..	..	..	8,415 19 2¾	8,005 1 4
Disbursements for public offices	..	..	..	3,051 2 4¾	11,660 11 0½
Publishing proclamations	..	..	..	1,137 1 9¾	5,060 18 8½
Printing statutes	..	..	..	..	941 4 6½
Criminal prosecutions and law expences	629 15 11	..	..	..	30,185 0 0
Non-conforming, seceding and other dissenting ministers	..	..	..	3,432 12 3¾	10 599 4 7¼
Lottery officers' salaries	..	..	..	..	849 4 7½
Civil contingencies	..	..	877 7 6½	3,191 11 2¾	13,596 10 10½
Inland navigations	..	..	..	..	4,681 0 0
Aid of schools	..	64 12 3¾	1,892 4 11	6,602 6 4½	—
Commissioners for inquiring into fees of courts of justice	..	570 16 11½	..	1,220 7 11½	5,474 0 8¾
Do. ..Crown lands	..	..	..	283 16 11	851 10 9½
Record commissioners	..	..	..	2,384 12 3¾	1,976 18 5½
Retired or superannuation allowances	..	..	..	279 4 6¾	837 13 10½
Police and watch of Dublin	..	..	..	..	26,000 0 0
Carrying on certain public works	..	..	..	..	42,269 4 7½
Commissioners of wide streets, Dublin	..	..	..	..	10,000 0 0
Royal Irish Academy	..	..	..	..	300 0 0
Linen and hempen manufactures	..	..	..	..	19,938 9 2¾
Protestant charter schools	..	..	..	..	15,615 0 0
Society for discountenancing vice	..	..	..	1,473 0 0	7,106 0 0
Society for education of the poor	..	..	..	..	22,000 0 0
Foundling hospital	..	..	..	..	34,478 0 0
House of industry	..	..	..	4,174 12 3¾	15,000 0 0
Richmond Lunatic Asylum	..	..	..	..	5,640 0 0
Hibernian society for soldiers' children	..	..	..	4,730 15 4¾	7,500 0 0
Hibernian marine society	..	..	..	..	1,600 0 0
Female orphan house	..	..	..	678 0 0	1,761 0 0
Westmorland Lock hospital	..	..	..	..	2,734 0 0
Lying-in hospital	..	..	..	..	2,885 0 0
Dr. Stevens's hospital	..	..	..	..	1,663 0 0
Fever hospital and house of recovery	..	..	..	..	3,692 0 0
Hospital for incurables	..	..	..	..	400 0 0
Roman Catholic seminary	..	..	..	..	8,928 0 0
Royal Cork institution	..	..	..	..	1,900 0 0
Royal Dublin society	..	..	..	..	7,000 0 0
Farming society	..	..	..	..	2,500 0 0
Commissioners for charitable donations and bequests	..	..	..	..	722 0 0
SERVICES NOT VOTED.					
Lottery incidents	..	..	13,000 0 0	—	—
Mr. Bedford's additional salary	..	..	..	..	50 0 0
Commissioners for issuing poor bills	..	..	..	..	2,000 0 0
Expences of commissioners for building churches	..	..	..	..	3,000 0 0
Do. ..revenue inquiry	..	..	..	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Expences incurred in the passing of the act for building additional churches in Scotland	..	..	..	..	1,600 0 0 52 10 0
Exchequer annuities claimed	..	..	..	..	
Chamberlain of the city of London on account of canals and docks	..	..	..	..	7,000 0 0
Exchequer bill office	..	..	..	..	4,000 0 0
Church bills	..	..	..	..	146,500 0 0
	4,129 15 11	9,047 16 6	66,959 19 6¾	514,134 10 5¾	1,621,809 12 11

An Account of the BALANCES remaining in the EXCHEQUER, on the 5th January, 1825, applicable to the Public Service.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances Applicable to the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain:						
In Cash	...			8,658,001	7	7
Balances Applicable to the Supplies in Great Britain:						
Interest under contracts for Redemption of land tax		10	0			
Lotteries	252,822	5	0¼			
Henry Hase, Esq. on account of the commissioners, for issuing Exchequer bills for the employment of the poor	24,767	14	7			
Money paid by Henry Hase, Esq. being the difference received by the Bank of England, and the amount paid to 5l. per cent dissentients	559	0	10			
Duties on sugar	362	15	0			
				278,512	5	5¼
				8,936,513	13	0¼
Balances						
In the Exchequer in Ireland, applicable to the Consolidated Fund	434,928	19	5½			
Do. Do. Supplies...	181,080	1	1			
				616,009	0	6½
				9,552,522	13	6¾

An Account of the BALANCES remaining in the EXCHEQUER, on the 5th January, 1826, applicable to the Public Service.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances Applicable to the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain:						
In Cash	...			4,573,180	4	2¾
Balances Applicable to the Supplies in Great Britain:						
Lotteries	91,560	4	10½			
Henry Hase, Esq. on account of the commissioners for issuing Exchequer bills for the employment of the poor	8,507	0	0			
Canal and dock duty	4,000	0	0			
Duties on sugar	301	12	6			
				104,368	17	4½
				4,677,549	1	7
Balances						
In the Exchequer of Ireland, applicable to the Consolidated Fund	*450,852	0	4½			
Do. Do. Supplies...	177,237	9	11¾			
				628,089	10	3¾
				5,305,638	11	10¾

* The Balance in the Exchequer of Ireland is increased by the sum of 36,987l. 8s. 2¾d. arising from the remittance of old coin, beyond the sum received by the master of the Mint in new coin. When the difference is remitted by the Mint, the above will be the correct balance at 5th January, 1826.

An Account of the Actual RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Sums placed in the hand of the

Drs. THE SAID COMMISSIONERS			
	GREAT BRITAIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Issues from the consolidated fund.	To cash, being four quarterly issues, per 4 Geo. IV. c. 19	4,840,000 0 0	
	To do., interest on capitals standing in the names of the Commissioners, at 3 per cent.	246,686 12 7	
	3½ per cent.	213,180 2 11	
	4 per cent.	1,862 8 0	
	Long annuities	6,569 14 0	
			5,308,298 17 6
Other issues.	To sums returned from the account of life annuities, the nominees whereof died previously to its being set apart for payment	9,180 13 6	
	To bank annuities unclaimed for three years or upwards, at 5th January, 1825	2,329 14 0	
	To the bequest of John Philips, Esq. late of Bank Hall, township of Heaton Norris, near Stockport, Chester, towards the reduction of national debt	900 0 0	
			12,410 7 6
	In Great Britain	...	5,320,709 5 0
	IRELAND, IN BRITISH CURRENCY.		
Issues from the consolidated funds.	To cash, being four quarterly issues, per 4 Geo. IV. c. 19.	160,000 0 0	
	To do., interest on capital stock, standing in the names of the commissioners at 3½ per cent.	18,176 10 2	
	In Ireland	...	£ 178,176 10 2
	United Kingdom	...	£ 5,498,885 15 2

RESULT.

	Receipt.			Capital Stock placed in the names of the Commissioners.
	From the Consolidated Fund.	From other sources.	Total Sums received.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Great Britain	5,308,298 17 6	12,410 7 6	5,320,709 5 0	2,515,410 0 0
In Ireland	178,176 10 2	...	178,176 10 2	181,394 14 11
United Kingdom...£	5,486,475 7 8	12,410 7 6	5,498,885 15 2	2,696,804 14 11

Commissioners for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

..... Crs.

Capital Stock placed in the Names of the Commissioners in the year.		Rate per Cent.		Average Price of Stock.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,368,510 0 0	By cash, paid for 2,368,510l. capital stock	3 p. cent.	2,132,474 0 8	90 0 0
146,900 0 0	By do. for 146,900l. do.....	3½ p. cent.	140,119 15 0	95 7 8
	By do. being four quarterly instalments to the Banks of England and Ireland, per 5 Geo. IV. c. 45, towards the payment of the principal and interest of Exchequer bills placed in their hands for the sums advanced and paid to the proprietors of 4 per cents., who dissented from receiving 3½ per cents. in lieu thereof	...	2,485,446 10 3	...
	By do. set apart for the payment of life annuities at the Bank of England, per 48 Geo. III. c. 142, and 59th, c. 34	..	562,668 19 1	...
£2,515,410 0 0	.. ..	... £	5,320,709 5 0	..
181,394 14 11	By cash paid for 181,394l. 14s. 11d. capital stock.....	3¾ p. cent.	178,176 10 2	98 4 6
£2,696,804 14 11	....	... £	5,498,885 15 2	...

....RESULT.

Expenditure.				
Sums paid for Capital Stock.	Sums paid to the Bank towards the redemption of Exchequer bills, per 5 Geo. IV. c. 45.	Sums set apart for payment of Life Annuities, per 48 and 59 Geo. III. c. 142 & 34.	Total Sums paid.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2,272,593 15 8	2,485,446 10 3	562,668 19 1	5,320,709 5 0	In Great Britain.
178,176 10 2	...	...	178,176 10 2	In Ireland.
2,450,770 5 10	2,485,446 10 3	562,668 19 1	5,498,885 15 2	United Kingdom.

DEBT.

An Account of the Total AMOUNT of the UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT, and the CHARGE thereof, at 1826; of the Debt and Charge thereof reduced in the course of that Year; and of the

GREAT BRITAIN.	Capital Stock. £ s. d.		Annual Charge thereon. £ s. d.
I'o unredeemed capital	753,167,948 7 3¾	...	24,496,505 13 5¾
Schedules C, D 1 and D 2 on account of land-tax	...	...	8,467 5 2½
Long annuities, expire 1860	...	...	1,333,843 6 4
Life annuities payable at the exchequer.... English	...	...	27,704 10 5½
Life annuities payable at the exchequer.... Irish.....	...	...	35,461 7 9
Management	...	...	279,360 9 9¾
Military and naval pensions..	...	...	2,800,000 0 0
Total debt at 5th Jan. 1825	753,167,948 7 3¾	...	28,981,342 13 0½
Debt created in the Year 1825. To capital transferred from the funded debt in Ireland to the funded debt in Great Britain.....	70,994 11 3	3 p' cent.	8,951 8 10½
	102,307 3 7	3½ p' cent.	
	81,021 10 10	4 p' cent.	
To capital transferred from the commissioners reduction national debt, the dividends upon which had remained unclaimed 10 years or upwards, the same having been reclaimed by the proprietors thereof	11,135 11 10	3 p' cent.	394 13 8¼
	1,643 16 3	3½ p' cent.	
	39 13 5	4 p' cent.	
To do. long annuities, transferred from do. to do...	...	...	37 18 2
To consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, created in exchange for £952,867. 8. 4 unredeemed 5 per cents, 1797, per 37 Geo. III. c. 10.	1,270,489 10 9	3 p' cent.	38,114 13 8½
To 3¼ per cents. (heretofore 4 per cents.) transferred to the proprietors thereof, being part of the non-assented capital which had been placed in the names of the commissioners, per 5 Geo. IV. c. 45, the proprietors having since assented to convert the same into 3½ per cents. per 5 Geo. IV. c. 11.....	47,766 14 4	3½ p' cent.	1,671 16 8
Total debt created in 1825	1,585,448 12 3	...	49,170 11 1¼
General Total, Great Britain.....	754,753,396 19 6¾	...	29,030,513 4 1¾

DEBT.

the 5th January, 1825; of the Debt and Charge thereof created in the Year ended 5th January, Total Amount of the Unredeemed Debt and Charge, as it stood on the 5th January, 1826.

		Capital Stock.				Annual charge thereon.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Debt reduced in the Year 1825.	By capital purchased with the sinking fund	2,368,510	0	0	3 p' cent.	76,196	15	11¼
		146,900	0	0	3½ p' cent.			
	By do. transferred for the purchase of life annuities	528,205	0	0	3 p' cent.	16,954	16	5¼
		6,777	0	0	3½ p' cent.			
		21,787	0	0	4 p' cent.			
	By do. long annuities, transferred for do.	...			...	619	0	0
	By capital transferred to the commissioners, the dividends upon which had remained unclaimed 10 years or upwards	4,961	12	8	3 p' cent.	148	16	11¾
	By do. long annuities unclaimed do.	...			...	5	0	0
	Bycapital purchased with unclaimed dividends	15,000	0	0	3 p' cent.	450	0	0
	By capital transferred to the commissioners for the redemption of land tax, under schedules A and B	49,154	19	7	3 p' cent.	1,474	12	11¼
	Do. do. C D 1. and D 2	9,510	3	0	3 p' cent.	The annual interest of this capital is continued in the annual charge.		
	By capital transferred from the funded debt in Great Britain, to the funded debt in Ireland	1,944,429	11	6	3 p' cent.	116,623	0	8
		1,081,647	13	10	3½ p' cent.			
		510,311	10	2	4 p' cent.			
	By 5 per cents. 1797, converted into £1,270,489. 10. 9. consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, per 37 Geo. III. c. 10	952,867	8	4	5 p' cent.	47,643	7	5
	By 5 per cents. 1797, wrote off the funded debt to be paid in money	41,011	4	9	5 p' cent.	2,050	11	2¾
	Fractions wrote off the 4 per cent. annuities	1	6	7	4 p' cent.	0	0	11
	Life annuities payable at the exchequer decreased	...			...	1,530	11	6¾
	Management decreased	...			...	3,306	14	1¾
	Fractions	..			...	0	0	1
	Total debt reduced in 1825	7,681,574	10	5	...	267,003	7	10¾
	By due to the public creditor, 5th January, 1826	747,071,822	9	1¾	...	28,487,456	0	7
	Management	...			...	276,053	15	8
	General total	754,753,396	19	6¾	...	29,030,513	4	1¾

Account—*continued.*

IRELAND.	Capital Stock, (British Currency.)		Annual Charge thereon, (British Currency.)
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To unredeemed capital	27,955,274 8 3	...	1,044,545 4 3¾
— life annuities	...	...	7,035 4 7½
— management (sinking fund office).	...	...	752 6 2
Total debt at 5th January, 1825...	27,955,274 8 3	...	1,052,332 15 1¼
Debt created in the Year 1825. To capital transferred from the funded debt in Great Britain	1,944,429 11 6	3 per cent.	116,623 0 3
Debt created in the Year 1825. To the funded debt in Ireland	1,081,647 13 10	3½ per cent.	
	510,811 10 2	4 per cent.	
Debt created in the Year 1825. Management increased	...	...	21 16 1
Total debt created in 1825	3,536,888 15 6	...	116,644 16 4
General total, Ireland £	31,492,163 3 9	...	1,168,977 11 5¼

SUMMARY.

		Debt.	Charge.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total debt on 5th January, 1825.	Great Britain	753,167,948 7 3¾	28,981,342 13 0½
	Ireland	27,955,274 8 3	1,052,332 15 1¼
	£	781,123,222 15 6¾	30,033,675 8 1¾
Debt created in the year 1825.	Great Britain	1,585,448 12 3	49,170 11 1¼
	Ireland	3,536,888 15 6	116,644 16 4
	£	5,122,337 7 9	165,815 7 5¼
	Total £	786,245,560 3 3¾	30,199,490 15 7

Account—*continued.*

		Capital Stock, (British Currency.)		Annual Charge thereon, (British Currency.)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Debt reduced in the year 1825.	By capital purchased with the sinking fund	181,394 14 11	3½ per cent.	6,348 16 3¼
	By capital transferred from the funded debt in Ireland	70,994 11 3	3 per cent.	8,951 8 10½
	to the funded debt in Great Britain	102,307 3 7	3½ per cent.	
		81,021 10 10	4 per cent.	
	Fractions	0 0 2	...	0 0 1
	Total debt reduced in 1825	435,718 0 9	...	15,300 5 2¾
	By due to the public creditor, 5th January, 1826	31,056,445 3 0	...	1,152,903 3 11½
	By management	...	...	774 2 3
	General total... £	31,492,163 3 9	...	1,168,977 11 5¼

SUMMARY.

		Debt.		Charge.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Debt reduced in the year 1825.	Great Britain	7,681,574 10 5		267,003 7 10¾	
	Ireland	435,718 0 9		15,300 5 2¾	
	£	8,117,292 11 2		282,303 13 1½	
Total debt on 5th January, 1826.	Great Britain.	747,071,822 9 1¼		28,763,509 16 3	
	Ireland	31,056,445 3 0		1,153,677 6 2½	
	£	778,128,267 12 1¼		29,917,187 2 5½	
	Total £	786,245,560 3 3¾		30,199,490 15 7	

Note.—Besides the reduction of the funded debt in the year 1825 above stated, there was paid, within the same year, to the Banks of England and Ireland, per 5 Geo. IV. c. 45, towards the discharge of exchequer bills placed in their hands, for the sums advanced by them to pay off the proprietors of 4l. per cents. who did not assent to receive 3½ per cents. in lieu thereof:

Principal	£	2,390,000 0 0
Interest		95,446 10 3
	£	2,485,446 10 3

An Account of the STATE of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBTS of GREAT

DEBT.

	Col. 1. Capitals.			Col. 2. Capitals transferred to the Commissioners.			Col. 3. Capitals unredeemed.		
GREAT BRITAIN.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Debt due to the South Sea company, at 3 per cent.	3,662,784	8	6½	...			3,662,784	8	6½
Old South Sea annuities, do.	4,574,870	2	7	434,000	0	0	4,140,870	2	7
New South Sea annuities, do.	3,128,330	2	10	210,000	0	0	2,918,330	2	10
South Sea annuities, 1751, do.	707,600	0	0	46,500	0	0	661,100	0	0
Debt due to the bank of England, do.	14,686,800	0	0	...			14,686,800	0	0
Bank annuities, created in 1826, do.	1,000,000	0	0	437	10	9	999,562	9	3
Consolidated annuities, do.	369,177,746	1	0¼	7,279,953	9	3	361,897,792	11	9¼
Reduced annuities, do.	132,711,527	5	3	3,255,499	17	1	129,456,027	8	2
Total at 3l. per cent. £	529,649,658	0	2¾	11,226,390	17	1	518,423,267	3	1¾
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	15,117,637	8	10	380,338	0	0	14,737,299	8	10
Reduced annuities at 3½ per cent.	74,059,199	0	10	5,830,634	18	0	68,228,564	2	10
New 4 per cent. annuities.	145,756,608	18	11	73,917	4	7	145,682,691	14	4
Great Britain £	764,583,103	8	9¾	17,511,280	19	8	747,071,822	9	1¾
IN IRELAND, (in British currency.)									
Irish consolidated 3 per cent. annuities	2,238,528	19	7	...			2,238,528	19	7
Irish reduced 3 per cent. annuities	1,031,425	14	9	...			1,031,425	14	9
3½ per cent. debentures and stock	13,919,552	13	9	474,794	8	1	13,444,758	5	8
Reduced 3½ per cent. annuities	1,691,008	6	9	366,938	19	3	1,324,069	7	6
Debt due to the bank of Ireland at 4 per cent.	1,615,384	12	4	...			1,615,384	12	4
New 4 per cent. annuities	10,386,893	10	10	...			10,386,893	10	10
Debt due to the bank of Ireland at 5 per cent.	1,015,384	12	4	...			1,015,384	12	4
Ireland £	31,898,178	10	4	841,733	7	4	31,056,445	3	0
Total United Kingdom £	796,481,281	19	1¾	*18,353,014	7	0	*778,128,267	12	1¾

	Stock.		
	£	s.	d.
Note.—The above columns, 1 and 2, shew the totals of debt for the United Kingdom, after deducting the stock directed to be cancelled by various acts of parliament, and by redemption of land-tax, amounting to	484,458,039	19	4

	£.	s.	d.
* Non-assented 4 per cents. vested in the commissioners as 3½ per cents. 5 Geo. IV. c. 45	6,149,245	17	7
Purchased with the sinking fund	9,541,495	8	1
Transferred for life annuities	1,645,981	0	0
Stock unclaimed, 10 years and upwards	203,039	17	1
Purchased with unclaimed dividends	512,500	0	1
Transferred for redemption of land-tax, under schedules C. D 1, and D 2.	291,752	4	3
Total transferred to the commissioners, as above	£18,353,014	7	0

BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th January, 1826.

CHARGE.

	In Great Britain.	In Ireland, (In British Currency.)	Total annual charge.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sinking Fund. The annual sum of 5,000,000l. directed to be issued per 4 Geo. IV. c. 19, towards the reduction of the national debt of the United Kingdom	4,840,000 0 0	160,000 0 0	
Sinking Fund. Annual interest on stock standing in the names of the commissioners	548,379 17 11¼	29,460 13 4¼	
Sinking Fund. Long annuities do. ...	7,394 14 2½	...	
£	*5,395,774 12 1¾	189,460 13 4¼	
Due to the public creditor. Annual interest on unredeemed debt.....	24,283,810 18 1¾	1,145,867 19 3½	
Due to the public creditor. Long annuities.....expire 1860	1,333,257 4 6	...	
Due to the public creditor. Life annuities payable at the Exchequer English	26,173 18 10¾	...	
Due to the public creditor. Life annuities payable at the Exchequer Irish	35,461 7 9	7,035 4 8	
£	*25,678,703 9 3½	1,152,903 3 11½	
Annual interest on stock transferred to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, towards the redemption of land-tax under schedules C. D. 1 and D. 2, 53 Geo. III. c. 123.	*8,752 11 3½	...	
Management	*276,053 15 8	774 2 3	
The trustees of military and naval pensions and civil superannuations	2,800,000 0 0	...	
Total charge, including sinking fund and pensions ..... £	34,159,284 8 4¾	1,343,137 19 6¾	35,502,422 7 11½

* The total of these four items marked with an asterisk is chargeable with £553,945. 1s. 6d. life annuities, per 48 Geo. III. c. 142.

Ditto with the sum of £91,800 annuities for a term of years to the trustees of the Waterloo fund, per 59 Geo. III. c. 34, payable by sundry half-yearly instalments.

Also with the payment of £3,759,245. 17s. 7d. (by quarterly instalments), being part of £6,149,245. 17s. 7d. non-assented 4 per cents. vested in the commissioners as 3½ per cents. per 5 Geo. IV. c. 45.

An Account of the Total Amount of UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT of the UNITED KINGDOM, usually valued in Capital Stock,) at the Current Price on the above day, so that the total of different Rates of Interest together, and the Total

Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.*	Col. 5.	Col. 6.
Dates.	Unredeemed 3 per Cent. Stock.	Computed Value of Annuities, for terms of years, in 3 per Cent. Stock.	Estimated Value of Life Annuities in 3 per Cent. Stock.	Total 3 per Cents.	3½ per Cents.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 5th Jan. 1819	533,017,845 13 11¾	34,918,351 6 0	5,350,780 0 0	573,286,976 19 11¾	34,730,981 9 4

The like Account on each succeeding 5th January; but adding to, on 5th January, 1826, the Price of Annuities on the 10th January, 1826; thereby showing the exact Total Amount of Unresame, and substracting the Total of Debt and Charge of Interest on the 5th January, 1819, from Charge, between the first

Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.*	Col. 5.	Col. 6.
Dates.	Unredeemed 3 per Cent. Stock.	Computed Value of Annuities, for terms of years, in 3 per Cent. Stock, including Dead Weight Annuity on 5 Jan. 1826.	Estimated Value of Life Annuities in 3 per Cent. Stock.	Total 3 per Cents.	2½ per Cents.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 5th Jan. 1820	538,814,816 4 4¼	34,894,970 9 6	6,073,610 0 0	579,783,396 13 10¾	32,075,450 3 3¼
— Jan. 1821	539,947,504 4 6¼	34,840,395 9 6	6,385,095 0 0	581,172,994 14 0¼	30,642,128 15 4¼
— Jan. 1822	534,355,686 6 11	34,162,806 17 6	6,423,076 0 0	574,941,569 4 5	29,547,003 19 3
— Jan. 1823	531,788,572 18 3	34,163,978 13 0	7,100,515 0 0	573,053,666 11 3	28,737,637 9 7
— Jan. 1824	527,557,583 5 4¾	33,663,288 19 6	7,513,725 0 0	568,734,597 4 10¾	28,192,997 4 4
— Jan. 1825	523,386,888 10 5¾	32,290,270 5 0	8,385,974 0 0	564,063,132 15 5¾	98,020,353 15 8
— Jan. 1826	521,693,221 17 5¾	107,353,760 12 6	8,301,254 0 0	637,348,236 9 11¾	97,734,691 4 10

* The capital representing the life annuities is given on estimate in column 4, because there are more than 80,000 valuations to be made before the exact statement thereof can be correctly set forth at each of the dates specified.

An Account of the Total Amount of the UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT of the UNITED KINGDOM 5th January, to the Year 1826 inclusive; showing the several Capitals thereof bearing different for Management, as it stood on the 5th January

	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.
	3 per Cents.	3½ per Cents.	4 per Cents.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
At 5th January, 1819..	533,017,845 13 11¾	34,730,981 9 4	75,524,516 6 6
— 1820..	538,814,816 4 4¼	32,075,450 3 3½	75,514,727 18 0½
— 1821..	539,947,504 4 6¼	30,642,128 15 4¼	75,496,163 10 10
— 1822..	534,355,686 6 11	29,547,003 19 3	75,947,763 19 4
— 1823..	531,788 572 18 3	28,737,637 9 7	233,979,941 8 9
— 1824..	527,557,583 5 4¾	28,192,997 5 4	233,926,945 15 0
— 1825..	523,386,888 10 5¾	98,020,353 15 8	157,706,717 4 0
— 1826..	521,693,221 17 5¾	97,734,691 4 10	157,684,969 17 6

GERMANY, &c., on the 5th January, 1819, valuing any Life Annuities (which may not have been Capital Stock of Unredeemed Funded Debt may be shown by casting the several Amounts bearing Annual Charge of Interest for the same.—[COMMONS, 136.]

Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.
4 per Cents.	5 per Cents.	Total Unredeemed Debt, including the computed and estimated Capitals in Cols. 3 and 4.	Annual Interest thereon.	Charge of Management.	Total Annual Charge.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
75,524,516 6 6	148,593,970 8 10½	832,136,445 4 8¼	28,864,872 16 8¼	279,888 8 3	29,144,761 4 11½

Amount of Capital Stock created by the Dead Weight Annuity of £2,800,000 estimated at the deemed Funded Debt on the 5th January, 1826, together with the Total Annual Interest for the that of the 5th January, 1826, and thereby showing Increase or Decrease of Debt, and Annual period and the latter.

Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.
4 per Cents.	5 per Cents.	Total Unredeemed Debt, including the computed and estimated Capitals in Cols. 3 and 4.	Annual Interest thereon.	Charge of Management.	Total Annual Charge.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
75,514,727 18 0½	148,575,487 12 1	835,949,062 7 3¾	28,965,506 3 0½	277,081 14 11½	29,242,587 17 11½
75,496,163 10 10	155,479,514 1 8	842,790,801 1 11½	29,301,486 11 10½	279,459 6 2½	29,580,945 18 0¾
75,947,763 19 4	155 462,313 3 10	835,898,650 6 10	29,093,418 8 9½	277,773 0 4	29,371,191 9 1½
233,979,941 8 9	2,023,992 18 9	837,794,638 8 4	27,657.806 12 4½	284,654 15 7	27,942,461 7 11½
233,926,945 15 0	2,024,088 14 1	832,878,628 18 3¾	27,507,075 1 8½	283,324 7 1½	27,790,399 8 10
157,706,717 4 0	2,009,263 5 5	821,799,467 0 6¾	26,761.338 4 4	280,112 15 11¾	27,041,451 0 3¼
157,684,969 17 6	1,015,384 12 4	893,783,282 4 7¾	28,899,329 6 2½	276,827 17 11	29,176,157 4 1½

	Total Debt, as per Column 9.	Total Annual Charge, as per Column 12.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 5th, 1826	893,783,282 4 7¾	29,176,157 4 1½
January 5th, 1819	832,136,445 4 8¼	29,144,761 4 11½
Increase	61,646,836 19 11½	31,395 19 2½

(including GERMANY and PORTUGAL) on the 5th January, 1819, and on each succeeding rates of Interest, the Total Annual Charge of Interest for the same, and the Amount of the Charge in each of the said Years.—[COMMONS, 91.]

Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
5 per Cents.	Total Unredeemed Debt.	Annual Interest.	Charge of Management.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
148,593,970 8 10½	791,867,313 18 8¼	27,056,798 17 11¼	279,888 8 3
148,575,487 12 1	794,980,481 17 9¾	27,736,448 14 9	277,081 14 11½
155,479,514 1 8	801,565,310 12 5½	28,064,721 17 7	279,459 6 2½
155,462,313 3 10	795,312,767 9 4	27,875,841 19 1	277,773 0 4
2,023,992 18 9	796,530.144 15 4	26,419,871 16 2	284,654 15 7
2,024,088 14 1	791,701,614 18 9¾	26,271,764 13 4	283,324 7 1½
2,009,263 5 5	781,123,222 15 6¾	25,541,050 17 9½	280,112 15 11¾
1,015,384 12 4	778,128,267 12 1¾	25,429,678 17 5¼	276,827 17 11

Column 6 is exclusive of annuities for terms, and annuities upon lives.

An Account of the Total Amount of UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT of the UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, &c. on 5th January, 1819, valuing any Life Annuities (which may not have been usually valued in Captal Stock) at the current price on the above day.—Also, an Account on each succeeding 5th January, of the same Particulars, but adding on 5th January, 1826, the Amount of Capital Stock created by the Dead Weight Annuity of £2,800,000, estimated at the price of Annuities on 5th January, 1826.

Description of Annuity.	Date referred to in the Precept.	Annuity due to the Public Creditor, at each Period.	The Time such Annuity had to run.	Current Price at the Time.	Value in Money.	Value in Three per Cent Reduced Stock.	Market Price of Reduced Stock.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Imperial Annuity ceasing in May 1819	...	114,976 16 3	Four months	...	113,516 15 0	145,534 6 0	78 0 0
Long Annuity expiring January 1860	5 January 1819 ...	1,351,915 2 6½	41 years	20 1 3	27,122,797 4 6	34,772,817 0 0	
Ditto	5 January 1820	1,351,093 10 4⅓	40	17 11 3	23,728,579 18 6	34,894,970 9 6	68 0 0
Ditto	5 January 1821	1,350,365 13 5½	39	18 2 6	24,475,377 16 6	34,840,395 9 6	70 5 0
Ditto	5 January 1822	1,348,992 17 9	38	19 10 0	26,305,361 6 0	34,162,806 17 6	77 0 0
Ditto	5 January 1823	1,347,637 11 2	37	20 6 3	27,373,887 18 0	34,163,978 13 0	80 2 6
Ditto	5 January 1824	1,338,837 1 10½	36	21 17 6	29,287,061 8 6	33,663,288 19 6	87 0 0
Ditto	5 January 1825	1,333,843 6 4	35	22 18 9	30,595,031 1 6	32,290,270 5 0	94 15 0
Ditto	5 January 1826	1,333,257 4 6	34	20 2 6	26,831,801 13 0	32,721,709 6 6	82 0 0
Annuity assigned to the Commissioners of Naval and Military Pensions	Ditto	2,800,000 0 0	41¼	By calculation 21,8565363	61,198,302 1 0	74,632,051 6 0	

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the DEMANDS outstanding on the 5th day of January, 1826; distinguished under the following heads; viz. Exchequer Bills; Sums remaining Unpaid, charged upon the Aids granted by Parliament; Advances out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland towards the Supplies; and Exchequer Bills to be issued on the Consolidated Fund;—and distinguishing also, such part of the Unfunded Debt and Demands, as have been provided for by Parliament;—together with an Account of the Ways and Means remaining in the Exchequer, or to be received on the 5th day of January 1826, to defray such part of the Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding, as have been provided for.—[COMMONS, 192.]

	Provided.	Unprovided.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exchequer bills, exclusive of £3,756,300 issued for paying off £4 per cents, the payment of which is charged on the sinking fund	..	30,771,650 0 0	30,771,650 0 0
Sums remaining unpaid, charged upon aids granted by parliament	4,422,497 3 5¼	..	4,422,497 3 5¼
Advances made out of the consolidated fund in Ireland, towards the supplies which are to be repaid to the consolidated fund, out of the ways and means in Great Britain	655,441 12 10	..	655,441 12 10
Total unfunded debt and demands outstanding £	5,077,938 16 3¼	30,771,650 0 0	35,849,588 16 3¼
Ways and means £	5,335,870 9 4¼	..	..
Surplus ways and means £	257,931 13 1	..	..
Exchequer bills to be issued to complete the charge upon the consolidated fund £		5,548,817 9 7	5,548,817 9 7

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS on the 5th day of January, 1825, the Amount issued in the Year ended 5th day of January, 1826, the Amount issued for paying off Exchequer Bills within the same period, and the Amount outstanding on the 5th day of January, 1826; distinguishing also, the Total Amount unprovided for, together with the Amount of Interest upon the outstanding Exchequer Bills, computed the latter day.

Acts.	Amount outstanding 5th January 1825.	Year ended 5th January, 1826.		Amount outstanding 5th January 1826.
		Issued.	Cancelled.	
	£	£	£	£
Outstanding in respect of various descriptions of bills advertised to be paid off under acts prior to, and including 5 Geo. IV. c. 115	32,398,450	--	32,541,300	3,966,250 0 0
Supply 1825, £15,000,000, 5 Geo. IV. c. 115	--	4,109,100		
Supply 1826, 20,000,000, 6 Geo. IV. c. 2	--	20,000,000	--	20,000,000 0 0
Supply 1826, 10,500,000, 6 Geo. IV. c. 70	--	3,756,300	--	3,756,300 0 0
Public works, 3 Geo. IV. c. 86	--	125,150	--	125,150 0 0
Building additional churches, 58 Geo. III. c. 45. 59 Geo. III. c. 134	--	146,500	--	146,500 0 0
£	32,398,450	28,137,050	32,541,300	27,994,200 0 0
Unprovided Exchequer bills charged on aids 1826		--	30,500,000	
Poor bills		125,150		
Church bills		146,500		
			271,650	
				30,771,650 0 0
Remaining to be issued to complete the ways and means of 1825				2,777,450 0 0
Interest due upon the outstanding Exchequer bills, computed to 5th January, 1826				289,104 10 0
Exchequer bills issued under act 5 Geo. IV. c. 45, for the payment of £4 per cent. dissentients, the repayment charged on the sinking fund outstanding at 5th January, 1826				3,709,000 0 0
Exchequer bills issued under act 5 Geo. IV. c. 62, for savings banks, the repayment charged on their monies, or on the sinking fund, outstanding at 5th January 1826				250,000 0 0

An Account of the Amount of the UNFUNDED DEBT of his MAJESTY'S NAVY, and of all DEMANDS Outstanding on the 31st December, 1825; distinguishing the particulars of which the same consists.—[COMMONS, 35.]

Heads of Service.	Particulars. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
NAVY (including TRANSPORTS.)		
For bills payable at sixty days' date, for naval stores, slop clothing, bedding, freight of transports, &c.	258,476 18 4	
For stores delivered into his Majesty's yards, and transport services performed, for which bills were not made out on the 31st December, 1825, and for bills of exchange accepted	245,369 18 10	
For wages to his Majesty's dock and rope yards	26,000 0 0	1,498,167 3 1
For half-pay to sea officers	426,501 17 0	
For wages unpaid on books of ships paid off	83,798 8 11	
For wages due to ships in sea pay, on the 31st December, 1825	458,020 0 0	
VICTUALLING,		
As by account received from the commissioners of the victualling.		
For bills payable at sixty days' date, for provisions, stores, &c.	107,706 10 6	
For provisions delivered and services performed, for which bills were not made out on the 31st December, 1825	5,000 0 0	
For bills of exchange	34,875 15 7	
For wages to the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the ports	11,000 0 0	168,782 6 1
For short allowance money to the companies of his Majesty's ships in pay, and those which have been paid off	10,200 0 0	
	£	1,666,949 9 2
Abate the amount remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the navy, on the 31st December, 1825, for the above departments		188,428 11 6¾
Shows the debt of the navy, unprovided for, on the 31st December, 1825, to be		1,478,520 17 7¼

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT Outstanding and Unprovided for on the 5th January, 1819, and 5th January, 1826; adding thereto the DEFICIENCY BILLS to be issued to the Bank, to be repaid in the subsequent Quarter, together with the Charge of Interest for the same.—[COMMONS, 48.]

	5th January, 1819. £ s. d.	5th January, 1826. £ s. d.
Exchequer bills on aids	43,208,400 0 0	27,722,550 0 0
Public works and fisheries, and churches	556,450 0 0	271,650 0 0
	43,764,850 0 0	27,994,200 0 0
Deduct provided for	1,608,400 0 0	—
Outstanding and unprovided for	42,156,450 0 0	27,994,200 0 0
Deficiency bills	3,362,483 16 4¾	5,548,817 9 1
Total £	45,518,933 16 4¾	33,543,017 9 1
Charge for the Interest on the above bills:		
Outstanding and unprovided for	1,130,000 0 0	289,104 10 0

In this account, the charge for interest is given as it existed at the dates above stated respectively, upon all bills then outstanding. No charge is given for interest on the deficiency bills, because no interest upon them had then accrued.

The amount of exchequer bills authorized to be issued by the acts 6 Geo. IV. c. II. and 70, was £30,500,000: but on the 5th January, 1826, there had been issued only the above stated sum of £27,722,550.

SAVINGS BANKS.

An Account of all Monies which stood in the Names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Fund for the BANKS for SAVINGS, on 10th October, 1825; also, of such an Account up to 5th January, 1826, and to the latest Period to which the same can be made up.—[COMMONS, 132.]

United Kingdom.	Sums standing in the Commissioners' Names on Account of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.								
	Col. 1.			Col. 2.			Col. 3.			Col. 4.		
	3 per Cent. Annuities.			3½ per Cent. Annuities.			Total Stock.			Uninvested Balance in Money.		
On the	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10th October, 1825	7,767,055	5	6	6,874,101	12	3	14,641,156	17	9	27,010	1	7
5th January, 1826	8,042,100	0	0	6,955,252	15	5	14,997,352	15	5	11,164	0	2
25th February, 1826	8,044,300	0	0	6,980,370	7	2	15,024,670	7	2	5,872	7	10

The monies paid into the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, on account of the fund for the banks for savings and friendly societies, are invested (pursuant to 57 Geo. III. c. 105 and 130, and 59 Geo. III. c. 128,) in Bank annuities; and the balances remaining uninvested on each of the days to which this account is made up, are shown in Col. 4.

TRADE.

An Account of Bank of England Notes in Circulation the last Week in February, May, August, and November, in each Year, from 1790 to 1819, inclusive; distinguishing Notes of 5*l.* and upwards and Bank Post Bills from those of lower denomination, and stating their aggregate amount.—[Lords, 14.]

Date.	Bank Notes.	Bank Post Bills.	Total.
	£	£	£
1790—February 27	9,362,020	697,220	10,059,240
May 28	10,697,580	683,540	11,381,120
August 28	10,596,550	642,490	11,239,040
November 27	11,163,060	682,200	11,845,260
1791—February 26	10,793,830	695,840	11,489,670
May 28	11,462,660	700,630	12,163,290
August 27	11,000,320	697,910	11,698,230
November 26	10,697,550	725,330	11,422,880
1792—February 25	10,392,800	755,700	11,148,500
May 26	10,781,520	804,040	11,585,560
August 25	10,279,770	725,890	11,005,660
November 24	10,197,940	696,680	10,894,620
1793—February 23	10,880,120	650,190	11,530,310
May 25	11,468,260	898,580	12,366,840
August 31	10,272,710	680,780	10,953,490
November 29	10,456,940	641,030	11,097,970
1794—February 22	10,714,950	623,780	11,338,730
May 31	9,360,630	652,520	10,013,150
August 30	9,712,810	576,890	10,289,700
November 29	10,474,860	603,800	11,078,660
1795—February 28	13,452,290	565,560	14,017,850
May 30	9,754,950	561,650	10,316,600
August 29	10,659,690	516,590	11,176,280
November 28	10,936,270	566,830	11,503,100
1796—February 27	9,999,710	648,010	10,647,720
May 28	9,626,070	677,530	10,303,600
August 27	8,881,230	546,280	9,427,510
November 26	9,440,880	474,090	9,914,970
1797—February 25	8,165,640	474,610	8,640,250
May 27	10,316,270	576,600	10,892,870
August 26	10,043,630	524,580	10,568,210
November 25	10,713,020	502,310	11,215,330
1798—February 23	12,453,360	550,420	13,003,780
May 26	12,051,180	598,540	12,649,720
August 25	11,636,490	553,230	12,189,720
November 24	11,764,660	532,590	12,297,250
1799—February 23	11,823,310	606,510	12,429,820
May 25	13,234,490	654,690	13,889,180
August 31	12,738,930	652,460	13,391,390
November 29	13,178,230	682,040	13,860,270
1800—February 18, 22	14,701,640	722,340	15,423,980
May 31	13,723,810	803,280	14,527,090
August 30	14,220,850	828,420	15,049,270
November 29	14,219,290	876,750	15,096,040
1801—February 28	15,262,900	949,080	16,211,980
May 30	14,719,130	817,940	15,537,070
August 29	14,501,960	760,130	15,262,090
November 28	15,143,780	781,410	15,925,190
1802—February 27	14,381,090	804,480	15,185,570
May 29	15,919,790	836,770	16,756,560
August 28	16,123,410	759,240	16,882,650
November 27	15,257,900	735,870	15,993,770
1803—February 26	14,855,600	820,030	15,675,630
May 28	15,878,450	828,980	16,707,430
August 27	16,069,840	780,050	16,849,890
November 26	17,112,260	747,310	17,859,570
1804—February 25	16,727,150	848,890	17,576,040
May 26	16,697,030	797,610	17,494,640
August 25	16,578,850	743,840	17,322,690
November 24	16,096,790	860,960	16,957,750
1805—February 23	16,246,270	1,053,920	17,300,190

Account—*continued.*

Date.	Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards.	Bank Notes under 5l.	Bank Post Bills.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1805—May 25	11,839,920	4,445,770	802,470	17,088,160
August 31	11,245,570	4,431,610	709,910	16,387,090
November 29	11,350,160	4,358,490	690,910	16,399,560
1806—February 22	11,808,980	4,448,740	738,700	16,996,420
May 31	11,264,990	4,204,550	779,090	16,248,630
August 30	11,593,720	4,230,000	707,300	16,531,020
November 29	11,294,460	4,148,980	694,060	16,137,500
1807—February 28	12,007,760	4,217,000	726,020	16,950,780
May 30	12,320,940	3,994,970	689,080	17,004,990
August 29	12,040,450	4,262,860	721,480	17,024,790
November 28	11,678,480	4,086,250	640,550	16,405,280
1808—February 27	11,976,240	4,112,610	736,520	16,825,370
May 28	12,201,900	3,917,920	780,150	16,899,970
August 27	12,247,730	4,151,260	803,320	17,202,310
November 26	12,684,280	4,113,850	777,650	17,575,760
1809—February 25	12,731,000	4,358,950	944,720	18,014,670
May 27	12,860,680	4,553,190	838,910	18,252,780
August 26	13,255,590	5,221,530	880,100	19,357,220
November 25	13,415,780	5,455,860	909,880	19,781,520
1810—February 23	13,855,850	5,857,210	920,030	20,633,090
May 26	14,085,500	6,139,060	849,020	21,073,580
August 25	16,078,390	7,221,950	1,145,830	24,446,170
November 24	15,537,550	7,261,850	1,274,630	24,074,030
1811—February 23	14,547,290	7,194,880	1,148,680	22,890,850
May 25	14,845,940	7,290,640	1,113,230	23,249,810
August 31	14,690,540	7,594,360	1,001,940	23,286,840
November 30	14,483,200	7,408,210	941,810	22,833,220
1812—February 29	14,901,130	7,457,020	1,050,160	23,408,310
May 30	14,402,040	7,378,560	975,610	22,756,210
August 29	14,878,880	7,645,820	984,610	23,509,310
November 28	14,526,730	7,635,760	1,004,020	23,166,510
1813—February 27	14,472,550	7,713,600	1,024,760	23,210,910
May 29	14,783,090	7,745,850	987,670	23,516,610
August 28	14,787,980	8,078,750	1,010,900	23,877,630
November 27	14,800,600	8,068,410	975,040	23,844,050
1814—February 26	15,632,250	8,371,920	1,091,240	25,095,410
May 28	16,228,700	8,654,300	1,040,490	25,923,490
August 27	17,819,050	9,703,210	1,240,940	28,763,200
November 26	17,728,180	9,352,440	1,152,110	28,232,730
1815—February 25	16,394,350	9,094,550	1,184,450	26,673,350
May 27	16,587,620	9,035,590	1,157,520	26,780,730
August 26	16,312,270	9,576,690	1,115,070	27,004,030
November 25	15,678,100	9,023,340	1,068,980	25,770,420
1816—February 24	15,683,520	9,053,180	1,345,110	26,081,810
May 25	15,759,120	8,995,810	1,232,340	25,987,270
August 31	16,395,410	9,097,210	1,266,100	26,758,720
November 30	13,987,570	8,427,490	1,178,260	25,593,120
1817—February 22	17,736,720	8,19[illegible],920	1,393,580	27,326,220
May 31	18,006,470	7,773,710	1,389,260	27,169,440
August 30	19,787,050	7,993,150	1,763,570	29,543,770
November 29	19,391,620	7,571,010	1,735,910	28,698,540
1818—February 28	18,532,760	7,400,680	1,837,530	27,770,970
May 30	17,797,140	7,299,450	1,648,420	26,045,010
August 29	17,255,670	7,555,580	1,639,360	26,450,610
November 28	17,272,370	7,448,990	1,558,860	26,280,220
1819—February 27	16,764,710	7,354,230	1,607,750	25,126,690
May 29	16,507,810	7,183,640	1,441,310	25,132,760
August 28	16,581,910	7,283,620	1,469,900	25,335,430
November 27	15,413,300	6,832,460	1,334,700	23,580,460

The books not having been preserved, which contained the particulars for ascertaining the distinct amounts of Bank Notes in circulation of 5l. and upwards, and those under 5l., from March 1797 (when the latter were first issued) to 17th April, 1805, the Bank is unable to furnish the separate amounts in circulation prior to 25th May 1805.

An Account of the Amount of BANK of ENGLAND NOTES in Circulation on the 15th of February, May, August, and November, in each of the Years from 1819 to 1825, both inclusive; distinguishing the Notes of £5 and upwards, under £5, and Bank Post Bills, and stating the Total Aggregate Amount.

Date.	Bank Notes of £5 and upwards.	Bank Post Bills.	Bank Notes under £5.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1819—February 15	16,348,190	1,690,830	7,419,440	25,458,460
May 15	16,977,560	1,534,070	7,289,850	25,801,480
August 15	17,230,770	1,483,610	7,352,110	26,066,490
November 15	15,371,050	1,423,300	6,922,990	23,717,340
1820—February 15	15,821,160	1,472,850	6,758,770	24,052,780
May 15	15,672,020	1,501,470	6,642,210	23,815,700
August 15	15,993,740	1,651,060	6,807,660	24,452,460
November 15	15,081,600	1,544,780	6,556,330	23,182,710
1821—February 15	15,144,420	1,707,900	6,482,870	23,335,190
May 15	16,189,960	1,600,370	6,022,510	23,812,840
August 15	16,884,210	1,654,660	2,702,290	21,241,160
November 15	15,121,790	1,565,140	1,954,920	18,641,850
1822—February 15	15,717,840	1,666,490	1,441,930	18,826,260
May 15	14,638,030	1,531,940	1,060,430	17,230,400
August 15	15,988,140	1,648,710	876,390	18,513,240
November 15	15,159,250	1,678,850	763,720	17,601,800
1823—February 15	15,343,870	1,768,860	689,880	17,802,610
May 15	16,166,780	1,716,520	618,070	18,501,370
August 15	17,544,180	1,794,660	553,970	19,892,810
November 15	17,921,630	1,913,800	517,700	20,353,130
1824—February 15	17,580,530	2,286,330	490,300	20,357,160
May 15	17,298,410	2,199,030	464,460	19,961,900
August 15	18,345,480	2,168,980	446,070	20,960,530
November 15	18,532,140	2,221,080	431,200	21,184,420
1825—February 15	18,537,040	2,346,550	418,340	21,301,930
May 15	17,335,110	2,303,370	407,590	20,046,070
August 15	17,192,660	2,085,240	398,110	19,676,010
November 15	15,706,870	1,886,460	387,290	17,980,620

An Account of all PROMISSORY NOTES and POST BILLS of the Governor and Company of the BANK OF ENGLAND, in Circulation at the close of Business on Saturday in every Week, from 5th April, 1825, to Saturday, 4th February, 1826, inclusive.—[COMMONS, 29.]

1825.	£	s.	d.	1825.	£	s.	d.
April 9	20,687,516	12	5	September 17	18,252,170	12	1
16	21,060,103	5	0	24	18,009,781	5	7
23	20,717,044	3	8	October 1	18,536,561	13	9
30	20,536,632	13	9	8	18,173,445	3	7
May 7	20,500,259	4	7	15	19,686,586	2	5
14	20,046,091	5	11	22	19,027,460	1	4
21	19,723,489	6	10	29	18,692,227	14	1
28	19,653,011	11	0	November 5	18,497,423	1	0
June 4	19,298,201	18	5	12	18,031,871	12	6
11	18,639,891	17	4	19	17,594,301	5	10
18	18,327,735	14	9	26	17,464,890	0	6
25	18,372,368	16	2	December 3	17,477,294	2	6
July 2	19,038,339	9	4	10	18,037,966	4	8
9	21,714,838	8	6	17	23,942,827	2	0
16	21,763,417	15	3	24	25,611,805	15	10
23	21,198,817	11	10	31	25,709,425	13	9
30	20,794,729	17	11	1826.			
August 6	20,157,200	0	2				
13	19,738,769	18	1	January 7	24,120,415	12	11
20	19,589,055	16	10	14	26,104,904	0	9
27	19,290,570	6	4	21	25,013,790	17	6
September 3	19,028,070	3	11	28	24,255,924	12	11
10	18,517,201	16	2	February 4	23,673,737	6	1

A Copy of all Applications made by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, for Advances to Government, authorized by Parliament, from the 5th January, 1825, to the 5th January, 1826; with a Copy of the Minutes of the Court of Directors thereon, and the Answer of the Court thereto.—[LORDS, 4.]

AT a court of Directors at the Bank, on Thursday the 9th June, 1825, the following letter from Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer being read; viz.

Downing Street, 2d June, 1825.

"Gentlemen,

"The holders of five per cent. stock, created in the year 1797, being entitled on the 5th July next to have the said stock converted into three per cent. consolidated annuities, or to be paid off in money, we have to request that you will inform us whether the Bank of England will engage to advance such a sum as may be required for the above purpose, but which cannot be considerable, upon the deposit of Exchequer bills in their hands, bearing interest at the rate of 1½d. per cent. per diem, such Exchequer bills to be charged upon the aids of the year, and to be either paid off in money, or exchanged in the usual course.

"If the Bank should accede to this proposition, it is our intention that Exchequer bills should be deposited, and that the Bank should receive interest upon them according to their actual advances, which must depend upon the application of the parties.

"We are, gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servants,

"LIVERPOOL,

"FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

"*To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.*"

Resolved—That the foregoing proposal from Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, be complied with.

A Copy of the Correspondence betwixt Government and the Bank on the subject of the Purchase of Exchequer Bills to the Extent of Two Millions.—[LORDS, 19.]

At a Court of Directors at the Bank, on Thursday the 16th February, 1826, the Governor laid before the Court the following Letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, viz.

"Fife House, 14th Feb. 1826.

"Gentlemen,

"Under all the circumstances of the present distress in the city and country, it appears to us that it would be advantageous, with a view to public and private credit, if the Bank were to give directions for the purchase of exchequer bills to the amount of two millions.

"If the Bank shall agree to this proposal, we engage to submit to parliament the necessary measures for the repayment of the same between this period and the 14th of June next.

"We have the honour to be,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servants,

"LIVERPOOL,

"FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON."

"*To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.*"

Resolved—That the governor be authorized to purchase exchequer bills to an amount not exceeding two millions, on condition that the repayment be made within four months.

An Account of the Amount of all EXCHEQUER BILLS or TREASURY BILLS, and other GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, which have been purchased by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or on which any Sum or Sums have been lent and advanced for the Public Service by the Governor and Company of the said Bank, in the Year ending the 5th Day of January, 1826; shewing what Amount of such Bills, before the making up of this Account, has been paid off or discharged, and the Amount of such Exchequer Bills or Treasury Bills, or other Government Securities, which was in the Hands of the Governor and Company of the said Bank on the 5th Day of January, 1826, aforesaid. (Pursuant to Act 59th Geo. III. c. 76.)—[LORDS, 5.]

	Amount purchased, or on which any Sums have been advanced, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.			Amount paid off or discharged, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.			Amount undischarged, in the Hands of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, on 5th January, 1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On the growing produce of the consolidated fund in the quarter ending 5th April, 1825, per 57 Geo. III. advanced.....	1,550,031	5	6½	1,550,031	5	6½	Nil.		
On do. in the quarter ending 5th July, 1825, advanced	2,530,953	9	5¾	2,530,953	9	5¾	Nil.		
On do. in the quarter ending 10th October, 1825, advanced.....	5,040,637	7	11½	5,040,637	7	11½	Nil.		
On do. in the quarter ending 5th January, 1826, advanced.....	4,023,550	19	0¼	4,023,550	19	0¼	Nil.		
On the act 5th Geo. IV. c. 45, to authorize the issuing of exchequer bills for the payment of the proprietors of £4 per cent annuities, who have not signified their assents for transferring such annuities into reduced annuities of £3. 10s. per cent.....advanced.....	1,227,021	7	4	Nil.			1,227,021	7	4
On the act 6th Geo. IV. c. 45, for raising the sum of £20,000,000 by exchequer bills for the service of the year 1825.....advanced..... ...	2,633	7	1	Nil.			2,633	7	1
N.B.—For the payment of the proprietors of £5. per cent annuities, 1797, who have not signified their assents for transferring such annuities into £3. per cent consolidated annuities.									
On the act 5th Geo. IV. c. 62, to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, "the fund for banks for savings,"...advanced...	130,000	0	0	Nil.			130,000	0	0
Exchequer bills purchased	700,000	0	0	Nil.			700,000	0	0

An Account of the Amount of all EXCHEQUER BILLS PAID IN on account of REVENUE, and the Amount of Bills that MIGHT HAVE BEEN PAID on account of REVENUE, between 6th January and 6th April, between 6th April and 6th July, between 6th July and 11th October, and between 11th October 1825, and 6th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 23.]

	Amount Paid in on Account of Revenue.	Amount that might have been paid in on Account of Revenue.
	£	£
Between 6th January and 6th April, 1825 ...	...	6,258,600
6th April and 6th July.....	...	30,254,200
6th July and 11th October	4,600	20,161,300
11th October and 6th January, 1826	284,000	7,409,400

An Account of all EXCHEQUER BILLS OUTSTANDING and UNPAID on the 6th January, the 6th April, the 6th July, and 11th October 1825, and the 6th January, 1826.

Periods.	Exchequer Bills exclusive of Deficiency Bills.	Deficiency Bills.		
	£	£	s.	d.
1825, January 6th	37,900,450	1,550,031	5	6½
April 6th	36,430,350	2,530,953	9	5¾
July 6th	34,764,950	5,040,637	7	11½
October 11th	33,922,600	4,023,550	19	0¼
1826, January 6th	31,953,200	5,548,817	9	7

EXCHEQUER BILLS advertised to be PAID OFF at the Periods under-mentioned.

Periods when advertised to be paid off.	Amount Advertised.	Amount paid off in Money.	Amount Exchanged for New Bills.	Interest due and paid.			Rate per Diem.
1825.	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.
March 21.....	6,111,900	1,061,100	5,073,400	184,691	5	8	1½
June 25	10,165,000	1,155,600	8,946,200	238,493	4	11	..
September 27 ...	12,800,700	795,500	11,916,100	295,624	11	8	...
December 19 ...	3,185,100	2,133,700	1,459,700	80,967	9	6	...
	Where the Amounts paid and exchanged, taken together, exceed the Amounts advertised, it is occasioned by the Payment of overdue Bills.						

An Account of the TOTAL AMOUNT of the Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, in EXCHEQUER BILLS, NAVY BILLS, ORDNANCE DEBENTURES, and IRISH TREASURY BILLS; as it stood on the 5th of January in each Year from the Year 1819 to 1826, *distinguishing* the Amount paid for Interest and Sinking Fund on those Securities in each of those Years; and also an Estimate of the total Amount of Interest due on outstanding Securities on the 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 316.]

(In continuation of the Account No. 12, Paper No. 35, ordered to be printed 21st December, 1819.)

Years ended	Total Amount.	Charge:		
		Issued for Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total Charge.
	£	£	£	£
5th January 1820	41,929,879	780,374	462,500	1,242,874
1821	33,700,988	1,857,220	415,000	2,272,220
1822	32,726,123	2,217,779	290,000	2,507,779
1823	36,645,240	1,248,335	290,000	1,538,335
1824	34,989,508	1,155,509	...	1,135,509
1825	33,084,514	1,065,411	...	1,065,411
1826	32,194,233	904,721	...	904,721
Estimate of the amount of interest due on 5th January, 1826		£309,026 7 0		

This account has been prepared upon the same principle as the account of which it is a continuation, in obedience to the terms of the order; but subsequently to the date of that account the Exchequer bills issued for public works have been included in, and the navy bills and ordnance debentures have been excluded from, the unfunded debt accounts annually laid before parliament.

The amount of Exchequer bills outstanding, and the charge for interest thereon, on the 5th of January in each year since 1822, includes the amount of bills issued and remaining unpaid, charged upon the sinking fund, on account of the reduction of the £4 and £5 per cents.

The amount on the 5th January, 1826, includes also £250,000 Exchequer bills issued on account of savings banks.

Reprint of the Report made to his Majesty's Treasury by the Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer Bills, in 1793.—[COMMONS, 52.]

"THE commissioners, appointed by the act 33, Geo. 3. c. 29, for enabling his Majesty to direct the issue of exchequer bills, to a limited amount, for the purposes and in the manner therein mentioned, in obedience to the 42d section of the said act, which directs that the said commissioners shall, as soon as possible, after the determination of their proceedings, give an account of the same in writing to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury; —have the honour to represent to your lordships,—

"THAT on the day following the passing of the said act, viz. the 9th May, 1793, they met and commenced their proceedings, and from that time continued to sit from day to day until they had considered, and decided upon all the applications made to them for loans under the said act.

"The whole number of applications made to the commissioners for loans was 332.

"The whole amount of the sums applied for was 3,855,624l.

"Of these applications, 238, amounting to 2,202,200l. were granted, viz.

On personal security	£2,015,000
On deposit of goods.....	187,200
Total.....	£2,202,200

"Of the remaining ninety-four applications, forty-five for the sum of 1,215,100l. were withdrawn, or not pursued by the parties; the knowledge that the loans might have been obtained, having in several instances sufficed to render them unnecessary, and forty-nine applications for the sum of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-four pounds,

were rejected, either as not coming within the view and purpose of the act, or on account of the circumstances of the parties, or from their inability to give satisfactory security.

"The profit arising from the difference between the interest paid by the borrowers, viz. five pounds per centum per annum, and the interest due on the exchequer bills, two-pence halfpenny per centum per diem, or three pounds sixteen shillings per annum, as per schedule,

No. 1, amounts to	£13,033	14	6½
The expence of the commission, as per Schedule, No. 2, amounts to	8,685	12	4
Clear profit remaining, paid into the exchequer, at the disposal of parliament ...	£4,348	2	2½

"Two necessary provisions in the act prevented the profit from being greater. By one of them, the loans were directed to be repaid fifteen days before the exchequer bills became due; and by the other, the borrowers were permitted to repay their loans at any period prior to the stipulated time that might suit their convenience, of which many were happily able to avail themselves: consequently the interest on their loans ceased, whilst the interest on the exchequer bills continued; and if the court of directors of the bank of England had not favoured the operations of the commissioners by purchasing the exchequer bills, and holding them until the commissioners were enabled, from their own funds, to become the purchasers, the profit would have been considerably less.

"The whole sum advanced on loan has been repaid: a very considerable part before it became due, and the remainder regularly at the stated periods, without apparent difficulty or distress. It appears that, with the exception of two only, who have become bankrupt, the parties assisted have been ultimately solvent, and, in many instances, possessed of great property.

"It was with the highest satisfaction that the commissioners observed the almost immediate effect of this well-timed measure. Its advantages were evinced by a speedy restoration of confidence in mercantile transactions, which produced a facility in raising money, that was presently felt not only in the metropolis, but through the whole extent of Great Britain.

"The difficulties in which many considerable commercial houses were involved have been thus removed, and the fatal effects of those difficulties on other houses who were dependent on them, have been prevented. Nor was the operation of the act less beneficial with respect to a variety of eminent manufacturers in different parts of these kingdoms, who having, in a great degree, suspended their works, were enabled to resume them, and to afford employment to a number of workmen, who must otherwise have been thrown on the public for support, and perhaps, in some cases, with the loss of the manufacture.

"The proceedings of the commissioners have been, in every instance, founded on affidavits, taken in writing, and attested by three of their own body. In many cases the information received was unavoidably such as to lay open the private circumstances of respectable individuals. The commissioners have, throughout their proceedings, given the utmost attention to the preservation of secrecy, and have caused all affidavits, letters, minutes, and other papers, which contain the names of persons connected with the business of the commission, to be destroyed. For the same important purpose, it is obvious that every book and paper, in which the names of the parties occur, should also be destroyed; but as the books contain those entries which by the act are constituted the evidence of the payments, it may, in the opinion of the commissioners, be expedient that the legislature should pass an act, declaring the full repayment of the loans, empowering the commissioners to destroy the books, and limiting the periods within which the different parties to the security bonds may receive aid, whether by exchequer process or otherwise. In the meantime the commissioners have ordered the books to be sealed up, and deposited under the care of the secretary.

"The commissioners are happy in being thus able to state the result of an extraordinary measure, which, although it might not be recommended, except on the pressure of an extreme public necessity, has been fully justified by its effects and success.

"SHEFFIELD.	JOHN WHITMORE.
GREY COOPER.	F. BARING.
WILLIAM PULTENEY.	E. FORSTER.
R. M. TRENCH CHISWELL.	WM. RAIKES.
JOHN SINCLAIR.	ROBT. DARELL.
JOHN WM. ANDERSON.	ROBT. BARCLAY.
S. BOSANQUET.	CHAS. GRANT.
THOS. BODDINGTON.	JER. HARMAN.
WM. MANNING.	JAS. BROGDEN."

Schedule, No. 1.—Referred to in the foregoing Report.

Account of Loans in Exchequer Bills, made by the Commissioners appointed by the Act of the 33 Geo. III. c. 29.

Amount of 332 applications for loans			£ 3,855,624
Issued,		£	
238 Loans; viz. on personal security		2,015,000	
on deposit of goods		187,200	
		2,202,200	
Not granted,	£		
45 Applications withdrawn or not pursued by the parties	415,130		
49 Rejected	438,324		
		1,653,424	
332 Applications amounting, as above, to		£ 3,855,624	

Repayments.

	1st Instalment.	2d Instalment.	3d Instalment.	4th Instalment.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of the instalments paid	546,500 0 0	551,850 0 0	551,850 0 0	552,000 0 0	2,202,200 0 0
Interest received	6,478 9 10½	12,628 15 1	19,316 19 2½	25,293 1 0¾	63,716 16 2¼
Total receipts	552,978 9 10½	564,478 15 1	571,166 10 2½	577,293 1 0¾	2,265,916 16 2¼
Received in exchequer bills	79,503 15 9½	43,759 14 11½	35,789 10 4¾	34,036 18 3¾	193,089 19 5½
Cash	473,474 14 1	520,719 0 1½	535,376 19 9½	543,256 2 9	2,072,826 16 9
Exchequer bills purchased	79,264 10 10	320,452 19 3½	348,699 19 10	334,184 11 9½	1,082,602 1 9
Bills and interest payable at the exchequer when due	394,210 3 3	200,266 0 10	186,676 19 11¾	209,071 10 11½	990,224 15 0
	393,465 4 10½	197,789 13 8½	182,537 17 9½	203,398 4 1¼	977,191 0 5¼
Profit £	744 18 4½	2,476 7 1⅝	4,139 2 2	5,673 6 10½	13,033 14 6¼

Schedule, No. 2.—Referred to in the foregoing Report.

Account of Allowances, Charges, and Expences, paid by the Commissioners in the execution of the Act of the 33 Geo. III. c. 29.

	£ s. d.
Salaries to secretary and officers, and allowances to officers of customs and excise, and to brokers	7,148 0 10
Office furniture	169 3 6
Printing, stationery, and advertisements	582 9 2
Law expences	76 0 10
Incidental expences	709 18 0
£	8,685 12 4

An Account of the Market Price of Gold, together with an Account of the Course of Exchange with Hamburgh, Lisbon, and Paris, during the Years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825.—[Lords, 13.]

	Gold in Bars.			Portugal Gold Coin.	Hamburgh.		Lisbon.	Paris, 3 Days' Sight.		Paris.	
	£	s.	d.								
1822.—January 1...	3	17	10½	No Price.	37	6	49½	25	60	25	90
— 4...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	6	49½	25	60	25	90
— 8...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	6	49½	25	60	25	90
— 11...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	6	50	25	55	25	85
— 15...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	5	50	25	50	25	80
— 18...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50	25	40	25	70
— 22...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50½	25	40	25	70
— 25...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	4	50¾	25	40	25	70
— 29...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	5	51	25	40	25	70
February 1...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	5	51	25	40	25	70
— 5...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	5	51	25	40	25	70
— 8...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	5	51	25	40	25	70
— 12...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	5	50¾	25	40	25	70
— 15...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	5	50¾	25	40	25	70
— 19...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	4	50½	25	40	25	70
— 22...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	4	50½	25	40	25	70
— 26...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	4	50½	25	40	25	70
March 1...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	4	50½	25	40	25	70
— 5...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50½	25	40	25	70
— 8...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	4	50½	25	40	25	70
— 12...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50½	25	35	25	65
— 15...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	2	50½	25	30	25	60
— 19...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	2	50½	25	30	25	60
— 22...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	0	50½	25	25	25	55
— 26...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	0	50½	25	20	25	50
— 29...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	0	50½	25	20	25	50
April 2...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	2	50½	25	30	25	60
— 4...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	2	50½	25	30	25	60
— 9...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50½	25	40	25	70
— 12...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50¼	25	40	25	70
— 16...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50¼	25	30	25	60
— 19...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50¼	25	30	25	60
— 23...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50¼	25	30	25	60
— 26...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	50¼	25	20	25	50
— 30...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	2	50¾	25	20	25	50
May 3...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	2	50¾	25	20	25	50
— 7...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	2	51	25	20	25	50
— 10...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	3	51	25	25	25	55
— 14...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	4	51	25	25	25	55
— 17...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	6	51	25	30	25	60
— 21...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	6	50½	25	30	25	60
— 24...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	7	50½	25	30	25	60
— 28...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	8	50½	25	35	25	65
— 31...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	8	50½	25	35	25	65
June 4...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	8	51¼	25	35	25	65
— 7...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	8	51½	25	40	25	70
— 11...	3	17	10½	Do.	37	9	51½	25	40	25	70
— 14...	3	17	6	Do.	37	9	51½	25	45	25	75
— 18...	3	17	6	Do.	37	9	51½	25	50	25	80
— 21...	3	17	6	Do.	37	10	51½	25	60	25	90
— 25...	3	17	6	Do.	37	11	51½	25	65	25	95
— 28...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	51½	25	70	26	0
July 2...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	51½	25	70	26	0
— 5...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	51½	25	70	26	0
— 9...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	51¼	25	70	26	0
— 12...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	51¼	25	70	26	0
— 16...	3	17	6	Do.	38	0	51½	25	70	26	0
— 19...	3	17	6	Do.	37	10	51¾	25	50	25	80
— 23...	3	17	6	Do.	37	10	51¾	25	50	25	80
— 26...	3	17	6	Do.	37	8	51¾	25	40	25	70
— 30...	3	17	6	Do.	37	8	51¼	25	40	25	70

Account—*continued.*

	Gold in Bars.	Portugal Gold Coin.	Hamburgh.	Lisbon.	Paris, 3 Days' Sight.	Paris.
	£ s. d.					
1822.—August 2...	3 17 6	No Price.	37 8	51¾	25 45	25 75
— 6...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52	25 50	25 80
— 9...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52	25 50	25 80
— 13...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52¼	25 50	25 80
— 16...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52¼	25 55	25 85
— 20...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52¼	25 55	25 85
— 23...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52¼	25 60	25 90
— 27...	3 17 6	Do.	37 11	52¾	25 60	25 90
— 30...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	53	25 60	25 90
September 3...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	53	25 60	25 90
— 6...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	53	25 60	25 90
— 10...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52¾	25 60	25 90
— 13...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52¼	25 60	25 90
— 17...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52½	25 60	25 90
— 20...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52¼	25 60	25 90
— 24..	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52¼	25 60	25 90
— 27...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52	25 60	25 90
October 1...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52	25 60	25 90
— 4...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52	25 60	25 90
— 8...	3 17 6	Do.	38 0	52	25 60	25 90
— 11...	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	52	25 60	25 90
— 15...	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	52	25 55	25 85
— 18...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52½	25 45	25 75
— 22...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52½	25 45	25 75
— 25...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52½	25 50	25 80
— 29..	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52½	25 50	25 80
November 1 ..	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52½	25 50	25 80
— 5...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52½	25 55	25 85
— 8...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52½	25 55	25 85
— 12...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52½	25 55	25 85
— 15...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52½	25 55	25 85
— 19...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52½	25 50	25 80
— 22...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52½	25 50	25 80
— 26...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	52½	25 40	25 70
— 29...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	52½	25 45	25 75
December 3...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52½	25 50	25 80
— 6...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52½	25 55	25 85
— 10...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52¼	25 55	25 85
— 13...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52¼	25 55	25 85
— 17...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52¼	25 55	25 85
— 20...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52	25 55	25 85
— 24...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52	25 65	25 85
— 27...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52	25 65	25 85
— 31...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52½	25 65	25 85
1823.—January 3...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52½	25 65	25 85
— 7...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 65	25 85
— 10...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 65	25 85
— 14...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 65	25 85
— 17...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 65	25 85
— 21...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52	25 65	25 85
— 24...	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	52	25 65	25 85
— 28...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 65	25 85
— 31...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 65	25 85
February 4...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 50	25 70
— 7...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 50	25 70
— 11...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 50	25 70
— 14...	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	52	25 65	25 85
— 18...	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	52	25 70	25 90
— 21...	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	52	25 70	25 95
— 25...	3 17 6	Do.	37 11	52	25 75	26 0
— 28...	3 17 6	Do.	38 2	52	25 75	26 0
March 4...	3 17 6	Do.	38 4	51¾	25 80	26 10
— 7...	3 17 6	Do.	38 5	51¾	25 80	26 10
— 11...	3 17 6	Do.	38 5	51¾	25 80	26 10
— 14...	3 17 6	Do.	38 4	51½	25 80	26 10
— 18...	3 17 6	Do.	38 4	51½	25 80	26 10
— 21...	3 17 6	Do.	38 4	51	25 80	26 10
— 25...	3 17 6	Do.	38 4	51	25 80	26 10
— 27...	3 17 6	Do.	38 2	51	25 80	26 10

Account—*continued.*

	Gold in Bars.			Portugal Gold Coin.	Hamburgh.		Lisbon.	Paris, 3 Days' Sight.		Paris.	
	£.	s.	d.								
1823.—April 1...	3	17	6	No Price.	38	2	51	25	90	26	10
— 4...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	51	25	90	26	10
— 8...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	51	25	90	26	10
— 11...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	51 1/2	25	90	26	10
— 15...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	51 1/2	25	80	26	10
— 18...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	51 1/2	25	80	26	10
— 22...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	51 1/2	25	80	26	10
— 25...	3	17	6	Do.	38	3	51 1/2	25	80	26	10
— 29...	3	17	6	Do.	38	3	51	25	80	26	10
May 2...	3	17	6	Do.	38	3	51	25	90	26	10
— 6...	3	17	6	Do.	38	5	51	25	90	26	15
— 9...	3	17	6	Do.	38	5	51	25	90	26	15
— 13...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	51	25	90	26	15
— 16...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	52	25	90	26	15
— 20...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	51	25	90	26	15
— 23...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	51	25	90	26	15
— 27...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	51	25	90	26	15
— 30...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	51	25	90	26	15
June 3...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	51	25	90	26	15
— 6...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	51	25	90	26	15
— 10...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	51	25	90	26	10
— 13...	3	17	6	Do.	38	0	51	25	85	26	0
— 17...	3	17	6	Do.	38	0	51	25	85	26	0
— 20...	3	17	6	Do.	38	0	51	25	85	26	0
— 24...	3	17	6	Do.	38	0	51	25	80	26	0
— 27...	3	17	6	Do.	38	0	51	25	80	26	0
July 1...	3	17	6	Do.	38	0	51	25	80	26	0
— 4...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	51 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 8...	3	17	6	Do.	38	3	51 1/2	25	90	26	10
— 11...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	51 1/2	25	90	26	10
— 15...	3	17	6	Do.	38	4	52	25	90	26	10
— 18...	3	17	6	Do.	38	3	52	25	85	26	5
— 22...	3	17	6	Do.	38	3	52	25	85	26	5
— 25...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52	25	80	26	5
— 29...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52	25	80	26	5
August 1...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52	25	80	26	5
— 5...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52	25	80	26	5
— 8...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52	25	80	26	5
— 12...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52	25	80	26	5
— 15...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	80	26	5
— 19...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 22...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 26...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 29...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
September 2...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 5...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 9...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 12...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 16...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	85	26	5
— 19...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	52 1/2	25	90	26	10
— 23...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	53	25	90	26	10
— 26...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	53	25	90	26	10
— 30...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	53	25	90	26	10
October 3...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	53	25	90	26	10
— 7...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	53	25	90	26	10
— 10...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	53	25	90	26	10
— 14...	3	17	6	Do.	38	2	53	25	90	26	10
— 17...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	53	25	90	26	10
— 21...	3	17	6	Do.	38	1	52	25	90	26	10
— 24...	3	17	6	Do.	38	0	53	25	90	26	10
— 28...	3	17	6	Do.	37	10	53	25	85	26	5
— 31...	3	17	6	Do.	37	10	52 1/2	25	80	26	0
November 4...	3	17	6	Do.	37	10	52 1/2	25	80	26	0
— 7...	3	17	6	Do.	37	9	52 1/2	25	75	25	95
— 11...	3	17	6	Do.	37	8	52 1/4	25	70	25	90
— 14...	3	17	6	Do.	37	8	52 1/4	25	70	25	90
— 18...	3	17	6	Do.	37	8	52 1/4	25	70	25	90
— 21...	3	17	6	Do.	37	9	52 1/4	25	70	25	90
— 25...	3	17	6	Do.	37	9	52 1/4	25	70	25	90
— 28...	3	17	6	Do.	37	9	52 1/4	25	70	25	90

Account—*continued.*

	Gold in Bars. £ s. d.	Portugal Gold Coin.	Hamburgh.	Lisbon.	Paris, 3 Days' Sight.	Paris.
1823.—Dec. 2...	3 17 6	No Price.	37 8	52¼	25 70	25 90
— 5...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 70	25 90
— 9..	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 70	25 90
— 12...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 70	25 90
— 16...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52	25 70	25 90
— 19...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52	25 70	25 90
— 23...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52	25 70	25 90
— 26...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 70	25 90
— 30...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 70	25 90
1824.—Jan. 2...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 65	25 85
— 6...	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	52	25 65	25 85
— 9...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52	25 65	25 85
— 13...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52	25 65	25 85
— 16...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	52	25 65	25 85
— 20...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	52	25 65	25 85
— 23...	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	52	25 60	25 80
— 27...	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	52	25 60	25 80
— 30...	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	52	25 60	25 80
February 3...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51½	25 60	25 80
— 6...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51½	25 60	25 80
— 10...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51½	25 60	25 80
— 13...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51½	25 60	25 80
— 17...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51½	25 60	25 80
— 20...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51½	25 60	25 80
— 24...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51½	25 60	25 80
— 27...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51½	25 60	25 80
March 2...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51¼	25 60	25 80
— 5...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51¼	25 60	25 80
— 9..	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51	25 60	25 80
— 12 ..	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	51	25 60	25 80
— 16...	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	50¾	25 60	25 80
— 19...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	50¾	25 60	25 80
— 23...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50¾	25 60	25 80
— 26...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50¾	25 60	25 85
— 30...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	50¾	25 60	25 85
April 2...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	50¾	25 60	25 85
— 6...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	50¾	25 60	25 85
— 9..	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	50¾	25 60	25 80
— 13...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50¾	25 60	25 80
— 15...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	50¾	25 40	25 70
— 20...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	50¾	25 40	25 70
— 23...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	50¾	25 40	25 70
— 27...	3 17 6	3 17 6	37 5	50¾	25 35	25 65
— 30...	3 17 6	No Price.	37 6	50¾	25 40	25 70
May 4...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50½	25 40	25 70
— 7...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50½	25 40	25 70
— 11...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50½	25 40	25 70
— 14...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50½	25 50	25 70
— 18...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50½	25 45	25 70
— 21...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50½	25 45	25 75
— 25...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50	25 45	25 75
— 28...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50	25 45	25 75
June 1...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50	25 45	25 75
— 4...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50	25 45	25 75
— 8...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	50½	25 45	25 75
— 11...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	50½	25 45	25 75
— 15...	3 17 6	Do.	37 7	50½	25 45	25 75
— 18...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50½	25 45	25 75
— 22...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50¾	25 50	25 80
— 25...	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50¾	25 50	25 80
— 29...	3 17 6	Do.	37 5	50¾	25 50	25 80
July 2...	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	50¾	25 50	25 80
— 6...	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	50¾	25 50	25 80
— 9 ..	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	50¾	25 50	25 80
— 13...	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	51¼	25 45	25 75
— 16 ..	3 17 6	Do.	37 1	51	25 35	25 65
— 20...	3 17 6	Do.	37 2	51¼	25 35	25 65
— 23..	3 17 6	Do.	37 2	51¼	25 30	25 60
— 27...	3 17 6	Do.	37 2	51	25 30	25 60
— 30...	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	51	25 25	25 55

Account—*continued.*

	Gold in Bars. £	s.	d.	Portugal Gold Coin.	Hamburgh.		Lisbon.	Paris, 3 Days' Sight.		Paris.	
1824—August 3...	3	17	6	No price.	37	3	51	25	25	25	55
— 6...	3	17	6	Do.	37	4	51¼	25	20	25	50
— 10...	3	17	6	Do.	37	4	51¼	25	20	25	50
— 13...	3	17	6	Do.	37	4	51¼	25	20	25	50
— 17...	3	17	6	Do.	37	4	51¼	25	25	25	55
— 20...	3	17	6	Do.	37	4	51¼	25	25	25	55
— 24...	3	17	6	Do.	37	3	51¼	25	25	25	55
— 27...	3	17	6	Do.	37	—	51¼	25	20	25	50
— 31...	3	17	6	Do.	36	11	51¼	25	20	25	50
September 3...	3	17	8	Do.	36	11	51¼	25	20	25	50
— 7...	3	17	8	Do.	37	—	51¼	25	20	25	50
— 10...	3	17	8	Do.	37	1	51	25	30	25	60
— 14...	3	17	8	Do.	37	1	51	25	30	25	60
— 17...	3	17	6	Do.	37	1	51	25	30	25	60
— 21...	3	17	6	Do.	37	1	51	25	30	25	60
— 24...	3	17	6	Do.	37	1	51	25	30	25	60
— 28...	3	17	6	Do.	37	1	51	25	30	25	60
October 1...	3	17	6	Do.	37	1	51	25	30	25	60
— 5...	3	17	6	Do.	37	1	51	25	30	25	60
— 8...	3	17	6	Do.	37	2	51	25	30	25	60
— 12...	3	17	6	Do.	37	2	50½	25	30	25	60
— 15...	3	17	6	Do.	37	2	50½	25	30	25	60
— 19...	3	17	6	Do.	37	2	50½	25	30	25	60
— 22...	3	17	6	Do.	37	—	50½	25	25	25	55
— 26..	3	17	6	Do.	37	—	50½	25	20	25	50
— 29...	3	17	6	Do.	37	—	50½	25	20	25	50
November 2...	3	17	8	Do.	37	—	50½	25	20	25	50
— 5...	3	17	8	Do.	37	—	50½	25	20	25	50
— 9...	3	17	8	Do.	37	—	50½	25	20	25	50
— 12...	3	17	8	Do.	37	—	50½	25	15	25	45
— 16...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	50½	25	15	25	45
— 19...	3	17	9	Do.	36	11	50¼	25	15	25	45
— 23...	3	17	9	Do.	36	11	50¼	25	15	25	45
— 26...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	50½	25	15	25	45
— 30...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	50½	25	15	25	45
December 3...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51	25	15	25	45
— 7 ..	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 10...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 14...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 17...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 21...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 24...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 28...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 31...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
1825.—January 4...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 7...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 11...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 14...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 18...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51	25	15	25	45
— 21...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51	25	15	25	45
— 25...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51	25	15	25	45
— 28...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
February 1...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 4...	3	17	9	Do.	37	1	51	25	15	25	45
— 8...	3	17	9	Do.	37	1	51	25	15	25	45
— 11...	3	17	9	Do.	37	1	51	25	15	25	45
— 15...	3	17	9	Do.	37	1	51	25	15	25	45
— 18...	3	17	9	Do.	37	1	51	25	15	25	45
— 22...	3	17	9	Do.	37	—	51	25	15	25	45
— 25...	3	17	9	Do,	36	11	51	25	15	25	45
March 1...	3	17	9	Do.	36	11	51	25	15	25	45
— 4...	3	17	9	Do.	36	11	51	25	15	25	45
— 8...	3	17	9	Do.	36	11	51½	25	15	25	45
— 11...	3	17	9	Do.	36	11	51½	25	15	25	45
— 15...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51½	25	15	25	45
— 18...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51½	25	15	25	45
— 22...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51	25	15	25	45
— 25...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51	25	15	25	45
— 29...	3	17	9	Do.	36	11	51	25	15	25	45
— 31...	3	17	9	Do.	36	10	51	25	20	25	45

Account—*continued.*

	Gold in Bars.	Portugal Gold Coin.	Hamburgh.	Lisbon.	Paris, 3 Days' Sight.	Paris.
	£ s. d.					
1825.—April 5...	3 17 9	No price.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 50
— 8...	3 17 9	Do.	36 10	51⅛	25 20	25 50
— 12...	3 17 9	Do.	36 9	51⅛	25 15	25 45
— 15...	3 17 9	Do.	36 6	51⅛	25 15	25 45
— 19...	3 17 9	Do.	36 6	51⅛	25 15	25 45
— 22...	3 17 9	Do.	36 6	51⅛	25 15	25 45
— 26..	3 17 9	Do.	36 6	51⅛	25 15	25 45
— 29...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 6	51⅛	25 15	25 45
May 3...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 6	51⅛	25 15	25 45
— 6...	No price.	Do.	36 8	51⅛	25 15	25 45
— 10...	Do.	Do.	36 9	51¼	25 15	25 45
— 13...	Do.	Do.	36 9	51⅛	25 20	25 45
— 17...	3 17 9	Do.	36 9	51⅛	25 20	25 45
— 20...	3 17 9	Do.	36 9	51⅛	25 20	25 45
— 24...	3 17 9	Do.	36 9	51⅛	25 20	25 46
— 27...	3 17 9	Do.	36 9	51⅛	25 20	25 45
— 31...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 9	51⅛	25 20	25 45
June 3...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 9	51⅛	25 20	25 45
— 7...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 9	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 10...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 9	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 14...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 17...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 21...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51	25 20	25 45
— 24...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51	25 20	25 45
— 28 ..	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51	25 20	25 45
July 1...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51	25 20	25 45
— 5...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 8...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 12...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 15...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 19	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 22..	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 26...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 29...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
August 2...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 5...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 9...	3 17 10½	Do.	30 46	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 12...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 16...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 19...	3 17 10¼	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 23...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 26...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 30...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
September 2...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 6...	3 17 10½	Do.	37 0	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 9...	3 17 10½	Do.	37 0	51¼	25 25	25 50
— 13...	3 17 10½	Do.	37 0	51	25 25	25 50
— 16...	3 17 10½	Do.	37 0	51	25 25	25 50
— 20...	3 17 10½	Do.	37 0	51	25 25	25 50
— 23...	3 17 10½	Do.	37 0	51	25 25	25 50
— 27...	3 16 0	Do.	37 0	51	25 30	25 55
— 30...	No price.	Do.	37 0	51	25 30	25 55
October 4...	Do.	Do.	37 2	51	25 35	25 65
— 7...	3 17 6	Do.	37 2	51	25 40	25 65
— 11...	3 17 6	Do.	37 2	51	25 40	25 63
— 14...	3 17 6	Do.	37 1	51	25 35	25 60
— 18...	3 17 6	Do.	37 0	51	25 35	25 60
— 21...	3 17 8	Do.	37 0	51	25 30	25 55
— 25...	3 17 8	Do.	37 0	51	25 30	25 55
— 28...	No price.	Do.	37 0	51	25 30	25 55
November 1..	Do.	Do.	37 0	51	25 30	25 36
— 4...	3 17 9	Do.	37 0	51	25 30	25 55
— 8...	No price.	Do.	36 11	51	25 30	25 55
— 11...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51	25 25	25 50
— 15 ..	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51	25 25	25 50
— 18...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 9	51	25 20	25 45
— 22...	3 17 10½	Do.	36 10	51¼	25 20	25 45
— 25...	3 17 10½	Do.	37 0	1¼	25 20	25 45
— 29...	3 17 10½	Do.	37 1	51	25 25	25 50
				5		

Account—*continued.*

	Gold in Bars.	Portugal Gold Coin.	Hamburgh.	Lisbon.	Paris, 3 Days' Sight.	Paris.
	£ s. d.					
1825.—December 2	3 17 6	No Price.	37 2	51	25 25	25 50
— 6	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	50¾	25 30	25 55
— 9	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50¾	25 35	25 65
— 13	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	50½	25 40	25 75
— 16	3 17 6	Do.	38 —	50½	25 55	25 85
— 20	3 17 6	Do.	38 1	50	25 50	25 85
— 23	3 17 6	Do.	37 11	50	25 50	25 80
— 27	3 17 6	Do.	37 11	50	25 50	25 80
— 30	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	50¾	25 40	25 70

The foregoing Prices and Rates are extracted from Wetenhall's (formerly Castaign's) Lists, published Twice in the Week, the Bank not being in Possession of any other Documents from which they can give the Prices of Gold and the Courses of Exchange, as required by the Order.

An Account of the Market PRICE of GOLD, together with an Account of the COURSE of EXCHANGE with Hamburgh, Lisbon, and Paris, during the Months of January and February, 1826, —[LORDS, 33.]

	Gold in Bars.	Portugal Gold Coin.	The Courses of Exchange: Hamburgh.	Lisbon.	Paris, 3 Days' Sight.	Paris.
	£ s. d.					
1826.—January 3	3 17 6	No Price.	37 8	50¾	25 40	25 65
— 6	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	51	25 40	25 65
— 10	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	51	25 40	25 65
— 13	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	51	25 40	25 65
— 17	3 17 6	Do.	37 4	51	25 40	25 65
— 20	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	50¾	25 40	25 65
— 24	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	50¾	25 40	25 65
— 27	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	50¾	25 40	25 65
— 31	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	50½	25 40	25 65
February 3	3 17 6	Do.	37 3	50½	25 40	25 65
— 7	3 17 6	Do.	37 6	50½	25 50	25 80
— 10	3 17 6	Do.	37 8	50½	25 50	25 85
— 14	3 17 6	Do.	37 9	50¾	25 65	25 90
— 17	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	51¼	25 70	25 95
— 21	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	51.	25 70	25 95
— 24	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	51½	25 70	25 95
— 28	3 17 6	Do.	37 10	51¼	25 70	25 90

The foregoing Prices and Rates are extracted from Wetenhall's Lists, published Twice in the Week, the Bank not being in Possession of any other Documents from which they can give the Prices of Gold and the Courses of Exchange, as required by the Order.

An Account of the AVERAGE PRICE of GOLD BULLION, taken from the Quantity and Price in each of the Years 1814 and 1815; as far as the same can be obtained.—[COMMONS, 30.]

The average price of gold bullion that passed through the bullion office at the Bank of England, in the year 1814, was four pounds seventeen shillings and eight-pence farthing, per standard ounce.....	£ 4 17 8¼
And in the year 1815, four pounds eleven shillings and two-pence farthing, per standard ounce.....	4 11 2¼

Reprint of the Report from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of Commercial Credit in 1793.—[COMMONS, 23.]

"The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the present state of commercial credit, and to report their opinion and observations thereupon to the House:—

"HAVE thought it incumbent on them, in proceeding to execute the orders of the House, to direct their attention to three principal points:

"FIRST—Whether the difficulties at present experienced, or the probability of their continuance and increase, are of such urgent importance to the public interest, as to require the interposition of the legislature.

"SECONDLY—On the supposition that such interposition should be deemed necessary, what is the most practicable and effectual plan which can be adopted for giving relief.

"THIRDLY—What means can be suggested for preventing the renewal of similar inconveniences.

"THE consideration of the first and second head appeared, in some measure, blended together; and the third, though of great importance, appearing to be less urgent in point of time, your Committee have thought it proper to submit to the House such considerations as occurred to them upon the two first points, reserving the latter for a separate report.

"Under the first of these heads, the notoriety of failures to a considerable extent, the general embarrassment and apprehension which has ensued, a consideration of the necessary connexion between different mercantile houses, and their dependence on each other, and the influence which the state of commercial credit must have upon the trade, the revenue, and general interests of the country, appeared sufficient, without minute examination, to satisfy your Committee, that the present situation strongly called for an immediate and effectual remedy, if any practicable plan could be suggested for that purpose.

"In addition to this, the Committee had an opportunity of collecting, from several of their own members, information grounded either on their general observation upon the subject, or on their own immediate and personal knowledge.

"Your Committee, understanding that some suggestions on this subject had been laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the part of several persons of great eminence and respectability in the city of London, were of opinion that a communication of these suggestions would be very material to the objects of their inquiry, with a view of ascertaining the opinion of persons of this description, both with respect to the necessity of some remedy, and to the particular mode in which it might be applied.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer accordingly laid before the Committee a paper, which had been delivered to him on the 23d instant, by the Lord Mayor and Mr. Bosanquet; which is inserted in the appendix to this report. He also stated to the Committee the circumstances which had led to this paper being drawn up:—That he had received representations from many different quarters, which induced him to believe that the failures which had taken place, had begun by a run on those houses who had issued circulating paper without being possessed of sufficient capital; but that the consequences had soon extended themselves so far as to affect many houses of great solidity, and possessed of funds ultimately much more than sufficient to answer all demands upon them; but which had not the means of converting those funds into money, or negociable securities, in time to meet the pressure of the moment—that the sudden discredit of a considerable quantity of paper, which had been issued by different banks, in itself produced a deficiency of the circulating medium, which, in the ordinary course of things, could not be immediately replaced; and that this deficiency occasioned material inconvenience in mercantile transactions—That in addition to this immediate effect, these circumstances also were represented to have induced bankers and others to keep in their hands a greater quantity of money than they thought necessary in the usual train of business, and that large sums were thus kept out of circulation, and great difficulty arose in procuring the usual advances on bills of exchange, particularly those of a long date—that many persons are said to be possessed of large stocks of goods which they could not at present dispose of, and on the credit of which they could not raise money—that this occasioned an interruption of the usual orders to manufacturers; which circumstance, together with the interruption of the means by which they were enabled to make their weekly payments, tended to prevent the employment of a number of persons engaged in different manufactures—that these evils were represented as likely rapidly to increase to a very serious extent, if some extraordinary means were not adopted to restore credit and circulation—that in consequence of these representations, he had desired a meeting of different gentlemen, in order to obtain the best information in his power respecting the extent of the evil, and the possibility and propriety of any measure to remedy it—that after much discussion all the gentlemen present seemed to agree in a very strong opinion of the extent of the evil, though many objections at first occurred to any plan for remedying it—that in the result, it was agreed to desire the gentlemen, whose names were mentioned in the paper now delivered, to meet the next day at the Mansion House, to consider more particularly the proposal for the issue of exchequer bills, to a certain amount, to be advanced, under proper regulations, for the accommodation of such

persons as might apply for the same, and likewise the objections to which such a proposal might be liable; and—that the paper which he had laid before the Committee contained the opinion of this second meeting.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer also gave an account to the Committee of an application that had come within his knowledge, for the accommodation and support of a house connected with a very important manufacturing district; that the sum wanted for the support and accommodation of this house was comparatively small, and the security proposed, as he had understood from very good authority, was admitted to be unquestionable; but that the application had hitherto been ineffectual.

"The Lord Mayor informed the Committee, that in conformity to the statement mentioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, eleven gentlemen met at the Mansion House on the 23d, selected principally from that part of the preceding meeting who had expressed the greatest difficulties in finding out a remedy; and after a long discussion upon the subject, they unanimously were of opinion, that the interposition of parliament was necessary, and that an issue of exchequer bills, under certain regulations and stipulations, was the best practicable remedy.

"Your Committee also received information from Mr. Thornton, Mr. Alderman Anderson, and Mr. Chiswell, members of this Committee, with respect to instances which had fallen under their personal observation, to the following effect:—

"Mr. Thornton represented, that he was at this time acquainted with the situation of five or six mercantile houses, who were in the possession of large quantities of goods, the produce of which would give them effectual relief; but that, owing to the stagnation of trade, and the impossibility of converting these goods into money, the houses in question were under very great apprehension of being shortly obliged to stop payment.

"He informed the Committee, that he was lately appointed a trustee for liquidating the concerns of a house in London, with extensive connexions in the country; that had been obliged to suspend its payments;—that after the intervention of about three weeks it had been enabled to pay its acceptances, and within twelve months would discharge all its debts, and that the partners had a reasonable expectation of retaining a surplus of one hundred thousand pounds; and if they had had the opportunity of raising only a moderate sum of money on the securities which they held, the calamity that befel them, and their connexions, might have been averted.

"Mr. Alderman Anderson informed the Committee, that it had fallen under his own personal knowledge, that seven mercantile houses, of known and undoubted property, and with a large quantity of goods on hand, now not saleable, are brought to very great distress from the scarcity of money, and will not be able to make good their payments, if not assisted; which would prove of very serious consequence to many other merchants and manufacturers, to whom they stand indebted.

"Mr. Chiswell stated, that the present mercantile distress arose from an alarming stagnation of credit, which, on his knowledge, had reduced eight houses of known and large property to stop their payments;—that he also knew others of the same description who have had temporary assistance from him and others, but which will be ineffectual if they are not further relieved in a short time. He also stated, that various applications had been made to him from different houses of undoubted and very considerable capitals, which, in ordinary times, or even in times of pressure, he would have assisted; and that he is now only withheld by the uncertainty to what extent the mischief may increase from the present unexampled general alarm and want of credit. He also farther stated, that if those houses were not assisted, the consequence would be the immediate failure of many others of good credit and fortune dependent on them.

"Your Committee understanding that Mr. Gilbert Innes, a director of the Royal Bank of Scotland, was at present in London, desired his attendance; and received information from him to the following effect:—

"That as a director of the Royal Bank of Scotland, he has had many occasions to judge of the present state of commercial credit in Scotland.

"That the country is in very great distress; and the two chartered banks will not be able much longer, with prudence to themselves, to furnish the accommodation and support necessary to different mercantile and manufacturing houses, nor to the country banks; and if something is not immediately done by government, a very general failure may be expected, and that many houses with undoubted effects, and who would ultimately pay all demands against them, will be involved, unless they can obtain a temporary relief.

"There have been several failures, and a very considerable one lately, which is connected with manufacturers who may ultimately be involved, and where seven or eight hundred persons are now employed.

"The effect of these failures, in his opinion, must occasion many manufacturers to be thrown out of employment, and he has heard some were already dismissed; and such is the pressure of the times, that the distress, if not ruin, of several principal manufacturing houses may ensue. Many manufacturers would have been dismissed but for the liberal support their employers have received from the Royal Bank; but that assistance cannot, without imprudence, be continued without extraordinary aid.

"This prospect of distress to the manufacturers, in his opinion, arises not so much from a

failure of the usual markets for the goods, as from the difficulty in discounting, in London and in Scotland, the long-dated bills received for the goods.

"Great quantities of manufactured goods belonging to manufactures in Scotland, are now in London, for which, when sold, bills are granted, for a small part, at three months, and the remainder from six to fourteen months, the greatest part of which goods have been formerly sold for long-dated bills, but are not so now, from the difficulty of obtaining discounts; and he has heard manufacturers say, they were willing to sell their goods with a considerable loss to obtain relief, by sales for ready-money.

"Manufacturers frequently borrow money for the purposes of their trade on personal bonds: great part of that money has been called for at Whitsunday next, (15th May;) and from the state of credit in Scotland, he has reason to think the manufacturers will not be able to answer these demands by borrowing on the former securities.

"The manufacturers keep as little stock in their warehouses as they can, and as fashion varies, he should think the mercantile interest would be more benefited by depositing the raw materials on pledge than the manufacturer, who, however, might indirectly be benefited by the advance.

"He certainly thinks that paper issued on government security, and advanced upon the deposit of goods, or other unquestionable private security, would, when properly understood, be a material relief in the present distress of Scotland; and he has no doubt several persons might be found to concur in giving a joint security for the support of co-partnerships, with perfect safety to the public.

"He believes the quantity of paper circulated by the country banks has of late been considerably diminished, and their discounts on bills of exchange greatly so, since these troubles began. With regard to the Royal Bank, the circulation is nearly the same, and the assistance given to the country greatly superior to what it has given at any former period.

"In addition to these statements, your Committee, when they were on the point of concluding their report, had the opportunity of receiving further information from Mr. Macdowall, a member of this House; who stated, that he is representative in parliament for the city of Glasgow, from whence he had this morning returned, and that he had there found all the commercial houses and manufactures in the greatest distress, from the late stagnation of commercial credit, and total want of private confidence.

"The present distress does not appear to him to arise from a want of property or funds, but from the stop which has been lately put to discounting bills at any of the Glasgow, Paisley, or Greenock Banks, who have not for some time past discounted to any extent, from their notes being poured in upon them for gold, and from the alarm which the present situation of credit in London has occasioned.

"The manufacturers have plenty of goods on hand in London and in Glasgow, which they cannot sell but at so reduced a price, as renders it perfectly absurd for them to think of disposing of their goods, in order to obtain immediate relief. The manufacturers, and those who have cotton mills, have begun to discharge the workmen employed by them during the last fortnight; and by a letter received from the Lord Provost of Glasgow, by him, this morning, he learns that the manufacturers have discharged a very great number of workmen. There are employed in Glasgow, Paisley, and their dependencies, in different parts of Scotland, about 160,000 men, women, and children.—Any relief to be administered must be given immediately, to render it effectual.

"The result of the information thus obtained, confirms your Committee in the general impression which they have already stated, and seems to preclude the necessity of requiring further evidence as to the extent of the evil, and the necessity of a remedy; and the urgency of the occasion appears to render it highly desirable to avoid all unnecessary delay.

"Your Committee, therefore, think it proper to state what has occurred to them under the second head of inquiry, without detaining the House by observations of any considerable length, on circumstances which appear of themselves sufficiently clear and forcible. They think it, however, material to remark, that if the present distress were confined in its effects to individuals, however they might regret the extent of private calamity, they should not consider the case as justifying the extraordinary public interposition; much less should they recommend such a measure if the pressure had been felt only by houses of doubtful credit, or who had suffered from the consequences of rash and unwarrantable speculations: but it appears to your Committee, that the embarrassments arising from the want of credit have already affected houses of undoubted solidity and sufficient ultimate resources; and that there is too much reason to apprehend that these embarrassments may extend to a degree which no individual exertions can counteract, with sufficient expedition and certainty, to prevent consequences of the most serious national importance.

"In proceeding to examine the second head of inquiry, it was on every account a great satisfaction to your committee, to have the advantage of the suggestions contained in the plan, which had been delivered to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which has been already referred to.

"On the best consideration which your Committee could give to the subject, the principal objects to be attended to in any measure for affording relief, appeared to be, to enable those

who have securities ultimately good, but which would not be available till too distant a period, to receive such advances as might enable them to support the pressure to which they might be exposed in the interval. To furnish some medium of circulation, which might either directly or indirectly replace the quantity of currency suddenly withdrawn; and, by the effect of these measures, to afford such assistance to individuals as might revive confidence and credit.

"Such a measure, under proper regulations, appears to be capable of producing, very rapidly, an effect far beyond the amount of the sum directly advanced, by setting at liberty, and restoring to circulation, sums to a much larger amount, which are rendered in a manner useless by the present stagnation: it appeared to your Committee, that this object could not be effectually attained but by advances issued under the authority, and resting upon the security of the public.

"In adopting such a measure, it is obviously necessary to keep in view, that the assistance to be given must be considered as merely temporary, and arising out of the very peculiar circumstances of the case, and also to establish such regulations as may prevent, as far as possible, the accommodation intended to be afforded from being applied to any persons but those who, on the one hand, stand in need of it from a real pressure arising out of the present circumstances; and on the other, can give sufficient security for the repayment of it. The latter circumstance is entitled to peculiar attention, for the purpose of confining this accommodation to the description of persons to whom alone it can be permanently useful, or can be afforded with safety to the public.

"Another consideration of equal importance is, that it should be so regulated as to furnish the opportunity to individuals to render their own exertions ultimately effectual, without at the same time giving such a degree of facility to their transactions as might lead to a relaxation or suspension of those exertions.

"The next material object which suggests itself, is to provide, as far as the nature of the case will permit, that the distribution of this assistance should be conducted in such a manner as may best secure the safe and impartial application of it.

"On a consideration of the plan above referred to, it appears to your Committee, that it contains the outline of provisions adapted to all these objects; they have therefore made it the basis of the proposal which they think it their duty to suggest to the House, and have added such observations as appear to them to be necessary, upon any of the particular points, in the order in which they occur in the plan.

"With respect to the amount of the sum to be issued, the Committee are of opinion, that it will be advisable to extend it to 5,000,000l. instead of 3,000,000l. as originally suggested. They are induced to do so, not only from wishing to leave a considerable latitude, in order the better to insure that the relief proposed shall be effectual, but also from having thought it right that the advances should be made on the deposit of goods in certain principal out-ports, as well as in London, and from having had under their consideration the information received with respect to Scotland.

"The interest to be allowed on the exchequer bills proposed to be issued, ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to be fixed at two-pence half-penny per cent. per day, (being at the rate of about 3l. 16s. per cent. per annum) instead of two-pence per cent. per day, which would be only about three per cent. per annum; and they have been informed, that the gentlemen who originally suggested the plan, concur in the propriety of this alteration. The Committee approve of the principle on which a difference has been proposed to be made between the rate of interest to be allowed on the exchequer bills, and that of 5l. per cent. which, according to a subsequent part of the plan, is proposed to be paid to the public by the parties to whom the advances shall be made: they conceive this to be expedient, not so much because the difference will furnish a fund for defraying the expence of the commission, as because it has a tendency to prevent any persons from taking advantage of this accommodation, who are not of the description intended to be assisted. The difference, however, between 3l. 16s. and 5l. per cent, together with the chance of some discount on these exchequer bills, even at the increased rate of interest, seems sufficiently to secure the object last stated, without rendering the terms of the proposed assistance more disadvantageous than is desirable.

"The Committee are of opinion, that the exchequer bills should be made out in sums of 100l. and of 50l.; and, possibly, some proportion of them in sums of 20l.

"The periods fixed for the discharge of the exchequer bills in equal proportions, appear to be highly expedient, with a view to the object before described, of affording means to individuals to render their own exertions ultimately effectual, without at the same time giving such a degree of facility to their transactions, as might lead to a relaxation or suspension of those exertions.

"It may deserve consideration, whether some provision should not be made to enable persons to repay the sums advanced to them, at an earlier period than they originally stipulated.

"With respect to the appointment of Commissioners, the manner of selecting proper persons for that purpose must remain for the consideration of Parliament, if the measure in contemplation should be adopted; but the Committee are inclined to think, that the number to be appointed should not exceed twenty; and they have reason to believe that respectable persons will be found who will give the public the benefit of their services, without receiving any emolument.

"An augmentation has been already suggested of the total amount of exchequer bills to be issued, but an issue of one-fourth part of this augmented sum in the first instance, instead of one-half of the sum originally proposed, may, it is conceived, be sufficient, as there will be the means of making further issues in case of necessity.

"The security on the deposit of goods, which in the plan is confined to goods actually in London, may, in the opinion of the Committee, be safely and properly extended to a few other principal ports: Bristol, Hull, and Liverpool, may be sufficient in England; and Leith and Glasgow in Scotland. Subject to this alteration, the Committee agree in the propriety of confining the advances to the species of security, and in the proportion stated in the plan, for the purpose already mentioned, of confining the aid to those instances where it may be safely and usefully given.

"With respect to the apportionment of the sums to be advanced, it would have been very satisfactory to the Committee, if it had appeared possible to subject it before hand to fixed rules; but, upon the fullest consideration, they are decidedly of opinion, that from the nature of the subject, it is impossible to frame any rules which will be found applicable to the various cases which must occur, without such a knowledge of those cases, and of the nature, circumstances, and amount of the different demands, as can only be obtained from the applications to be brought under the consideration of the Commissioners.

"The nature of the securities being already fixed, and the proportion of the advances limited, the regulation of further details must, it is conceived, be left to the judgment of the Commissioners; but it appears at the same time highly expedient, that they should be required, as proposed, to take the earliest opportunity of laying down general rules for their own guidance, which should never be deviated from in particular cases, but be subject to revision, on general grounds, as occasion may require.

"The power proposed to be given to the board to administer oaths, ought to apply to any person who may be willing to be examined as to any points depending before them; and a proper oath of office ought also to be taken by the Commissioners, and such of their officers as they may think fit, before they enter upon the execution of their duty.

Your Committee having thus stated the different observations which occur to them on the particular parts of the plan, they have only to recapitulate the result which they think it their duty to submit to the consideration of the House.

"First, That power be given to issue exchequer bills to an amount not exceeding 5,000,000*l.* in sums of 100*l.* 50*l.* and 20*l.* to bear an interest of two pence half-penny per cent. per day; and to be payable one-fourth part on the 31st day of August next, one-fourth part on the 30th of November next, one-fourth part on the 28th of February 1794, and one-fourth part on the 31st of May 1794.

"Secondly, That Commissioners should be appointed, for the purpose of advancing these exchequer bills, under certain regulations, for the accommodation of such persons as may apply for the same; to act without fee or reward; to take an oath for the due execution of the trust, to have power to appoint the necessary officers, to administer oaths, and to apply such sums as may be requisite for defraying the expenses of executing the commission; for which purpose the commissioners of the treasury should advance such sums as may be necessary.

"Thirdly, That immediately after the passing of the act, one-fourth part of the exchequer bills shall be issued, on the requisition of the Commissioners, to the persons to whom they shall think proper to advance the same, in the manner after directed.

"Fourthly, that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to advance such exchequer bills, to the persons applying for the same, in equal proportions of bills, payable at the different periods before mentioned, on the security of goods to be deposited in the custody of officers to be named by the commissioners in London, Bristol, Hull, Liverpool, Leith, or Glasgow, or on such personal securities of a given number of persons, as shall be satisfactory to the Commissioners, such securities to be given in a form to be prescribed for that purpose, and to be made binding on the persons giving the same, to the amount for which each person shall respectively make himself security.

"These advances in no case to be more than 50*l.* per cent on the value of the securities, and to be less at the discretion of the Commissioners, and to be made on condition that the sums so advanced shall be repaid with interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, fifteen days before the date when the respective exchequer bills shall fall due, or earlier, at the option of the parties.

"Fifthly, That, immediately after the passing of the act, the Commissioners shall receive and open all such applications as shall be then made to them, specifying the amount of the advance desired, and the particulars of the security; that they shall proceed to class the said applications, according to the amount respectively applied for, the security offered, and the circumstances, situation, and connexions of the parties; and shall then frame general regulations for apportioning the sums to be advanced, with a view to the points before specified, as well as to the total amount of the sum applied for, and such other considerations as they shall think material, by which regulations they shall be guided in their decision on particular cases, but which they shall be at liberty to revise on general grounds, as occasion may require; that they shall proceed to apportion and advance such part as they shall think necessary of the exchequer bills then at

their disposal, to an amount not exceeding 1,250,000l. as before specified; and if the applications first made shall be for less than that amount, shall in like manner be at liberty, from time to time, to make further advances on fresh applications.

"Sixthly, That if upon consideration of the total amount of the sums applied for, and of the nature of the applications, it shall at any time appear to the Commissioners that further advances beyond the sum of 1,250,000l. may be advisable, the Commissioners of the treasury shall be enabled, on their requisition, to authorize the advance of any proportion of the remaining exchequer bills, to such an amount, and at such times, as shall be found expedient; and that the Commissioners shall from time to time by public notice, fix the periods for receiving applications, for framing general regulations, and for apportioning the advances to be made.

"Seventhly, That on failure of re-payment at the limited times of the sums advanced, the Commissioners shall be authorized to sell by public auction so much as may be necessary of the goods on the deposits of which such sums shall have been advanced, or to proceed against the persons who have given security for the same.

"Eighthly, That all the monies which shall be repaid from time to time by the parties to whom advances shall have been made, or which shall, in case of default, be recovered by the Commissioners, shall be placed in the Bank, where a distinct account shall be kept of the same; that these monies shall be applicable to pay the principal and interest of the exchequer bills, at the times limited for paying the same respectively; and the surplus, if any, after the 31st of May 1794, shall be applicable, in the first instance, for the purpose of replacing the sums issued for defraying the expense of the Commission, and the remainder as Parliament shall direct.

"*29th April* 1793."

APPENDIX.

"In consequence of a meeting of gentlemen, convened on Monday the 22d of April, at Mr. Pitt's house, where an opinion generally prevailed, that it would be of considerable benefit to the commercial interest of this country, if any means could be devised to revive public credit, and restore confidence;

"The Lord Mayor, at the desire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assembled the following gentlemen the next day at the Mansion-house, (who were of opinion, that the following were the outlines of a plan which would be of essential service if carried into execution;) viz.

Lord Mayor,	Mr. Thornton,
Alderman Anderson,	Mr. Harman,
Mr. Bosanquet,	Mr. Winthrop,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Boddington,
Mr. Baring,	Mr. Hunter.
Mr. Chiswell,	

"The Parliament should order an issue of exchequer bills, bearing an interest of 2d per cent. per day, to the amount of 3,000,000l. to be made out in sums of 100l. and 50l.——¼ to be discharged on 31st August——¼ on 30th November——¼ on 28th February 1794——¼ on 31st May:

"That a Committee of proper persons be appointed in the bill to be brought into Parliament, as a board for the management of this concern, and to lend out these exchequer bills for the relief of the commercial part of the kingdom:

That the lords of the treasury do issue one-half of the above exchequer bills to the afore-mentioned board, who shall lend the same as money, in equal proportions of each sort of the bills, to such persons as shall apply for the same, on the following securities, and under the following conditions; viz.

"As to the securities:

"On goods to be deposited in the hands of officers appointed by the board, and which goods must be actually in London.

"On securities arising from the joint concurrence of a number of persons of property uniting and subscribing for the support of any particular house or town.

"As to the conditions:

"That in no case more than fifty per cent. on their estimated value be advanced on any of the above securities, but less may be at the discretion of the board; and on the conditions that all persons applying for assistance shall be bound, besides the depositing the securities, to repay to the board the money advanced, together with interest for the same, after the rate of five per cent. fifteen days before the respective exchequer bills they may receive shall fall due.

"That it shall be in the discretion of the board to determine to how large an amount each party may be accommodated; and in determining the amount of advances, the board to be directed by an attention to the extent of all the demands, and the nature of the trade in which each party is engaged.

"That to enable the board to form some general standing regulations for the guidance of their minds in making this apportionment, at the very first outset, it may be advisable for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as soon as the bill shall have been brought into Parliament, and shall have received the first reading, to nominate a proper person to receive all letters that shall be sent sealed up, superscribed as containing the proposals of such parties as may wish for relief, and stating the specific securities proposed to be pledged. All these letters to be kept by him sacredly unopened; and as soon as the bill shall have received the royal assent, the board to meet and open these letters, and apportion amongst the claimants four-fifth parts of the sum which shall have been issued to the board, and reserving the other one-fifth part to answer such occasional calls as may be made afterwards.

In case on opening these letters the sum thought proper to be advanced should be found to amount to a greater sum than the board is enabled to apply, it would be advisable to give power to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on consultation with the board, to cause the whole or any part of the remainder of the bills, in his discretion, to be issued to the board.

"It will be necessary for the board to employ an able solicitor to give advice, also some eminent brokers to look at the goods, and clerks to enter all their transactions, which will certainly be multifarious; and it must also open a cash account at the bank, into which all monies received must be paid, and which must lie there till issued to the exchequer in discharging the bills as they become due.

"The difference between the rate of interest to be paid and what is granted on the exchequer bills will amply pay all these charges and any other attendant ones, and the surplus to be at the disposition of parliament.

"The board must be authorized to administer oaths to all persons applying for assistance.

"And the exchequer bills should be framed in such a manner as to leave in blank the day on which the interest of each respectively is to commence, that the same may be filled up by direction of the board at the time of issuing them to the public.

"If the goods are not redeemed at the time agreed on, power to be given to the commissioners to advertise the goods to be sold at public auction; and to proceed by regular course of law for recovery against parties associating under the second head of securities.

"A clause in the bill to be inserted to facilitate and expedite the transfer of property, cutting short the matter of form, and Commissioners to execute their charge without any fee or reward; but some money must be issued from the exchequer to pay expences in the first instance, and Commissioners should be invested with full discretionary powers.

"*23d April*, 1793."

Reprints of the Reports from the Committees of Secrecy, 1797, on the outstanding Demands of the Bank of England.—[COMMONS, 26.]

I.

First Report from the Committee of Secrecy on the Outstanding Demands of the Bank of England.

THE Committee appointed to examine and state the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank of England, and likewise of the funds for discharging the same; and to report the result thereof to the House, together with their opinion on the necessity of providing for the confirmation and continuance, for a time to be limited, of measures taken in pursuance of the minute of council on the 26th of February last; and who are empowered to report their proceedings from time to time to the House:—

"HAVE, pursuant to the order of the House, proceeded to examine into the several matters referred to their consideration, and have unanimously agreed upon the following Report, viz.:

"Your Committee have examined the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank of England, and likewise of the funds for discharging the same; and think it their duty, without loss of time, to state those total amounts, and to report the result thereof to the House.

"Your Committee find, upon such examination, that the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank, on the 25th day of February last (to which day the accounts could be completely made up) was 13,770,390l.; and that the total amount of the funds for discharging those demands (not including the permanent debt due from government of 11,686,800l., which bears an interest of three per cent.) was on the same 25th day of February last 17,597,280l.; and that the result is, that there was on the 25th day of February last, a surplus of effects belonging to the bank beyond the amount of their debts, amounting to the sum of 3,826,890l., exclusive of the above-mentioned permanent debt of 11,686,800l. due from government.

"And your Committee further represent, that since the 25th of February last considerable issues have been made by the Bank in Bank notes, both upon government securities and in discounting bills, the particulars of which could not immediately be made up; but as those issues appear to your Committee to have been made upon corresponding securities, taken with the usual care and attention, the actual balance in favour of the bank did not appear to your Committee to have been thereby diminished.

"*3d March*, 1797."

II.

The Second Report, dated the 7th of March, 1797,

RECOMMENDS the House "to provide for the confirmation and continuance, for a time to be limited, of the measures taken in pursuance of the order of council on the 26th of February last; submitting to the wisdom of parliament to determine for what limited time it may be necessary that those measures should be continued.

"*7th March*, 1797."

III.

The Third Report, dated the 21st of April, 1797, *is as follows*:—

"THE Committee having reported upon the two first objects of their inquiry, have, pursuant to the instruction given them by the House, proceeded to inquire into the necessity of issuing the said minute of council; and your Committee find,

"That the cash and bullion in the Bank, having been considerably reduced between the month of June 1795, and the 21st of February 1797,

were on that day in so low a state, as to induce the directors of the Bank to lay before the Chancellor of the Exchequer the precise amount, together with their apprehensions of it being still further reduced; in order that he might take such measures as might be thought most advisable for the public interest.

"It appears to your Committee, that between that day and the 26th of February, the drain on the Bank for cash increased in a still more rapid and alarming proportion; and supposing such drain should continue to operate (and still more so if it should increase) your Committee are of opinion, that there was strong reason to apprehend, that the Bank might, in the course of a few days, not only be prevented from affording the usual and necessary supply of cash for the public service, but ultimately be totally disabled from continuing its payments in cash, in the ordinary course of its business; and that by a further reduction to any considerable amount, the danger to the public would have been greatly increased, and it might have become much more difficult to reinstate the affairs of the Bank, and restore the general circulation of the kingdom; that there was no reason to suppose that the drain would, on the ensuing Monday and following days, be in the least diminished, but rather that it would have been considerably augmented; that no means were suggested by the directors of the Bank for preventing the danger which was apprehended, nor did any such occur to them at the time, or have since been suggested to this Committee; and it therefore appears to your Committee, that no measure could then have been taken, which would have prevented such danger, other than the suspension of payments in cash, required by the minute of council: your Committee are therefore of opinion, that on the 26th of February there did exist a necessity for issuing the minute of council of that date, though at the time not warranted by law.

"Your Committee having thus reported to the House their opinion concerning such necessity, have next proceeded to inquire into the causes which might appear to them to have produced the same: these being undefined in their nature and extent, and not easily admitting of any limitation, have led your Committee into investigations, the detail of which, subject to some restrictions hereafter explained, will be found in the subsequent part of this Report, and the appendix thereunto annexed.

"In order, however, to comply, as far as they are able, with the instructions which they have received, your Committee have in the first place directed their attention to such causes as appeared to them most capable of being ascertained, from the immediate and sensible effect upon the state of cash in the Bank.

"They find it agreed, that whatever were the causes which operated to reduce cash and bullion in the Bank to the state in which they stood at the beginning of February last, the operation of those causes, being, from their nature as well as actual effect, gradual and progressive, might perhaps have ceased or been counteracted. But your Committee find, that subsequent to the period last adverted to, a new cause of drain on the Bank suddenly came into action, with sufficient violence to produce the necessity in question, even under the operation of any measures, which could not from that time have been applied to prevent it.

"The alarm of invasion, which, when an immediate attack was first apprehended in Ireland, had occasioned some extraordinary demand for cash on the Bank of England, in the months of December and January last, began in February to produce similar effects in the north of England. Your Committee find, that in consequence of this apprehension, the farmers suddenly brought the produce of their lands to sale, and carried the notes of the country Banks, which they had collected by these and other means, into those banks for payment; that this unusual and sudden demand for cash reduced the several banks at Newcastle to the necessity of suspending their payments in specie, and of availing themselves of all the means in their power of procuring a speedy supply of cash from the metropolis; that the effects of this demand on the Newcastle banks, and of their suspension of payments in cash, soon spread over various parts of the country, from whence similar applications were consequently made to the metropolis for cash; that the alarm thus diffused, not only occasioned an increased demand for cash in the country, but probably a disposition in many to hoard what was thus obtained; that this call on the metropolis, through whatever channels, directly affected the Bank of England, as the great repository of cash, and was in the course of still further operation upon it, when stopped by the minute of council of the 26th of February.

"Your Committee further observe, that, as the directors of the Bank had, previous to the actual existence of the alarm, lessened the amount of their discounts, so as to have reduced them, by the 25th of February, one fourth of the sum at which they stood at the beginning of the present year, and as the restriction of the accommodation afforded by them to individuals produced a similar decrease in the amount of discounts by private bankers, the joint effect of this diminished accommodation to the public, at a time when the circumstances above-mentioned, and others to be hereafter adverted to, seemed to require an increase of it, must necessarily have been an additional embarrassment in commercial and pecuniary transactions, tending to increase the demand for cash on the Bank.

"Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that the immediately efficient cause, operating upon the affairs of the Bank, at the period and in the manner above-stated, which produced the

necessity of the minute of council of the 26th of February, was the alarm existing under all the circumstances before referred to.

"In investigating the more remote causes, which might have operated to reduce the cash and bullion in the bank to the state in which they stood at the beginning of the period above referred to, and which might have contributed to increase the effect of the alarm which then took place, your Committee have collected a great variety of statements and opinions, and have submitted to the house, in this report and appendix, the whole evidence adduced before them, with the exception only of such statements, connected with the internal management of the bank, or the private concerns of individuals, as could not, in the opinion of the Committee, with propriety and safety be made public.

"Your Committee have thought proper to make the general dealings of this country with other countries an object of their inquiry, in order to ascertain their probable effect upon the augmentation or diminution of bullion and specie in the kingdom: they have for this purpose taken a view of the exports and imports of the country, and adverted to the general course of exchange with foreign countries; they have examined the inspector-general of imports and exports, from whom they have obtained a statement, from whence it may be collected, that the balance of trade in favour of this country has, during the war, very greatly increased, so as in each of the years 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796, to have amounted, upon an average, to about 6,500,000l.; creating a balance on the whole of about twenty-six millions, notwithstanding the diminution of the general balance by the sums paid for the great importation of corn, occasioned by the extraordinary scarcity which lately prevailed, and encouraged by large bounties, to an extent much beyond the ordinary scale of commerce in that article.

"From a review of the course of exchange, particularly with Hamburgh, which the events of the war have rendered a principal object of attention, it appears, that in the month of May 1795, the course of exchange with Hamburgh was reduced to such a rate, as, in the opinion of persons most conversant with the subject, rendered the export of bullion from this country a profitable traffic.

"That it so continued till March 1796, when it rose above the rate at which such export could be profitable, and towards the end of February last rose so high as to be favourable to the import of bullion, and has since, in a greater or less degree, so continued.

"Your Committee have next adverted to the situation of the country at the commencement of the war, in order more correctly to estimate the effects of the war on the general state of cash and bullion within the kingdom.

"It appears that the embarrassments, which arose early in the year 1793, are to be attributed to temporary causes, which are detailed in the report of the Select Committee appointed in that year, particularly the want of a circulating medium, produced by the discredit of a great quantity of country bank notes; and that from the circumstances of the distress being relieved by the loan of exchequer bills, all of which were duly re-paid, there was not a deficiency of cash at that time in the kingdom.

"It further appears, that although in the beginning of the year 1793, the cash and bullion in the bank were reduced very much below their ordinary amount, yet the quantity of foreign gold, purchased by the bank in the year 1793, very greatly exceeded the quantities purchased in the three preceding years; and the quantity of English coin purchased by the bank in the same year was also considerable; so that, long before the close of the year, the quantity of their cash and bullion was raised to an amount much above what has been deemed necessary for their ordinary purposes, and above the amount at which it had been during any part of the year 1792.

"It also appears, that although extraordinary quantities of bullion were exported in the years 1792 and 1793, yet the cash and bullion in the bank increased early in the year 1794, and during the whole of that year exceeded the amount of their cash and bullion during any part of the year 1792.

"Your Committee have next proceeded to inquire what causes, since the close of the year 1792, may have contributed to draw cash and bullion out of the country, or prevent the influx of them into it. The first that have occurred to the Committee are, the expences incident to the war, and other expences abroad, which are set forth in the appendix of this report, as far as the same could be made out; from whence it appears, that the amount of those expenditures is about 32,810,977l., of which sum about 15,700,000l. appears to have been expended in Europe, and the remainder in other parts of the world.

"For the purpose of discovering how far these several articles of expenditure and advance have collectively contributed to draw bullion from the country by actual exportation, your Committee have procured an account of bullion exported, exclusive of Ireland, in the years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796, which is set forth in the appendix:—This account is probably correct with respect to the quantity of bullion and of foreign coin exported; but as the current coin of the kingdom cannot lawfully be exported, probably clandestine exportation may have taken place; and persons going out of the kingdom may also have taken with them both foreign coin and current coin to a considerable amount, to answer their immediate expences. One cause of exportation of the coin of the kingdom has possibly been the superior price for which gold, during some period of the war, has been sold at Hamburgh and elsewhere, which made the exportation of the current gold coin melted into bars, or in its state of coinage, a profitable commerce.

" Your Committee have obtained accurate information of the remittances made for loans and advances to the emperor, the particulars of which are stated in the appendix; and your Committee find, that part of the loan of 4,600,000l., negotiated in 1794 and 1795, was remitted in bullion, part of it in gold, to the amount of about 150,000l., consisting principally of louis d'or, and the remainder, about 1,043,000l. in silver, chiefly Spanish dollars: it appears that the greatest part of this bullion was purchased of the bank, and that the whole was purchased through the intervention of the confidential broker of the bank, and was sent to Germany at different times, between the 9th of September 1794 and the 11th of February 1796; that the rest of that loan was remitted in bills of exchange; and that the advances made by government to the emperor, and other foreign princes, in 1796 and 1797, were entirely remitted by bills of exchange, no part having been remitted in cash or bullion.

" It also appears, that the subsidies to the king of Prussia were remitted, in 1794, partly in silver bullion from this country, partly by gold bullion procured in Amsterdam, partly by drafts on Amsterdam, and partly by drafts drawn on London from Hamburgh, and by the Maritime Society at Berlin.

" It further appears to your Committee, that the quantity of gold coined at the mint during the years 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796, amounts to upwards of six millions sterling, of which about 885,000l. only was coined in the two last years.

" In addition to these causes of actual expence, your Committee think proper to advert to various circumstances, which may contribute either to the delay of the due return of commercial dealings, or require enlarged means of circulation in the country. Of this nature are, the habit of the British merchant to give longer credit to the foreign merchant than he receives in return; the change of the course of trade since the war, and the opening of new accounts with new customers; the circuitous remittance of money from various parts, in consequence of interruptions in the means of direct communication, and the state of some of the countries from which considerable remittances are due: to these are to be added the increase of domestic commerce, the increase of manufactures for home consumption, the general spirit of internal improvement in agricultural, and in the formation of canals and other public works:—To these may also be added, as producing a further necessity for a greater quantity of circulating medium, other causes of a different nature, and in other respects of an opposite tendency, and particularly the increased price of freight, shipping insurance, demurrage, and a variety of other articles, generally affecting the trade of the country, both in its former and in its increased state; the advanced price of labour, and of all the necessaries of life, and almost every kind of commodity. Added to all these circumstances, the operations and expences of the war may be supposed to require a greater quantity of circulating medium for internal as well as for external purposes. Some of these considerations appear to have produced the resolutions of a meeting of merchants in London of the 24th of March, 1797, subjoined to this report. But while these considerations seemed to require increased means of circulation, other circumstances have occurred to diminish the facility of it.

" The increased amount and low price of the public funds, and the high discount on the negotiation of government securities, have been particularly stated to your Committee as having considerable operation in this point of view, by inducing many persons, who before the war had been in the habit of employing their money in discounting bills of exchange as a profitable dealing, to withdraw their money from that course of business, and employ it in the purchase of floating government securities, or other public funds. It also appears to your Committee, that these circumstances have had the further effect of increasing the difficulty of raising money by loan upon private securities. The general effect of the low price of the public funds, and the great profit to be made by purchasing floating government securities, seems to have been, to invest in various government securities large sums of money before employed as part of the active capital of the country, either immediately by the owner, or mediately through the operations of discount on loan. The arrears owing by government to individuals for public services of various kinds, have also been stated to your Committee as tending to diminish the means of circulation, particularly as they may raise distrust and create difficulties to commercial men dealing with government by uncertainty of payment, which may also have been increased by a want of punctuality in some late instances, alleged in evidence before this Committee, in discharging bills of exchange drawn upon the navy and victualling boards.

" The advances made by the bank to government have also been stated, and particularly by the governor and directors of the bank, as having materially contributed to their present embarrassment; and it has been suggested, that it was important considerably to diminish those advances for the purpose of reducing their notes in circulation to a nearer proportion to their cash, or at least to bring the amount of them more under their control, while at the same time they might be enabled to afford a larger accommodation to the commerce of the country by way of discount.

" It appears, on the other hand, to have been the opinion of persons engaged in commercial and pecuniary transactions, that the diminution of bank notes since December 1795, so far from tending to secure the bank from the danger of a drain of cash, by contracting their engagements within a narrower compass, has in effect contributed to the embarrassment which they have lately experienced, by reducing the requisite means of circulation, diminishing the general ac-

commodation by way of discount, and thus occasioning a more pressing demand for specie, for which the bank itself is the readiest as well as the ultimate source of supply.

"There appears to your Committee good reason to apprehend, that the country bank notes in circulation have been reduced one third from the time of the difficulties in 1793 to December 1796, and that they have since that period suffered a still further diminution; and from hence has been inferred the necessity of providing from the bank an adequate supply of their notes, to compensate for this chasm in the circulation of the country.

"Your Committee conceive it may be thought important to state, that the amount of the cash and bullion in the bank, during a great part of the year 1782, and a very considerable part of the year 1784, was below the amount at which it stood in any part of the year 1796; and that, during the whole of 1783, the amount was lower, and during some parts of that year was considerably lower than it was on the 26th of February last; and that the bank did not at those periods lessen the amount of their discounts or notes, and the circulation of the country suffered no interruption:—It also appears, that the debt of government to the bank, for advances in the years 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, and 1784, was generally very considerable, and bearing a near proportion to the debt due for advances on the 26th of February last, as appears by the accounts set forth in the appendix, part of the sum included in the account of the present debt being the amount of unclaimed dividends paid by the bank for the public service.

"Your Committee also have observed, that during a period of about nine months, between the month of June 1792 and the month of March 1793, there was a drain of cash and bullion from the bank to an amount larger than that of the drain which took place from the month of December 1795, to the 26th of February, 1797, being a period of about fourteen months, and considerably larger than the drain during the twelve months from the first of January 1796, to the first of January 1797; and that in April 1793, the bank raised their discounts to more than double the amount at which their discounts stood in December 1796; and that the cash and bullion gradually rose from the month of April 1793; and in the month of September 1793, the amount was nearly equal to the amount in June 1792, and in December 1793 exceeded the amount during any part of the year 1792, and in the year 1794 rose still higher.

"Your Committee having stated these facts, and these opinions, submit the conclusions to be drawn from them, and the consideration of the whole, to the wisdom of the House.

"*21st April*, 1797."

On the 17th November, 1797, appeared the following:—

"*Report from the Committee of Secrecy upon the Restriction on Payments in Cash by the Bank.*

"The Committee of Secrecy, appointed to inquire whether it may be expedient further to continue the restriction contained in two acts made in the last session of parliament, respecting payments in cash by the Bank;—have inquired accordingly, and agreed upon the following Report; viz.—

"Your Committee have, in the first place, examined the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank of England, and of the funds for discharging the same; and find, from the examination of the governor and deputy governor of the Bank, and the documents produced by them, that the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank was, on the 11th day of this instant November, 17,578,910*l*; and that the total amount of the funds for discharging the same (without including the permanent debt due from Government, of 11,686,800*l*, which bears an interest of three per cent.) was, on the same day, 21,418,460l.; leaving a balance of surplus in favour of the Bank (exclusive of the above-mentioned debt from Government) of 3,839,550l.

"Your Committee next proceeded to examine the principal articles of which the above-mentioned sum of 21,418,460l. being the credit side of the account, is made up, with a view of ascertaining how far the Bank might be enabled to resume its accustomed payments in cash, in case the restriction at present subsisting should be removed; and your Committee find, that the advances to Government have, on the one hand, been so much reduced, since the 25th of February last, as to amount on the said 11th day of this instant November, to no more than the sum of 4,258,140l. while, on the other hand, the cash and bullion in the Bank have increased to an amount more than five times the value of that at which they stood on the same 25th of February last, and much above that at which they have stood at any time since the beginning of September 1795.

"Your Committee further find, that the course of exchange with Hamburgh is, at present, unusually favourable to this country, and that, from the situation of our trade, there is good reason to imagine it will so continue, unless political circumstances should occur to affect it.

"Your Committee next proceeded to examine the governor and deputy governor of the Bank, as to their opinion of the inconvenience which may have arisen from the restriction imposed on the Bank from making payment in cash, and of the expediency of continuing such restriction; and your Committee find, that they are not aware of any such inconvenience, and that they are supported in that idea, by knowing that the bankers and traders of London, who had a right by the act of Parliament to demand three-fourths of any deposit in cash which they had made in the Bank, of 500l. or upwards, have only claimed

about one-sixteenth: and your Committee find, that the court of directors of the Bank did, on the 26th of October, 1797, come to a resolution, a copy of which is subjoined to this report.

"Your Committee having further examined the governor and deputy governor, as to what may be meant by the political circumstances mentioned in that resolution, find, that they understand by them, the state of hostility in which the nation is still involved, and particularly such apprehensions as may be entertained of invasion, either in Ireland or this country, together with the possibility there may be of advances being to be made from this country to Ireland; and that from those circumstances so explained, and from the nature of the war, and the avowed purpose of the enemy to attack this country by means of its public credit, and to distress it in its financial operations, they are led to think that it will be expedient to continue the restriction now subsisting, with the reserve for partial issues of cash, at the discretion of the Bank, of the nature of that contained in the present acts; and that it may be so continued, without injury to the credit of the Bank, and with advantage to the nation.

"Your Committee, therefore, having taken into consideration the general situation of the country, are of opinion, that notwithstanding the affairs of the Bank, both with respect to the general balance of its accounts, and its capacity of making payments in specie, are in such a state that it might with safety resume its accustomed functions, under a different state of public affairs; yet, that it will be expedient to continue the restriction now subsisting on such payments, for such time, and under such limitations, as to the wisdom of parliament may seem fit.

"*17th November*, 1797."

Copy of a Resolution of the Court of Directors of the Bank.

"At a court of directors, at the bank, on Thursday, the 26th October, 1797;

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this court, That the governor and company of the Bank of England are enabled to issue specie, in any manner that may be deemed necessary for the accommodation of the public; and the court have no hesitation to declare, that the affairs of the Bank are in such a state, that it can with safety resume its accustomed functions, if the political circumstances of the country do not render it inexpedient: but the directors deeming it foreign to their province to judge of these points, wish to submit to the wisdom of parliament, whether, as it has been once judged proper to lay a restriction on the payments of the Bank in cash, it may, or may not, be prudent to continue the same?"

An Account of the Number of COUNTRY BANKERS' NOTES Stamped in each Year, from the Year 1790 inclusive, to the present time; distinguishing those above £5. and those of £2. and those of £1. Value.—[LORDS, 44.]

	Not amounting to £5.	Amounting to £5. and not amounting to £10.	Amounting to £10. and not amounting to £50.	Amounting to and not exceeding £50.	Exceeding £50. and not exceeding £100.	Total number stamped in each Year.
	No. issued.	No. issued.	No. issued.	No. issued.	No. issued.	
Year ending 5th January, 1818.....	923,235	58,660	28,550	1,139	731	1,012,333
1819.....	965,423	70,901	41,101	1,700	715	1,079,840
1820.....	704,114	48,800	33,667	1,325	0	787,906
1821.....	435,369	26,800	19,523	240	110	482,042
1822.....	354,041	5,700	6,146	75	24	365,986
1823.....	334,570	10,000	8,849	120	100	353,639
1824.....	270,301	5,800	5,925	30	20	282,076
1825.....	669,602	16,000	12,200	200	0	698,002
1826.....	1,213,486	28,814	26,000	500	300	1,269,100

Note 1st.—Until the year ending 5th January, 1818, there was no distinct account kept of the number of stamps issued for country bankers' notes.

2nd.—The notes of £2. and those of £1. value cannot be distinguished; for as all notes under £5. are liable to the same stamp duty, no distinct account has been kept of such notes; and for the same reason, notes between the minimum and maximum of each scale above £5. cannot be given.

An Account of the Number of COUNTRY BANKERS' NOTES Stamped in each Year, from 10th October 1804 to the 4th February 1826; distinguishing those above Five Pounds and those of Two Pounds and those of One Pound Value, in Great Britain.—[LORDS, 7.]

	Not exceeding £1 1s.		Exceeding £1 1s. and not exceeding £2 2s.		Exceeding £2 2. and not exceeding £5 5s.		Exceeding £5 5s. and not exceeding £20.		Exceeding £5 5s. and not exceeding £10.		Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20.		Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30.		Exceeding £30 and not exceeding £50.		Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100.	
	Number.	Value at £1.	Number	Value at £2.	Number	Value at £5.	Number	Value.	Number	Value at £10.	Number	Value at £20.	Number	Value at £30.	Number	Value at £50.	Number	Value at £100.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
Year ending 10th October 1805	3,184,643	3,184,643	32,018	64,036	873,302	4,366,510	310,602	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1806	3,132,859	3,132,859	66,146	132,292	863,276	4,316,380	324,918	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1807	2,248,342	2,248,342	60,789	121,578	496,502	2,483,010	144,539	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1808	1,958,028	1,958,028	78,393	156,786	677,271	3,386,355	262,659	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1809	5,863,731	5,863,731	191,717	383,434	922,151	4,610,755	376 043	..	..	..	..	..	2,425	72,750	674	33,700	2,611	261,100
1810	3,414,370	3,414,370	123,028	246,056	735,161	3,675,805	241,944	..	..	..	..	..	697	20,910	309	15,450	2,416	241,600
1811	2,702,536	2,702.536	46,473	92,946	563,739	2,818,695	248,388	..	..	..	..	..	830	24,900	190	9,500	1,632	163,200
1812	2,902,574	2,902,574	59,187	118,374	746,566	3,732,830	312,063	..	..	..	..	..	880	26,400	116	5,800	464	46,400
1813	3,793,285	3,793,285	109,017	218,034	907,608	4,538,040	324,965	..	..	..	..	..	1,814	54,420	331	16,550	956	95,600
1814	4,018,144	4,018,144	85,961	171,922	631 643	3,158,215	258,767	..	..	..	..	..	608	18,240	687	34,350	2,673	267,300
1815	2,776,873	2,776,873	62,914	125,828	505,462	2,527,310	144,714	..	17,427	174,270	9,191	183,820	811	24,330	843	42,150	338	33,800
1816	2,181,938	2,181,938	32,299	64,598	481,204	2,406,020	..	..	122,644	1,226,440	22,836	456,720	25	750	98	4,900	821	82,100
1817	2,953,920	2,953,920	49,974	99,948	617,378	3,086,890	..	..	204,354	2,043,540	36,429	728,580	441	13,230	255	12,750	1,371	137,100
1818	3,875,715	3,875,715	75,524	151,048	835,379	4,176,895	..	..	244,546	2,445,460	61,898	1,237,960	703	21,090	864	43,200	3,655	365,500
1819	2,160,293	2,160,293	34,655	69,310	415,396	2,076,980	..	..	120,040	1,200,400	27,115	542,300	511	15,330	198	9,900	558	55,800
1820	1,612,614	1,612,614	32,650	65,300	213,806	1,069,030	..	..	54,271	542,710	8,732	174,640	..	..	70	3,500	1,071	107,100
1821	2,031,287	2,031,287	25,685	51,370	231,755	1,158,775	..	..	47,425	474,250	10,320	206,400	50	1,500	80	4,000	600	60,000
1822	1,962,316	1,962,316	7,500	15,000	250,983	1,254,915	..	..	60,034	600,340	10,131	202,620	100	3,000	361	18,050	1,610	161,000
1823	2,065,822	2,065,822	17,311	34,622	287,413	1,437,065	..	..	70,452	704,520	12,897	256,140	199	5,970	385	19,250	1,342	134,200
1824	2,394,204	2,394,204	21,299	42,598	386,785	1,933,925	..	..	113,715	1,137,150	16,206	324,120	14	420	497	24,850	2,361	236,100
1825	3,311,861	3,311,861	43,711	87,422	574,869	2,874,345	..	..	162,943	1,629,430	44,281	885,620	12	360	432	21,600	1,400	140,000
From 10th October 1825 to 4th February 1826	961,561	961,591	10,000	20,000	130,806	654,030	..	..	41,551	415,510	11,655	233,100	1	30	70	3,500	820	82,000

Note...The order from the House of Lords, to render the account from the year 1790, cannot be complied with; stamps for reissuable promissory notes not having been distinguished in the accounts of the office prior to the 10th October 1804.

An Account of the Number of COUNTRY BANKERS' NOTES Stamped in GREAT BRITAIN in each upwards, and under £5; and stating

	Not exceeding £1 1s.		Exceeding £1 1s. and not exceeding £2 2s.		Exceeding £2 2s. and not exceeding £5 5s.		Exceeding £5 5s. and not exceeding £10.	
	Number.	Value at £1.	Number.	Value at £2.	Number.	Value at £5.	Number.	Value at £10.
		£		£		£		£
Quarter ended 5th April, 1819..	517,563	517,563	14,702	29,404	107,784	538,920	33,998	339,980
5th July	371,578	371,578	7,003	14,006	53,851	269,255	17,434	174,340
10th October ..	460,625	460,625	2,200	4,400	43,575	217,875	12,643	126,430
5th Jan. 1820 ..	434,571	434,571	17,950	35,900	53,999	294,695	15,592	155,920
Quarter ended 5th April, 1820..	323,496	323,496	4,500	9,000	51,606	258,030	13,787	137,870
5th July	346,152	346,152	5,500	11,000	52,223	261,115	11,598	115,980
10th October ..	508,395	508,395	4,700	9,400	51,038	255,190	13,294	132,940
5th Jan. 1821 ..	505,781	505,781	7,481	14,962	48,806	244,030	10,601	106,010
Quarter ended 5th April, 1821..	469,670	469,670	7,010	14,020	58,721	293,605	13,882	138,820
5th July	433,372	433,372	7,210	14,420	58,168	290,840	11,739	117,390
10th October ..	622,464	622,464	3,960	7,920	66,060	330,300	11,203	112,030
5th Jan. 1822 ..	689,117	689,117	2,000	4,000	71,890	359,450	14,402	144,020
Quarter ended 5th April, 1822..	318,784	318,784	3,000	6,000	63,446	317,230	20,684	206,840
5th July.....	330,535	330,535	2,500	5,000	40,907	204,535	9,180	91,800
10th October ..	623,880	623,880	..	..	74,740	373,700	15,768	157,680
5th Jan. 1823 ..	615,760	615,760	6,200	12,400	88,120	440,600	19,400	194,000
Quarter ended 5th April, 1823 .	400,877	400,877	1,800	3,600	67,105	335,525	17,241	172,410
5th July.....	442,078	442,078	6,811	13,622	66,161	330,805	16,624	166,240
10th October ..	607,107	607,107	2,500	5,000	66,027	330,135	17,187	171,870
5th Jan. 1824 ..	519,696	519,696	13,999	27,998	73,891	369,455	23,180	231,800
Quarter ended 5th April, 1824..	571,041	571,041	4,000	8,000	122,583	612,915	41,854	418,540
5th July.....	557,885	557,885	1,000	2,000	88,502	442,510	25,182	251,820
10th October ..	745,582	745,582	2,300	4,600	101,809	509,045	23,499	234,990
5th Jan. 1825 ..	627,341	627,341	14,200	28,400	129,218	646,090	40,661	406,610
Quarter ended 5th April, 1825..	698,304	698,304	5,000	10,000	126,768	633,840	53,759	537,590
5th July.....	782,172	782,172	18,511	37,022	166,567	832,835	40,123	401,230
10th October....	971,844	971,844	6,000	12,000	152,316	761,580	28,400	284,000
5th Jan. 1826 ..	720,157	720,157	10,000	20,000	112,295	561,475	35,951	359,510

Note.—This Account contains all the Bankers' Notes *stamped*; the Office

Quarter of each Year, from 1819 to 1825, both inclusive; distinguishing the Notes of £5 and the Total Aggregate Amount.—[Lords, 8.]

Exceeding £10, and not exceeding £20.		Exceeding £20, and not exceeding £30.		Exceeding £30, and not exceeding £50.		Exceeding £50, and not exceeding £100.		Total Value.		
Number.	Value at £20.	Number.	Value at £30.	Number.	Value at £50.	Number.	Value at £100.			
	£		£		£		£	£	*s.*	*d.*
6,358	127,160	3	90	30	1,500	420	42,000	1,596,617	0	0
8,279	165,580	500	15,000	60	3,000	24	2,400	1,015,159	0	0
1,281	25,620	..	..	50	2,500	100	10,000	847,450	0	0
4,184	83,680	..	..	..	..	11	1,100	1,005,866	0	0
						Total for the Year 1819	£	4,465,092	0	0
1,660	33,200	..	..	..	..	400	40,000	801,596	0	0
1,590	31,800	..	..	20	1,000	640	64,000	831,047	0	0
1,298	25,960	..	..	50	2,500	20	2,000	936,385	0	0
2,702	54,040	..	..	1	50	..	..	924,873	0	0
						Total for the Year 1820	£	3,493,901	0	0
1,610	32,200	..	..	8	400	..	..	948,715	0	0
1,650	33,000	50	1,500	70	3,500	..	..	894,022	0	0
4,358	87,160	..	..	1	50	600	60,000	1,219,924	0	0
3,120	62,400	..	..	338	16,900	1,000	100,000	1,375,887	0	0
						Total for the Year 1821	£	4,438,548	0	0
3,161	63,220	..	..	10	500	610	61,000	973,574	0	0
2,050	41,000	100	3,000	12	600	..	..	676,470	0	0
1,800	36,000	..	..	1	50	..	..	1,191,310	0	0
6,745	134,900	..	..	183	9,150	450	45,000	1,451,810	0	0
						Total for the Year 1822	£	4,293,164	0	0
1,641	32,820	..	..	2	100	20	2,000	947,332	0	0
2,250	45,000	199	5,970	80	4,000	450	45,000	1,052,715	0	0
2,171	43,420	..	..	120	6,000	422	42,200	1,205,732	0	0
3,511	70,220	..	..	90	4,500	500	50,000	1,273,669	0	0
						Total for the Year 1823	£	4,479,448	0	0
4,449	89,980	..	..	80	4,000	401	40,100	1,744,576	0	0
1,405	28,100	..	..	33	1,650	1,010	101,000	1,384,965	0	0
6,791	135,820	14	420	294	14,700	450	45,000	1,690,157	0	0
9,494	189,880	..	..	121	6,050	..	..	1,904,371	0	0
						Total for the Year 1824	£	6,724,069	0	0
10,959	219,180	12	360	50	2,500	500	50,000	2,151,774	0	0
17,914	358,280	..	..	160	8,000	870	87,000	2,506,539	0	0
5,914	118,280	..	..	101	5,050	30	3,000	2,155,754	0	0
11,605	232,100	..	..	70	3,500	445	44,500	1,941,242	0	0
						Total for the Year 1825	£	8,755,309	0	0

Accounts not distinguishing those stamped for Scotland separately.

An Account of the Amount of all STAMPS on BILLS of EXCHANGE, issued from the Stamp Office in each Year from 1804 to 1825, inclusive.—[COMMONS, 90.]

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
For the year 1805	384,449	2	11	For the year 1816	568,431	6	11
— 1806	458,656	8	1	— 1817	552,965	7	0
— 1807	464,417	16	1	— 1818	589,331	9	11
— 1808	554,050	19	10	— 1819	575,782	11	0
— 1809	451,804	16	8	— 1820	544,978	11	5
— 1810	588,753	8	6	— 1821	527,877	2	11
— 1811	530,520	16	7	— 1822	519,203	0	6
— 1812	520,891	16	8	— 1823	535,847	18	4
— 1813	537,239	19	4	— 1824	556,919	13	4
— 1814	560,504	7	5	— 1825	597,080	19	5
— 1815	673,116	5	2				

Note.—The above account includes the FOREIGN with the INLAND Bills of Exchange, as no distinct account of the latter can be given; nor can the account be rendered earlier than for the year 1805.

An Account shewing the Number of LICENCES for the Issue of PROMISSORY NOTES granted by the Commissioners of Stamps, in each Year, from 1st January, 1790, to the 1st January, 1796.—[LORDS, 16.]

Accounts called for in the year 1790, from the several Distributors, shew the Number of Country Banks then existing to have been 304; but no Return can be given for any subsequent year until 1808, the Duty on Licences having then been first imposed.

Report from the Lords Committees appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the State of Circulation of Promissory Notes under the value of 5l. in Scotland and England; and to report to the House.—[LORDS, 126.]

"THE Committee have proceeded to the consideration of the subject referred to them by the House, and have collected from the examination of witnesses, and of the accounts laid before them, the information which will be found in the minutes of evidence, and in the appendix.

"They do not think it necessary to enter into a detailed analysis of this mass of information, because the result of it would not lead, in their opinion, to the proposal to parliament, during the present session, of any measure affecting the circulating medium either of Scotland or of Ireland.

"They entertain no doubt that, upon general principles, it would be desirable that the same system of currency should prevail throughout Great Britain and Ireland. At the same time, they are fully sensible that to such an uniformity of system there may be obstacles which may render the attempt to establish it at any particular period, if not impracticable, yet liable to inconveniences which might more than counterbalance the ultimate advantage to be derived from it.

"With respect to Scotland, (to which the Committee wish, in the first place, to call the attention of the House,) it is to be remarked, that during the period from 1766 to 1797, when no small notes were by law issuable in England, the portion of the currency of Scotland in which payments under 5l. were made continued to consist almost entirely of notes of 1l. and 1l. 1s. and that no inconvenience is known to have resulted from this difference in the currency of the two countries. This circumstance, amongst others, tends to prove that uniformity, however desirable, is not indispensably necessary. It is also proved by the evidence, and by the documents, that the banks of Scotland, whether chartered or joint stock companies, or private establishments, have, for more than a century, exhibited a stability which the Committee believe to be unexampled in the history of banking; that they supported themselves, from 1797 to 1812, without any protection from the restriction by which the Bank of England and that of Ireland were relieved from cash payments; that there was little demand for gold during the late embarrassments in the circulation; and that, in the whole period of their establishment, there are not more than two or three instances of bankruptcy. As, during the whole of this period, a large portion of their issues consisted, almost entirely, of notes not exceeding 1l. or 1l. 1s. there is the strongest reason for concluding that, as far as respects the banks of Scotland, the issue of paper of that description has

been found compatible with the highest degree of solidity: and that there is not, therefore, while they are conducted upon their present system, sufficient ground for proposing any alteration, with the view of adding to a solidity which has so long been sufficiently established.

" This solidity appears to derive a great support from the constant exchange of notes between the different banks, by which they become checks upon each other, and by which any over-issue is subject to immediate observation and correction.

" There is also one part of their system which is stated by all the witnesses (and in the opinion of the Committee very justly stated) to have had the best effects upon the people of Scotland, and particularly upon the middling and poorer classes of society, in producing and encouraging habits of frugality and industry. The practice referred to is that of cash credits. Any person who applies to a bank for a cash credit is called upon to produce two or more competent securities, who are jointly bound, and after a full enquiry into the character of the applicant, the nature of his business, and the sufficiency of his securities, he is allowed to open a credit, and to draw upon the bank for the whole of its amount, or for such part as his daily transactions may require. To the credit of this account he pays in such sums as he may not have occasion to use; and interest is charged or credited upon the daily balance, as the case may be. From the facility which these cash credits give to all the small transactions of the country, and from the opportunites which they afford to persons, who begin business with little or no capital but their character, to employ profitably the minutest products of their industry, it cannot be doubted that the most important advantages are derived to the whole community. The advantage to the banks who give these cash credits arises from the call which they continually produce for the issue of their paper, and from the opportunity which they afford for the profitable employment of part of their deposits. The banks are indeed so sensible that, in order to make this part of their business advantageous and secure, it is necessary that their cash credits should (as they express it) be frequently operated upon, that they refuse to continue them unless this implied condition be fulfilled. The total amount of their cash credits is stated by one witness to be five millions, of which the average amount advanced by the banks may be one-third.

" The manner in which the practice of deposits on receipt is conducted, tends to produce the same desirable results. Sums to as low an amount as 10*l.* (and in some instances lower) are taken by the banks from the depositor, who may claim them on demand. He receives an interest, usually about one per cent. below the market rate. It is stated that these deposits are to a great extent left uncalled for from year to year, and that the depositors are in the habit of adding, at the end of each year, to the interest then accrued, the amount of their yearly savings; that the sums thus gradually accumulated belong chiefly to the labouring and industrious classes of the community, and that when such accounts are closed, it is generally for the purpose of enabling the depositors either to purchase a house or to engage in business.

" It is contended by all the persons engaged in banking in Scotland, that the issue of one pound notes is essential to the continuance both of their cash credits, and of the branch banks established in the poorest and most remote districts. Whether the discontinuance of one pound notes would necessarily operate to the full extent which they apprehend, in either of these respects, may perhaps admit of doubt; but the apprehensions entertained on this head, by the persons most immediately concerned, might, for a time at least, have nearly the same effect as the actual necessity, and there is strong reason to believe that, if the prohibition of one pound notes should not ultimately overturn the whole system, it must for a considerable time materially affect it.

" The directors of the Bank of England, who have been examined before the Committee, have given it as their opinion, that a circulation of notes of one pound in Scotland or in Ireland would not produce any effects injurious to the metallic circulation of England, provided such notes be respectively confined within the boundary of their own country.

" Notwithstanding the opinions which have been here detailed, the Committee are on the whole so deeply impressed with the importance of a metallic circulation below 5*l.* in England, not only for the benefit of England, but likewise for that of all the other parts of the empire, that if they were reduced to make an option between the establishment of such a metallic circulation in Scotland, or the abandonment of it in England, they would recommend the prohibition of small notes in Scotland. But they entertain a reasonable expectation that legislative measures may be devised which will be effectual in preventing the introduction of Scotch paper into England; and unless such measures should in practice prove ineffectual, or unless some new circumstance should arise to derange the operations of the existing system in Scotland itself, or materially to affect the relations of trade and intercourse between Scotland and England, they are not disposed to recommend that the existing system of banking and currency in Scotland should be disturbed.

" With respect to Ireland, the situation of that country, as to its circulation, and as to its system of banking, is materially different from that of Scotland. In Scotland there are three banks, of which the proprietors are protected by act of parliament or charter from personal responsibility beyond the amount of their respective shares; and there are many other banks, consisting of a large and unlimited number of partners, personally

responsible to the whole extent of their property, of which the aggregate amount is very considerable. There are also branches or agencies of most of the banks very widely established throughout the country.

" In Ireland, the only bank possessing the advantage of a limitation of personal responsibility, is the bank of Ireland, which, till a late alteration in the law, was the only establishment which was permitted to have more than six partners. The circulating medium consists, indeed, in both countries, to a great extent of notes under 5l.; but the system of banking in Ireland, instead of remaining unshaken for a long period, as that of Scotland, has experienced so many shocks, that its banking establishments are now nearly confined to the chartered bank of Ireland and its local agencies, the branches of the provincial bank which is established in London, one joint stock company in Dublin, and another at Belfast, the latter of which has local agencies, and a few private banks in Dublin and Belfast. The issue of notes under 5l. has been at different periods permitted and prohibited in Ireland; there is therefore no prescription to plead for their continuance, and there is no experience of any such system as that of cash credits in Scotland, which is stated to rest mainly upon their issue. There is not at present in Ireland the same check upon over-issue, which is derived in Scotland from the continual exchanges of notes between the different banks; and the failures of private banks have frequently spread the greatest distress over large portions of the country. Previously to the Bank restriction act, there appears, by the evidence taken before the committee of the House of Commons in 1804, to have existed in Ireland a considerable metallic circulation, of the existence of which in Scotland the committee are not informed.

" Many of the reasons, therefore, upon which the committee have grounded their opinion against any present provision for a future alteration in the currency of Scotland, do not apply to Ireland, and the introduction of a larger proportion of metallic currency into the latter country appears liable to less difficulty than the application of the same principle to the former. There is, however, a considerable difference in the opinions of the witnesses, whom the committee have hitherto had the opportunity of examining. While all agree in the necessity of allowing the issue of paper below 5l. on account of the small value of the articles which compose the daily transactions of the country, there are some who think that the inconvenience to be apprehended from any change in the present circulation would be only temporary, and would be materially mitigated by allowing the issue of notes of 2l. or 3l. There are others who state that any alteration by which the issue of 1l. notes should be prohibited would cause the cessation, or at least the contraction, to a most inconvenient degree, of the accommodation now afforded to the country; that it would involve the discontinuance of many of the branches both of the bank of Ireland and of the provincial bank; and that it would put an end to the prospect of establishing the Scotch system of cash-credits, into which system the provincial bank was beginning to enter.

" The committee cannot but admit it to be doubtful, whether, under the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, the Scotch system is capable of being transferred in all its parts, and with all its advantages, to that country; but they abstain from recommending, at the present moment, the adoption of any measure for assimilating by slow gradations the circulating medium of Ireland to that which will become at an earlier period the circulating medium of England, only under the expectation, that further information and more experience, as to the effects and operation of the changes which have lately taken place in the banking system of Ireland, may lead to the formation of a decided opinion upon grounds more completely satisfactory than those upon which they could at present rest it.

A Return of the Number of COUNTRY BANKS issuing Notes that have become Bankrupt since January 1816, to February 27th, 1826.—[COMMONS, 94 & 163.]

Year.	Number of Commissions of Bankrupt against Banks.	Number of Partners.	Number of Commissions superseded.	Number of Commissions not proceeded in, within one Month from the Date thereof.
1816.....	37	75	2	4
1817.....		9	None.	None.
1818.....	5	8	2	1
1819.....	12	25	2	1
1820.....	4	8	None.	1
1821.....	11	20	4	None.
1822.....	9	15	None.	1
1823.....	9	11	2	None.
1824.....	9	15	1	None.
1825.....	37	96	4	8
1826.....	22	48	1	5

(IRELAND.)—An Account of the NUMBER and VALUE of COUNTRY BANKERS' NOTES, of each Denomination, stamped; distinguishing, as far as can be made out, the Notes stamped on account

	Under £5.		Amounting to £5, and under £10.	
	Number Stamped.	Estimated Value.	Number Stamped.	Estimated Value.
		£		£
1819.—Quarter ended 5th April	183,800	236,643	11,400	57,000
5th July	74,900	96,434	13,800	69,000
10th October	198,300	255,311	10,900	54,500
5th January, 1820	247,114	318,159	12,700	63,500
1820.—Quarter ended 5th April	180,802	232,784	9,800	49,000
5th July	73,700	94,889	16,400	82,000
10th October	60,467	77,851	100	500
5th January, 1821	120,400	155,015	500	2,500
1821.—Quarter ended 5th April	73,700	94,889	100	500
5th July	11,000	14,163	..	..
10th October	88,201	113,558	4,200	21,000
5th January, 1822	181,140	233,217	1,400	7,000
1822.—Quarter ended 5th April	93,100	119,866	2,300	11,500
5th July	53,660	68,314	1,800	9,000
10th October	97,910	126,059	3,100	15,500
5th January, 1823	90,500	116,519	2,800	14,000
1823.—Quarter ended 5th April	6,700	8,626	600	3,000
5th July	32,900	42,358	1,700	8,500
10th October	89,703	115,493	1,500	7,500
5th January, 1824	140,998	181,536	2,000	10,000
1824.—Quarter ended 5th April	84,000	108,150	2,400	12,000
5th July	126,602	163,000	2,400	12,000
10th October	119,400	153,727	2,000	10,000
5th January, 1825	339,600	437,235	9,200	46,000

Note.—In the foregoing years there are no means of distinguishing the Notes stamped on account of banks consisting of more than six partners.

1825.—Quarter ended 5th April:				
Banks consisting of less than six partners	109,500	140,982	500	2,500
Banks consisting of more than six partners	155,500	200,206	500	2,500
Total for the quarter	265,000	341,188	1,000	5,000
Quarter ended 5th July:				
Banks consisting of less than six partners	15,800	20,343	200	1,000
Banks consisting of more than six partners	44,800	57,680	..	..
Total for the quarter	60,600	78,023	200	1,000
Quarter ended 10th October:				
Banks consisting of less than six partners	90,099	116,000	5,100	25,500
Banks consisting of more than six partners	157,300	202,524	..	..
Total for the quarter	247,399	318,524	5,100	25,500
Quarter ended 5th January, 1826:				
Banks consisting of less than six partners	301,330	391 824	8,514	42,570
Banks consisting of more than six partners	336,157	432,802	14,000	70,000
Total for the quarter	640,487	824,626	22,514	112,570

scription, stamped in each Quarter during the last Six Years, and the Total Value of the whole so of Banks consisting of a greater Number of Partners than Six.—(Commons, 402.)

Amounting to £10, and under £50.		Amounting to £50 (Irish.)		Above £50, and not above £100.		Total Value.	
Number Stamped.	Estimated Value.	Number Stamped.	Value.	Number Stamped.	Estimated Value.		
	£		£		£	£	£
9,100	127,400	100	4,615	..	..	425,658	
6,800	95,200	1,225	56,538	..	..	317,172	
9,067	126,938	..	..	..	..	436,749	
8,700	121,800	..	..	..	..	503,459	
					Total for the Year 1819..£		1,683,038
10,223	143,122	40	1,847	60	5,539	432,292	
9,100	127,400	200	9,230	..	..	313,519	
..	..	..	..	..	..	78,351	
200	2,800	..	..	50	4,616	164,931	
					Total for the Year 1820..£		989,093
1,200	16,800	..	..	..	..	112,189	
200	2,800	..	..	..	..	16,693	
4,346	60,844	75	3,462	24	2,216	201,080	
400	5,600	..	..	..	..	245,817	
					Total for the Year 1821..£		576,049
1,999	27,986	120	5,539	..	..	164,891	
700	9,800	..	..	..	..	87,114	
3,250	45,500	..	..	..	..	187,059	
2,900	40,600	..	..	100	9,231	180,350	
					Total for the Year 1822..£		619,414
1,300	18,200	..	..	..	..	29,826	
600	8,400	..	..	..	..	59,258	
2,800	39,200	30	1,385	20	1,846	165,424	
1,225	17,150	..	..	..	..	208,686	
					Total for the Year 1823..£		463,194
1,600	22,400	..	..	..	..	142,550	
3,600	50,400	200	9,230	..	..	234,630	
2,000	28,000	..	..	..	..	191,727	
5,000	70,000	..	..	..	..	553,235	
					Total for the Year 1824..£		1,122,142
1,000	14,000	..	..	..	..	157,482	
..	..	..	..	..	..	202,706	
1,000	14,000	..	..	..	..	360,188	
900	12,600	..	..	..	..	33,943	
..	..	..	..	..	..	57,680	
900	12,600	..	..	..	..	91,623	
400	5,600	..	..	..	..	147,100	
2,000	28,000	..	..	..	..	230,524	
2,400	33,600	..	..	..	..	377,624	
7,700	107,800	500	23,077	300	15,000	580,271	
14,000	196,000	..	..	..	..	698,802	
21,700	303,800	500	23,077	300	15,000	1,279,073	
					Total for the Year 1825..£		2,108,508
					Grand Total.....£		5,878,400

An Account of the AMOUNT of BANK NOTES, distinguishing the several Descriptions thereof, issued by the BANK of IRELAND, at its several Branches of LOCAL AGENCIES; (made up to the 7th March, 1826.)

The amount of notes issued to the agents at the several local offices, since their commencement, has been,

Of Irish currency £567,000,
Of British currency 611,000,

As follows:—

Description of Notes.	1l.	1l. 10s.	3l.	5l.	10l.	20l.	50l.	100l.	500l.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Of Irish currency	233,900	229,600	...	65,500	19,000	9,000	9,000	1,000	...
Of British currency ...	170,900	148,400	96,200	38,500	52,000	20,000	38,500	32,500	14,000

Note.—It is to be observed, that a great portion of the notes in British currency, issued to the local offices and circulated by them, has been in exchange for the notes of the old Irish currency, and a considerable amount of the notes of both the old and new circulation has been cancelled, either in Dublin or at the local agencies: part of the amount of the notes of new circulation still remains at the offices.

An Account of the AVERAGE AMOUNT of the BANK of IRELAND NOTES, of 5l. and upward, issued during each of the last Six Years, including BANK POST BILLS.

Year.		Irish Currency.		
1820	Notes and post bills of 5l. and upward	2,894,777	9	2½
1821	Ditto	3,501,119	10	11
1822	Ditto	3,618,111	1	6½
1823	Ditto	3,528,625	6	11
1824	Ditto	3,890,337	8	7½
1825	Ditto	4,446,994	19	9

An Account of the AVERAGE AMOUNT of the BANK of IRELAND NOTES, under the Value of 5l. issued during each of the last Six Years, including BANK POST BILLS.

Year.		Irish Currency.		
1820	Notes and post Bills under the value of 5l.	1,314,806	15	9
1821	Ditto	1,710,603	3	8
1822	Ditto	1,552,321	2	1
1823	Ditto	1,588,764	7	3
1824	Ditto	1,732,118	5	10½
1825	Ditto	1,964,354	8	3

An Account of the NUMBER of BANKS consisting of a greater number of Partners than Six, established in IRELAND during the last Six Years, and of the Places at which such Banks are established.

Number Established.	Titles.	When Established.	Where Established.	
			Principal Establishment.	Branches.
				Towns. — Counties.
Two	The Northern Banking Company	1824	Belfast, Co. Antrim.	Ballymenagh — Antrim. Londonderry, Coleraine — Londonderry. Magherafelt — Londonderry. Armagh — Armagh. Lurgan — Armagh. Tanderagee — Armagh. Newry — Armagh and Down. Banbridge — Down. Downpatrick — Down. Monaghan — Monaghan. Dungannon — Tyrone.
	The Provincial Bank of Ireland	1825	...	Belfast — Antrim. Cork — Cork. Galway — Galway. Limerick — Limerick. Londonderry — Londonderry. Sligo — Sligo. Clonmel — Tipperary. Waterford — Waterford. Wexford — Wexford.

An Account of the NUMBER of PRIVATE BANKERS registered during each of the last Six Years.

Number.	Years when registered.
Twenty	1820
Seventeen	1821
Sixteen	1822
Fourteen	1823
Fifteen	1824
Fifteen	1825

(IRELAND.)—An Account of the NUMBER of BANKERS' NOTES and POST BILLS (except those of the Bank of Ireland) stamped in each Year, from the Year 1818 inclusive to the present time.

Years ended 5th Jan.	Private Bankers in Dublin: Not amounting to £5.	Amounting to £5 and not amounting to £10.	Amounting to £10 and not amounting to £50.	Amounting to and not exceeding £50.	Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100.	Number of Stamps issued in each Year.	Bankers elsewhere than in Dublin: Not amounting to £5.	Amounting to £5 and not amounting to £10.	Amounting to £10 and not amounting to £50.	Amounting to and not exceeding £50.	Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100.	Number of Stamps issued in each Year.	Total Number of Stamps issued in each Year.
	Number issued.	Number issued.	Number issued.	Number issued.	Number issued.		Number issued.	Number issued.	Number issued.	Number issued.	Number issued.		
1818.....	442,602	38,701	24,800	603	300	507,206	480,651	19,959	3,750	536	231	505,127	1,012,333
1819.....	446,602	55,701	37,200	1,200	700	541,403	518,821	15,200	3,901	500	15	538,437	1,079,840
1820.....	306,101	38,700	30,067	325	..	375,193	398,013	10,100	3,600	1,000	..	412,713	787,906
1821.....	150,916	20,900	15,403	..	70	187,289	284,453	5,900	4,120	240	40	294,753	482,042
1822.....	106,288	5,200	5,746	75	24	117,333	247,753	500	400	..	..	248,653	365,986
1823.....	70,000	6,300	5,350	20	..	81,670	264,570	3,700	3,499	100	100	271,969	353,639
1824.....	90,402	4,500	5,400	30	20	100,352	179,899	1,300	525	..	..	181,724	282,076
1825.....	119,500	5,100	5,500	..	..	130,100	550,102	10,900	6,700	200	..	567,902	698,002
1826.....	112,201	3,400	1,800	..	..	117,401	1,101,285	25,414	24,200	500	300	1,151,699	1,269,100

The AMOUNT of the NOTES of £1. circulated by the Agents of the Bank of IRELAND, at their several Offices, has been since their commencement,

£233,900 ..... of the Irish Currency.
170,900 ..... of the British Currency.

All notes of the Bank of Ireland are now as they have ever been, payable in Dublin only.

The insertion of the words 'in Dublin' has been made in the Notes issued since the assimilation of the Currency merely for the information of ignorant persons, who might imagine that as agents' offices were established, they might there demand gold to any extent.

The agents have all been instructed to give gold freely for public accommodation, but to deny it when sought for, for purposes of annoyance or hostility.

A Return of the TOTAL AMOUNT of NOTES of the BANK of IRELAND in circulation the 1st of May, the 1st of August, the 1st of November, 1825; the 1st of February, and the — of March, 1826; distinguishing the Notes under 5l.

Date.	Value of Notes	Irish Currency. £.	s.	d.
1825:				
May 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,959,379	10	0
	Do. under 5l.	1,639,398	1	2½
	£	3,598,777	11	2½
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,978,273	5	0
	Do. under 5l.	1,649,445	8	5
	£	3,627,718	13	5
November 1st...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,981,805	1	3½
	Do. under 5l.	1,900,187	11	5
	£	3,881,992	12	8½
1826:		British Currency.		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,825,959	8	9½
	Do. under 5l.	1,777,454	2	5
	£	3,603,413	11	2½
March 9th.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,659,518	9	11
	Do. under 5l.	1,846,823	9	5
	£	3,506,341	19	4

A Return of the TOTAL AMOUNT of the NOTES of the BANK of IRELAND in circulation on the 1st of February and the 1st of August in each year, from the 1st of February 1813 to the 1st of February 1825; distinguishing the Notes under 5l.

Date.	Value of Notes.	Irish Currency. £ s. d.
1813:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,657,977 6 6½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,359,119 18 7½
	£	3,017,097 5 2
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,650,873 16 10
	Do. under 5l.....	1,425,773 3 10½
	£	3,076,647 0 8½
1814:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,722,167 19 10
	Do. under 5l.....	1,262,969 15 10½
	£	2,985,137 15 8½
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,967,662 6 6
	Do. under 5l.....	1,491,355 11 7½
	£	3,459,017 18 1½
1815:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,855,728 5 3
	Do. under 5l.....	1,418,079 14 1½
	£	3,273,807 19 4½
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,773,089 16 8
	Do. under 5l.....	1,324,696 13 10½
	£	3,097,786 10 6½
1816:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,719,623 10 3
	Do. under 5l.....	1,268,118 14 1½
	£	2,987,742 4 4½
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,882,612 5 10
	Do. under 5l.....	1,248,919 12 6
	£	3,131,531 18 4
1817:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,894,930 5 0½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,138,395 15 3½
	£	3,933,326 0 4
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	2,002,412 7 6½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,114,580 19 6½
	£	3,116,993 7 1

A Return of the TOTAL AMOUNT of NOTES of the BANK OF IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Value of Notes.	Irish Currency. £ s. d.
1818:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	2,001,471 0 0½
	Do. under 5l	1,089,927 19 9
	£	3,091,398 19 9½
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,997,006 13 9½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,165,969 11 4½
	£	3,162,976 5 2
1819:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,935,302 10 0
	Do. under 5l.....	1,255,121 7 3½
	£	3,190,423 17 3½
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,882,897 6 3½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,200,468 10 5
	£	3,083,365 16 8½
1820:		
February 1st...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,654,621 12 6½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,096,934 5 6
	£	2,751,555 18 0½
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,784,305 6 3½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,425,318 0 5
	£	3,209,623 6 8½
1821:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,808,674 17 6½
	Do. under 5l	1,659,834 4 4½
	£	3,468,509 1 11
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,922,614 16 3½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,490,632 13 2½
	£	3,413,247 9 6
1822:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,981,132 12 6½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,496,670 12 8½
	£	3,477,803 5 3
August 1st.....	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,946,634 1 3½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,290,057 17 0½
	£	3,236,691 18 4
1823:		
February 1st ...	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,919,604 15 0½
	Do. under 5l.....	1,386,214 2 10½
	£	3,305,818 17 11

A Return of the TOTAL AMOUNT of NOTES of the BANK OF IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Value of Notes.	Irish Currency. £	s.	d.
August 1st.	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,838,752	8	9½
	Do. under 5l.	1,305,354	11	5½
	£	3,144,107	0	3
1824:				
February 1st	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,970,154	11	3½
	Do. under 5l.	1,481,869	14	1
	£	3,452,024	5	4½
August 1st	Notes value of 5l. and upward	1,997,891	13	9½
	Do. under 5l.	1,373,507	19	10
	£	3,371,399	13	7½
1825:				
February 1st	Notes value of 5l. and upward	2,015,164	13	9½
	Do. under 5l.	1,598,184	2	8
	£	3,613,348	16	5½

(IRELAND.)—An Account of the NUMBER of RE-ISSUABLE PROMISSORY NOTES stamped from the 5th February to the 6th of March, 1826.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	Number.
Not exceeding	1	1	0					10,008
Exceeding	1	1	0	And not exceeding	2	2	0	...
Do.	2	2	0	Do.	5	5	0	9,874
Do.	5	5	0	Do.	10	0	0	5,976
Do.	10	0	0	Do.	20	0	0	...
Do.	20	0	0	Do.	30	0	0	...
Do.	30	0	0	Do.	50	0	0	...
Do.	50	0	0	Do.	100	0	0	...

(Ireland.)—A Return of the Quantity of Notes of £1. and upwards which have been Stamped from the 5th of February to the 6th of March 1826; distinguishing the Number which have been Stamped of each description, and distinguishing also those Stamped for Banks of more than Six Partners.

	£1.	£1. 1s.	£1. 5s.	£1. 10s.	£2.	£3.	£4.	£5.	£10.	£20.	£40.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Stamped for banks of more partners than six	70,000	18,000	3,000	42,000	...	22,000	...	6,000	...	...	...
Ditto..., not more partners than six...	23,500	...	...	15,000	1,100	3,000	1,500	1,000	100	200	100
Total...	93,500	18,000	3,000	57,100	1,100	25,000	1,500	7,000	100	200	100

In the above Return is included the Notes stamped in lieu of those brought to the Stamp Office, and cancelled under the 15 sec. of the 6 Geo. IV. c. 79; the following are the Numbers so stamped.

	£1.	£1. 1s.	£1. 5s.	£1. 10s.	£2.	£3.	£4.	£5.	£10.	£20.	£40.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Stamped for banks of more partners than six	18,000	18,000	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto..... not more partners than six...	23,393	...	...	14,100	1,100	2,000	1,500	600	100	200	100
Total stamped in lieu of notes brought to the stamp office....	41,393	18,000	...	34,100	1,100	2,000	1,500	600	100	200	100

An Account of the VALUE of all IMPORTS into, and of all EXPORTS from the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND; during each of the Three Years ending the 5th January, 1826; (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusive of the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally;) distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported: —Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.—[COMMONS, 192.]

Years Ending 5th January	Value of Imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	Value of Exports from the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported therefrom, according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1824	35,798,707 5 0	43,804,372 18 1	8,603,904 9 1	52,408,277 7 2	35,458,048 13 6
1825	37,552,935 7 1	48,735,551 2 5	10,204,785 6 4	58,940,336 8 9	38,396,300 17 3
1826	44,137,432 6 0	47,166,020 2 11	9,169,494 8 3	56,335,514 11 2	38,877,388 7 6

An Account of the VALUE, as calculated at the Official Rates, of all IMPORTS into, and of all EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th January, 1826; showing the Trade with Foreign Parts separately from the Trade with Ireland, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.

Years Ending 5th January	Value of Imports into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	Value of Exports from Great Britain, Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported from Great Britain, according to the Real and Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.	
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FOREIGN PARTS.					
1824	34,591,264 9 0	43,144,466 1 6	8,588,995 18 0	51,733,461 19 6	34,691,124 8 10
1825	36,146,448 0 0	48,030,036 11 4	10,188,596 9 2	58,218,633 0 6	37,573,918 0 0
1826	42,589,678 4 2	46,468,281 7 2	9,155,305 5 0	55,623,586 12 2	38,083,773 4 7
TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH IRELAND.					
1824	5,821,036 1 11	3,141,825 11 0	1,359,376 6 5	4,501,201 17 5	3,488,591 9 8
1825	5,591,161 5 0	3,688,570 6 4	1,318,069 0 8	5,006,639 7 0	4,261,113 11 10
1826	6,544,573 5 9	3,837,336 11 7	1,437,708 17 10	5,275,045 9 5	4,962,751 8 10
TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH ALL PARTS.					
1824	40,412,300 10 11	46,286,291 12 6	9,948,372 4 5	56,234,663 16 11	38,179,715 9 6
1825	41,737,609 5 0	51,718,606 17 8	11,506,665 9 10	63,225,272 7 6	41,835,031 11 10
1826	49,134,251 9 11	50,305,617 18 9	10,593,014 2 10	60,898,632 1 7	43,046,524 13 5

VALUE of IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN from all Parts (except IRELAND) calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Imports.	Years ending 5th January								
	1824.			1825.			1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Almonds of all sorts	14,19[illegible]	1	9	24,579	5	1	15,566	14	9
Annotto	7,3[illegible]1	17	0	13,663	4	0	25,578	2	6
Ashes, pearl and pot	380,[illegible]004	12	8	347,316	15	0	313,958	10	1
Barilla and alkali	20[illegible]2,630	4	10	70,501	6	0	65,910	1	11
Bark, oak and cork tree	2[illegible]18,140	11	5	199,574	2	11	198,649	8	2
quercitron	5,176	2	1	8,411	15	10	7,454	9	10
Borax	81,164	18	6	154,748	0	0	6,758	17	0
Brimstone	75,427	1	3	82,070	3	11	100,193	5	0
Bristles, undressed	32,051	19	6	31,639	9	11	37,745	8	1
Butter	168,900	11	6	222,767	14	6	398,080	18	11
Camphire	4,989	0	3	17,678	16	3	4,046	13	6
Cassia lignea	20,779	19	0	47,939	2	0	39,674	6	10
Cheese	138,535	12	6	235,436	16	4	331,660	19	2
Cinnamon	180,159	16	0	76,211	6	9	85,128	14	0
Cloves	50,035	7	6	96,853	0	11	23,038	5	0
Cochineal and granilla	315,615	2	0	179,167	10	0	242,738	3	6
Cocoa	32,019	4	0	61,540	9	7	67,905	2	9
Coffee	2,754,861	9	3	3,108,605	13	3	3,237,980	1	3
Copper, unwrought, in bricks and pigs	160,185	13	7	9,749	10	9	46,743	15	0
Cork	33,726	18	3	36,673	14	10	41,837	4	7
Corn, grain, meal and flour	41,000	5	3	456,290	7	4	1,128,341	10	7
Cortex peruvianus	10,862	8	1	24,819	7	6	35,794	10	0
Cotton manufactures of India	336,515	2	4	494,098	12	6	371,994	13	2
Do. of Europe, &c.	5,929	13	4	40,595	8	10	35,287	12	2
Currents	103,411	3	1	134,305	4	10	131,803	6	1
Dye and hardwoods, fustic	45,832	16	5	41,831	8	7	51,835	0	6
logwood	175,098	17	1	219,011	0	1	245,112	6	6
mahogany	115,744	10	11	172,553	14	9	113,085	18	9
Elephants teeth	19,568	11	4	32,275	17	0	36,202	3	7
Figs	9,451	10	3	14,278	8	7	14,741	14	2
Fish, cod, &c. Newfoundland	15,134	3	3	45,939	17	10	62,184	17	4
Flax	1,082,553	17	10	1,455,709	10	11	2,078,844	9	8
Gum, animi and copal	26,667	5	0	43,866	11	10	29,890	11	0
arabic	41,164	3	1	53,350	10	4	49,663	12	6
lac, of all sorts	34,125	11	0	47,434	1	3	48,577	17	8
senegal	6,722	7	7	24,218	7	2	27,916	5	11
Hemp undressed	542,345	1	1	464,980	12	7	491,024	19	3
Hides, raw and tanned	675,528	4	5	888,982	15	5	876,362	16	9
Jalap	5,853	10	0	3,882	0	0	7,330	12	6
Indigo	957,208	10	8	667,706	19	11	895,959	10	9
Iron in bars	131,272	3	7	139,100	16	10	226,526	11	4
Isinglass	21,187	12	11	14,731	10	4	19,522	4	9
Juniper berries	24,183	0	5	9,728	2	10	7,256	9	8
Lead, pig	5,564	12	4	10,682	8	11	92,459	3	0
Lemons and oranges	57,589	15	0	54,796	13	3	56,036	2	6
Linens, {foreign}	24,039	6	5	23,309	13	11	34,827	14	5
Liquorice juice	34,999	0	2	32,578	2	2	9,645	5	0
Mace	2,983	2	6	17,961	17	6	45,227	13	1
Madder and madder roots	475,053	6	2	629,893	17	0	572,316	3	6
Melasses	126,341	19	5	158,590	8	5	236,116	7	4
Nutmegs	2,991	12	0	16,687	12	9	36,694	2	[illegible]
Oil, castor	10,689	0	9	36,592	19	6	25,734	17	[illegible]
of olives	114,803	12	6	115,705	10	10	210,564	1	[illegible]
palm	66,493	9	0	74,409	18	5	85,411	4	[illegible]
train and blubber	541,637	7	1	425,246	6	9	314,95[illegible]	9	[illegible]

VALUE of IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN from all Parts (except IRELAND)—*continued.*

Species of Imports.	Years ending 5th January 1824. £ s. d.	1825. £ s. d.	1826. £ s. d.
Pepper	100,213 14 4	146,713 7 8	92,013 5 10
Pimento	63,328 11 9	65,914 8 6	40,223 13 6
Pitch and tar	122,091 10 2	127,523 6 8	91,322 18 5
Quicksilver	78 12 0	110,177 2 0	380,096 12 0
Rags for paper	32,756 8 4	33,050 0 2	41,355 0 7
Raisins	136,893 10 5	112,561 17 2	121,831 18 10
Rhubarb	38,388 2 6	35,435 4 4	33,046 5 0
Rice	94,085 2 6	129,532 2 1	61,283 19 6
Saltpetre	98,476 3 1	96,935 17 10	58,582 4 3
Seeds, clover	18,082 14 5	56 453 19 11	87,174 18 11
flax and linseed	169,605 16 10	212,283 19 5	296,419 11 1
Rape	16,992 4 5	74,563 9 5	61,078 14 4
Shumac	30,977 9 2	40,751 8 0	30,534 11 9
Silk, raw	1,067,265 0 4	1,464,993 17 6	1,410,769 15 0
thrown	431,569 19 0	401,582 11 4	928,245 7 6
manufactures of India	103,595 12 1	119,621 3 6	124,216 9 4
Skins and furs	259,838 11 5	272,279 5 1	336,109 6 6
Smalts	9,950 16 2	7,983 13 9	10,770 11 2
Spelter	256,831 14 10	459,932 17 1	577,792 18 1
Spirits, brandy	349,613 12 8	296,355 12 7	246,709 15 0
geneva	19,367 2 9	30,158 15 1	30,869 6 3
rum	428,298 3 8	419,675 17 1	342,893 2 2
Sugar, raw	5,477,419 6 2	5,733,021 3 10	5,055,655 6 3
Tallow	849,549 15 9	704,000 3 11	1,180,205 5 11
Tea	2,904,688 14 0	3,168,198 15 0	2,934,571 15 0
Timber, deals and deal ends	59,912 3 9	80,578 16 1	105,250 3 11
masts and spars	94,743 18 9	109,574 8 8	142,483 15 11
staves	45,101 8 4	46,959 9 0	49,982 11 7
timber, fir	376,777 11 10	413,996 7 2	503,735 16 11
—— and plank oak	32,682 7 0	44,536 5 0	75,621 13 9
of other sorts	62,986 13 5	72,234 10 4	101,634 13 4
Tobacco	328,321 12 3	200,788 8 9	371,575 15 11
Turpentine, common	141,520 19 7	186,108 18 6	140,485 19 3
Wax, bees'	33,713 5 3	21,561 1 0	27,937 1 4
Whalefins	153,140 9 1	87,346 7 9	66,617 18 7
Wines	748,150 16 11	724,807 11 3	1,178,930 5 6
Wool, cotton	6,241,561 1 8	4,864,788 7 1	7,404,444 17 4
sheep's	678,523 17 1	762,734 17 2	1,436,830 12 9
Woollen manufactures (including carpets)	26,060 14 10	71,618 8 6	62,943 4 0
Yarn, linen raw	317,242 9 1	336,374 8 2	326,130 2 6
All other articles	1,403,836 16 4	1,691,466 2 2	2,025,406 15 2
Total official value of imports into Great Britain, from all parts (except Ireland)	34,591,264 9 0	36,146,448 0 0	42,589,678 4 2

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, exported from GREAT BRITAIN to all Parts (except Ireland) calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Exports.	Years ending 5th January. 1824. £ s. d.	1825. £ s. d.	1826. £ s. d.
Alum	7,585 1 3	7,302 16 2	4,089 1 4
Apparel, slops & negro clothing	397,449 5 3	435,848 6 5	457,097 14 10
Arms and ammunition	213,422 4 2	311,715 15 1	375,182 3 1
Bacon and hams	28,838 9 10	29,230 1 10	22,137 1 1
Beef and pork, salted	97,534 7 6	97,030 0 7	73,486 8 1
Beer and ale	65,956 16 4	48,136 10 1	49,343 8 5
Books, printed	33,982 7 6	32,094 11 11	30,352 19 2
Brass and copper manufactures	557,914 4 2	540,212 19 8	405,249 8 8
Bread and biscuit	57,701 12 3	33,659 17 3	12,960 15 9
Butter and cheese	64,877 1 2	56,423 9 5	62,677 9 4
Cabinet and upholstery ware	71,187 0 0	71,318 5 10	74,644 2 0
Coals and culm	216,683 17 10	235,778 2 10	265,864 0 10
Cordage	74,002 4 10	98,444 5 10	100,727 12 4
Corn, grain, meal, and flour	29,573 5 2	14,692 5 9	11,698 16 9
Cotton manufactures	24,117,548 18 9	27,170,107 19 11	26,598,872 9 0
yarn	2,425,418 19 6	2,984,329 10 1	2,897,705 17 8
Earthenware of all sorts	92,003 13 8	93,128 0 9	95,184 14 0
Fish of all sorts	262,273 14 2	195,527 9 6	178,430 9 9
Glass of all sorts	143,822 8 1	131,325 12 9	128,768 2 3
Haberdashery and millinery	21,226 14 0	26,281 14 1	30,511 12 9
Hardwares and cutlery	527,227 6 6	604,045 10 8	629,957 17 10
Hats, beaver and felt	205,320 15 3	189,456 18 6	215,090 2 1
of all other sorts	13,179 1 6	12,614 19 8	21,413 13 2
Hops	21,557 2 3	3,122 2 2	1,807 14 6
Horses	17,327 10 9	17,502 10 0	15,542 10 0
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	1,203,872 6 0	1,125,626 9 3	1,106,576 4 7
Lead and shot	117,446 12 10	116,396 19 10	90,259 19 2
Leather, wrought & unwrought	126,979 16 6	142,442 3 2	133,160 10 5
saddlery and harness	88,230 7 6	110,983 19 2	107,782 10 11
Linen manufactures	2,6 4,098 3 1	3,283,402 17 0	2,709,766 18 10
Machinery, and mill-work	157,845 12 10	129,643 14 6	212,376 19 1
Mathematical and optical instruments	19,040 12 0	24,834 16 11	31,328 6 2
Musical instruments	48,408 11 0	62,471 12 10	68,170 13 7
Oil, train, of Greenland fishery	29,564 8 1	11,297 2 7	8,454 15 0
Painters' colours	134,328 8 1	134,982 19 10	129,307 10 5
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches	203,806 14 5	197,737 4 6	220,320 15 7
Salt	269,392 12 6	229,100 12 8	277,992 0 6
Saltpetre, British refined	75,431 19 2	59,030 1 1	51,493 5 6
Seeds of all sorts	7,401 1 8	7,162 9 4	6,077 19 2
Silk manufactures	140,320 15 4	159,647 10 6	150,834 6 6
Soap and candles	167,523 15 2	153,104 19 0	177,076 16 5
Stationery, of all sorts	150,916 5 7	164,907 15 5	181,151 10 2
Sugar, refined	1,125,786 19 6	1,058,811 7 10	895,778 4 4
Tin, unwrought	94,659 8 3	131,482 11 8	119,518 1 6
and pewter wares, and tin plates	229,128 11 9	253,656 8 11	205,527 12 1
Tobacco and snuff, British manufactured	1,559 2 11	2,506 18 6	1,628 12 11
Umbrellas and parasols	34,409 13 0	44,384 14 4	35,620 15 3
Whalebone	15,227 7 3	30,992 9 1	13,744 2 1
Woollen manufactures	5,539,788 13 11	6,150,937 2 1	5,925,574 1 1
All other articles	745,684 2 3	805,161 14 7	849,962 6 3
Total official value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain to all parts (except Ireland) £	43,144,466 1 6	48,030,036 11 4	46,468,281 7 2

VALUE of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to all Parts (except IRELAND) calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Exports.	Years ending 5th January.		
	1824.	1825.	1826.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annotto	2,317 17 6	2,697 2 4	3,309 5 0
Ashes, pearl and pot	13,699 18 6	41,360 12 10	36,129 6 7
Barilla and alkali	823 8 4	1,894 8 11	5,360 1 1
Cassia lignea	26,055 6 0	55,965 2 0	27,806 6 0
Cinnamon	104,588 15 0	146,231 0 0	100,106 7 6
Cloves	28,909 2 6	69,821 12 6	3,219 15 0
Cochineal and granilla	62,256 7 6	163,170 7 0	106,844 17 9
Cocoa	26,792 5 1	28,502 0 9	55,293 19 8
Coffee	1,871,042 3 6	2,463,909 12 9	1,708,621 5 3
Copper unwrought, in bricks and pigs	128,882 8 1	160,104 9 3	29,935 10 4
Corn, grain, meal and flour	257,957 12 6	110,735 4 8	77,257 9 1
Cortex peruvianus	7,519 7 0	15,450 7 6	22,878 16 6
Cotton manufactures of India	730,206 19 7	777,767 17 5	818,634 10 10
of Europe, &c.	1,146 14 4	26,972 13 6	29,915 4 7
Currants	15,238 8 7	28,751 18 3	3,542 14 9
Dye-woods, fustic	2,353 15 1	6,433 0 9	9,541 13 11
logwood	121,144 5 10	80,011 16 7	95,798 0 5
Fish, cod, &c. of Newfoundland	14,886 5 0	35,887 17 10	48,847 16 1
Flax, rough	21,007 9 8	24,632 18 1	16,087 19 6
Hemp, rough	9,221 6 2	10,014 10 2	3,871 1 0
Hides, raw and tanned	71,072 3 0	148,544 14 3	136,202 6 7
Indigo	533,771 8 8	535,925 18 0	741,953 8 6
Iron in bars	37,823 9 0	45,841 18 6	87,724 8 6
Lead, pig	4,477 5 1	11,242 13 9	54,823 7 2
Linens, foreign	2,586 5 9	2,575 1 7	2,459 15 0
Mace	33,429 11 0	31,227 9 0	15,261 15 0
Nutmegs	32,197 15 0	32,885 2 6	11,566 2 0
Oil of olives	39,207 13 1	11,336 4 8	15,855 9 5
Train	8,417 10 9	5,425 3 7	1,080 11 5
Pepper	279,553 13 8	158,348 6 10	180,165 11 0
Pimento	53,826 11 8	67,416 17 2	39,616 6 2
Raisins	4,977 12 11	11,851 0 0	39,494 17 4
Rice	78,596 1 1	92,617 3 10	52,895 5 10
Saltpetre, rough	69,640 19 5	113,350 7 10	113,254 5 10
Silk, raw and thrown	13,800 17 0	3,705 5 0	139,400 8 6
manufactures of India	249,735 16 11	235,407 9 6	144,538 19 6
Skins and furs	32,824 8 0	59,513 19 10	43,412 11 0
Spelter	248,397 12 8	403,400 0 5	305,614 12 10
Spirits, brandy	171,269 10 5	186,340 5 3	175,326 5 4
geneva	60,489 6 0	94,429 12 3	85,739 7 9
rum	551,466 17 0	573,397 17 6	438,075 12 0
Sugar, raw	728,183 16 11	917,670 8 10	605,751 12 11
Tea	74,991 18 0	93,898 13 0	67,531 7 0
Tobacco	197,431 5 7	159,116 18 8	54,848 4 3
Wines	148,885 9 6	202,952 9 11	190,334 0 10
Wool, cotton	707,311 18 10	903,938 5 0	1,160,201 10 8
sheep's	12,618 3 4	29,013 2 4	46,662 2 7
Woollen manufactures (including carpets)	3,900 18 7	64,871 2 6	46,562 18 10
All other articles	642,060 3 5	742,038 4 7	955,950 0 5
Total official value of foreign and colonial merchandize exported from Great Britain to all parts (except Ireland) £	8,588,995 13 0	10,188,596 9 2	9,155,305 5 0

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to all Parts (except IRELAND) according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

Species of Exports.	Years ending 5th January. 1824. £ s. d.	1825. £ s. d.	1826. £ s. d.
Alum	4,789 9 0	4,190 12 4	2,891 17 5
Apparel, slops, and negro clothing	397,449 5 3	435,848 6 6	457,097 14 10
Arms and ammunition	273,282 11 9	354,171 13 3	526,217 0 0
Bacon and hams	28,889 0 10	28,013 2 3	27,064 19 8
Beef and pork, salted	125,143 0 3	158,624 5 10	136,591 11 5
Beer and ale	238,519 10 10	177,808 17 2	184,312 6 6
Books, printed	121,304 12 0	121,293 0 11	135,088 1 9
Brass and copper manufactures	543,618 3 5	524,489 8 0	484,410 4 1
Bread and biscuit	63,225 0 1	42,859 5 3	17,243 9 6
Butter and cheese	152,788 13 1	141,978 6 7	189,799 13 9
Cabinet and upholstery wares	71,137 0 0	71,318 5 10	74,644 2 0
Coals and culm	100,594 6 2	114,083 9 6	132,813 6 4
Cordage	145,185 13 3	183,463 15 7	205,489 10 10
Corn, grain, meal and flour	62,800 1 4	40,099 17 2	35,667 5 8
Cotton manufactures	13,751,414 14 11	15,240,006 2 7	15,034,138 15 10
yarn	2,625,946 14 4	3,135,496 8 7	3,206,729 4 9
Earthenware, of all sorts	398,438 10 10	399,548 11 10	384,919 10 3
Fish, of all sorts	237,085 4 5	170,367 10 9	202,280 0 4
Glass, of all sorts	604,038 12 8	546,225 16 8	592,563 4 2
Haberdashery and millinery	272,619 0 10	356,317 8 11	399,558 3 1
Hardwares and cutlery	1,074,684 9 10	1,202,865 0 8	1,392,293 4 4
Hats, beaver and felt	224,531 14 7	223,852 18 3	264,769 12 6
of all other sorts	19,417 11 0	19,389 14 10	29,022 14 4
Hops	12,453 17 6	4,834 15 0	3,439 16 0
Horses	65,131 7 0	69,194 18 6	72,094 1 0
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	878,918 6 9	851,113 0 11	1,048,210 15 5
Lead and shot	247,884 6 0	238,428 1 10	215,006 3 0
Leather, wrought and unwrought	301,022 8 2	323,749 8 0	332,544 8 7
sadlery and harness	88,230 7 6	110,983 19 2	107,782 10 11
Linen manufactures	2,095,574 7 10	2,442,439 18 9	2,130,705 18 11
Machinery and mill-work	157,845 12 10	129,643 14 6	212,376 19 1
Mathematical and optical instruments	19,040 12 0	24,834 16 11	31,328 6 2
Musical instruments	48,408 11 0	62,471 12 10	68,170 18 7
Oil, Train, of Greenland fishery	33,309 17 3	13,416 17 6	12,656 14 10
Painters' colours	134,328 8 1	134,982 19 10	129,307 10 5
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches	210,031 6 3	201,312 1 3	225,083 7 5
Salt	182,296 11 0	153,538 0 3	154,283 18 10
Saltpetre, British refined	33,009 5 0	23,068 18 0	21,825 6 0
Seeds of all sorts	6,609 15 3	6,461 11 9	6,266 2 5
Silk manufactures	350,879 11 7	442,581 17 2	296,677 13 0
Soap and candles	183,136 2 2	161,918 14 8	185,562 2 7
Stationery of all sorts	150,916 5 7	164,907 15 5	181,151 10 2
Sugar, refined	886,916 10 1	730,830 6 9	778,933 0 9
Tin, unwrought	127,774 16 4	150,852 5 1	148,302 10 10
and pewter wares, and tin plates	231,128 16 0	255,104 7 3	207,390 0 4
Tobacco and snuff, British manufactured	16,155 18 6	21,427 16 1	18,123 10 6
Umbrellas and parasols	34,409 13 0	44,384 14 4	35,620 15 3
Whalebone	23,162 14 0	35,759 13 3	23,168 10 0
Woollen manufactures	5,634,136 16 6	6,041,845 12 4	6,193,775 2 3
All other articles	1,001,459 5 0	1,036,518 3 6	1,128,374 18 0
Total real or declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain to all parts (except Ireland) £	34,691,124 8 10	37,573,918 0 0	38,083,773 4 7

VALUE of IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN from IRELAND, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Imports.	Years ending 5th January.								
	1824.			1825.			1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bacon and hams	489,063	14	5	446,027	7	10	519,049	12	4
Beef	137,199	2	0	108,545	3	0	126,714	15	7
Butter	670,995	19	6	623,737	18	5	621,245	10	2
Corn, grain, meal and flour	1,294,679	14	4	1,315,664	18	9	1,700,963	17	11
Cotton goods	245,285	13	8	358,878	3	4	356,819	5	4
Cows and oxen	104,050	15	0	137,300	10	0	146,935	10	0
Flax, dressed and undressed	103,069	2	2	74,310	13	1	101,424	6	2
Hides, raw	13,127	9	0	7,430	14	4	7,731	17	10
Horses	28,035	0	0	26,895	0	0	39,832	10	0
Lard	33,298	8	7	33,951	7	9	44,998	18	0
Linens	2,016,838	3	1	1,933,124	6	1	2,111,696	2	10
Paper	56,068	3	10	57,838	13	11	32,546	8	8
Pork	170,541	13	4	153,365	8	8	167,879	18	8
Sheep	12,410	11	0	13,755	16	6	16,236	4	6
Skins, calf, undressed	11,051	19	6	4,733	6	2	9,090	6	4
Spirits, Irish	67,574	11	4	25,711	1	0	55,787	12	6
Swine	41,394	10	0	36,513	10	0	32,959	10	0
Wool, sheep's	31,832	3	0	32,511	14	0	29,427	7	6
Yarn, cotton	6,946	10	6	15,586	18	0	20,980	14	6
—— linen	27,132	5	3	17,192	17	6	26,234	7	0
All other articles	260,440	12	5	168,085	16	8	376,018	9	11
Total official value of imports into Great Britain from Ireland ... £	5,821,036	1	11	5,591,161	5	0	6,545,573	5	9

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported from Great Britain to Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Imports.	Years ending 5th January. 1824. £ s. d.	1825. £ s. d.	1826. £ s. d.
Alum	5,127 7 4	4,856 8 0	5,351 17 0
Apparel and slops	63,318 18 0	59,170 12 9	66,893 9 0
Bark, British oak, for tanners	34,005 14 0	34,074 10 0	24,292 7 0
Books, printed	11,197 8 4	13,723 6 0	13,936 14 7
Brass and copper manufactures	27,221 17 3	44,913 8 9	36,563 12 7
Cabinet and upholstery wares	18,063 16 0	23,804 11 0	34,008 17 0
Cheese	5,181 13 0	6,844 0 3	6,986 2 4
Coals and culm	514,819 8 2	517,223 8 5	530,902 6 11
Corn, grain, meal and flour	36,181 17 0	25,462 18 2	5,649 10 10
Cotton manufactures	299,983 17 4	383,401 19 4	408,231 3 11
Yarn	207,908 5 4	257,516 18 2	236,854 7 1
Earthenware of all sorts	6,950 7 6	9,350 19 1	14,409 3 10
Fish of all sorts	78,748 6 3	96,790 12 6	90,282 0 6
Glass of all sorts	36,911 15 10	52,015 10 8	49,137 4 7
Hardwares and cutlery	70,952 11 4	95,069 4 11	88,022 11 7
Hats, beaver and felt	10,974 10 2	10,860 5 9	17,502 14 6
of all other sorts	1,378 10 0	2,792 17 0	1,171 17 0
Hops	43,864 5 0	38,076 0 9	39,570 8 6
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	259,514 5 1	267,070 14 9	292,419 13 1
Lead and shot	9,099 13 7	10,549 19 2	10,244 3 7
Leather, wrought and unwrought	20,759 15 1	17,408 2 5	32,925 9 8
sadlery and harness	6,726 11 0	4,773 0 0	7,032 12 6
Linen Manufactures	24,566 14 0	33,387 1 11	48,197 10 2
Machinery and mill work	20,348 6 0	30,634 12 6	37,238 15 0
Melasses	11,886 10 3	7,795 9 5	8,248 10 6
Musical instruments	7,290 5 0	15,341 6 0	21,732 0 0
Oil, train, of greenland fishery	4,337 11 8	1,853 17 2	2,931 14 4
Painters' colours	30,416 8 6	40,378 2 8	42,663 13 6
Plate, plated ware, jewellery & watches	13,604 6 8	20,105 11 4	9,090 3 0
Salt	64,211 3 4	81,355 8 8	78,505 19 0
Saltpetre, British, refined	12,664 10 0	5,359 5 0	8,066 10 0
Seeds of all sorts	18,648 17 9	31,820 19 4	31,005 11 10
Silks and haberdashery	48,465 9 1	31,533 9 11	32,232 7 2
Soap and candles	5,989 7 8	7,385 2 2	8,601 10 7
Spirits, British	4 10 0	49,005 3 0	132,538 16 0
Stationery of all sorts	21,162 4 5	35,334 16 9	35,087 2 6
Stones, slate	17,499 0 6	20,546 17 6	17,191 19 5
Sugar, refined	190,242 16 3	192,843 0 0	218,307 9 5
Tin, unwrought	1,581 13 10	3,226 15 3	5,500 11 2
and pewter wares and tin plates	17,775 14 0	22,353 18 3	22,817 5 0
Wool, sheep's	26,586 2 4	28,716 1 10	35,921 13 7
Woollen manufactures	600,467 14 10	790,024 0 9	722,714 2 5
All other articles	235,185 12 4	263,819 19 1	306,354 19 11
Total official value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain to Ireland £	3,141,825 11 0	3,688,570 6 4	3,837,336 11 7

VALUE of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to IRELAND; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Exports.	Years ending 5th January.								
	1824.			1825.			1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ashes, pearl and pot	34,496	9	11	36,959	11	0	38,330	11	6
Barilla and alkali	15,107	12	5	4,047	12	5	2,212	9	3
Bark, oak	3,584	8	9	11,220	12	6	534	0	0
Coffee	11,891	2	9	6,544	3	9	11,802	12	3
Cotton manufactures of India	16,060	2	3	4,738	18	4	4,347	3	0
Dyewoods and Hardwoods, fustic	3,386	14	6	1,715	2	4	1,255	3	5
logwood	5,014	1	0	5,606	15	6	1,352	3	6
mahogany	8,119	5	6	16,730	4	0	10,336	10	9
Hemp, rough	9,184	15	8	3,316	1	2	6,564	10	10
Hides, raw and tanned	18,872	8	0	37,434	7	6	71,766	16	10
Indigo	47,395	7	2	27,538	15	4	26,003	14	0
Iron in bars	5,523	2	11	6,873	18	1	14,961	18	1
Madder and madder roots	11,387	5	10	4,065	16	10	10,131	12	8
Oil, train	12,191	3	8	9,156	12	8	6,804	7	2
Pepper	7,518	7	9	7,532	18	5	5,985	11	7
Saltpetre, rough	22,716	16	0	17,682	3	6	10,855	6	11
Seeds, flax and linseed	11,885	14	0	19,029	18	0	24,180	9	0
Silk, raw and thrown	40,080	18	0	47,489	14	0	50,266	5	0
Spirits—brandy, Geneva and rum	2,720	10	0	4,431	12	6	5,288	13	9
Sugar, raw	285,722	17	7	170,272	0	0	155,408	11	3
Tallow	34,818	3	5	156,517	5	2	214,267	15	0
Tea	458,309	11	4	447,586	13	7	478,234	18	4
Tobacco	91,353	3	3	59,385	3	3	59,020	10	5
Wines	27,874	19	8	33,403	0	2	40,021	17	11
Wood, staves	5,558	13	8	5,245	15	1	4,735	3	3
Wool, cotton	93,823	19	3	95,891	2	4	79,546	14	1
sheep's	955	0	2	2,928	4	0	15,915	19	5
All other articles	73,823	12	0	74,724	19	3	87,577	8	8
Total official value of foreign and colonial merchandize, exported from Great Britain to Ireland £	1,359,376	6	5	1,318,069	0	8	1,437,708	17	10

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, exported from GREAT BRITAIN to IRELAND, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

Species of Imports.	Years ending 5th January. 1824.	1825.	1826.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alum	4,034 5 9	3,478 2 0	4,100 10 0
Apparel and slops	63,318 18 0	59,170 12 9	66,893 9 0
Bark, British oak, for tanners	96,789 9 6	96,972 10 0	64,137 18 0
Books, printed	38,901 16 0	50,791 17 0	50,997 12 0
Brass and copper manufactures	29,960 19 0	49,398 11 8	48,643 1 7
Cabinet and upholstery wares	18,063 16 0	23,804 11 0	34,008 17 0
Cheese	12,345 13 7	17,441 5 10	18,393 13 8
Coals and culm	306,403 0 11	306,579 0 7	330,845 1 1
Corn, grain, meal and flour	78,598 9 0	69,887 7 7	13,329 15 6
Cotton manufactures	208,444 5 6	265,406 8 4	310 538 7 5
yarn	174,968 10 11	197,560 4 5	223,846 12 8
Earthenware of all sorts	66,331 0 8	85,824 7 3	88,549 19 3
Fish of all sorts	78,414 2 0	98,857 0 6	120,861 9 11
Glass of all sorts	57,131 9 4	83,527 15 9	107,253 5 2
Hardwares and cutlery	189,759 15 6	251,431 3 1	264,926 19 0
Hats, beaver and felt	27,698 9 0	28,258 13 6	37,531 7 0
of all other sorts	2,029 4 0	3,356 19 0	1,551 6 0
Hops	62,295 18 0	64,364 3 5	83,148 5 0
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	195,022 9 8	239,767 5 3	343,267 8 3
Lead and shot	20,481 11 9	22,921 8 0	24,882 15 0
Leather, wrought and unwrought	48,236 17 0	44,993 2 6	79,414 17 0
saddlery and harness	6,726 11 0	4,773 0 0	7,032 12 6
Linen manufactures	26,066 3 11	35,221 3 8	54,794 8 0
Machinery and mill-work	20,348 6 0	30,634 12 6	37,238 15 0
Melasses	14,974 17 5	9,456 1 1	10,848 14 6
Musical instruments	7,290 5 0	15,341 6 0	21,732 0 0
Oil, train, of Greenland fishery	4,622 7 0	2,511 10 0	4,472 17 6
Painters' colours	30,416 8 6	40,378 2 8	42,663 13 6
Plate, plated ware, jewellery & watches	12,981 17 6	18,680 17 6	9,666 0 0
Salt	31,119 10 0	38,529 8 0	42,838 16 0
Saltpetre, British refined	5,700 10 0	2,110 19 0	3,529 2 0
Seeds of all sorts	19,493 2 1	34,064 8 0	33,808 11 7
Silks and haberdashery	182,173 13 2	221,327 12 1	352,138 7 8
Soap and candles	7,286 12 0	8,655 15 0	10,646 17 11
Spirits, British	20 0 0	84,080 13 8	207,070 19 3
Stationery of all sorts	21,162 4 5	35,334 16 9	35,087 2 6
Stones, slate	29,159 17 6	31,500 15 9	28,937 10 7
Sugar, refined	125,361 16 8	109,356 19 3	150,001 0 1
Tin, unwrought	1,975 10 0	3,558 2 11	6,265 11 6
and pewter wares, and tin plates	17,824 9 0	22,705 10 9	22,833 0 0
Wool, sheep's	22,783 3 0	25,932 13 0	49,152 15 0
Woollen Manufactures	847,697 8 6	1,108,533 10 7	1,133,915 16 0
All other articles	274,176 6 11	314,633 4 3	380,954 8 3
Total real or declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain to Ireland £	3,488,591 0 8	4,261,113 11 10	4,962,751 8 10

An Account of the VALUE of all IMPORTS into, and of all EXPORTS from, IRELAND;

During each of the Three Years ending the 5th January, 1826 (calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusive of the Trade with Great Britain;) distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

Years ending 5th January.	Value of Imports into Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	Value of Exports from Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Ireland, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value exclusive of the Trade with Great Britain. 1824	1,207,442 16 0¼	659,906 16 7¼	14,908 11 1½	674,815 7 8¾	766,924 4 8¼
1825	1,406,487 7 1¼	705,514 11 0¾	15,188 17 2¼	721,703 8 3	822,382 17 3
1826	1,547,804 1 10½	697,733 15 9	14,189 3 3	711,927 19 0	793,613 4 11½

VALUE of IMPORTS into IRELAND from all Parts (except GREAT BRITAIN) calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Imports.	Years ending 5th January								
	1824.			1825.			1826.		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Ashes, barilla, pearl and pot	122,191 17 2¾			137,521 17 3			99,014 15 5½		
Bark, oak	25,654 15 10			17,581 11 2			26,206 13 2		
Carpets and carpeting	81 13 10½			30 18 5½			207 7 8		
Cottons, plain and coloured	39 10 0			325 16 0			70 16 4		
Drapery, new									
old	2 2 0			46 10 5½					
Earthenware	58 0 8			222 4 0			315 7 11		
Fish, herrings	352 2 10			122 15 4½			232 3 1		
Flax seed	109,334 11 5½			186,080 14 8			161,199 7 11		
Flax, undressed	1,488 19 0¼			9,008 10 9			13,924 3 8		
Groceries, sugar, muscovado	396,296 18 0			451,061 12 6½			427,638 7 8		
Haberdashery, all kinds of									
Hemp, undressed	20,388 2 7½			17,812 15 6½			12,812 3 3		
Hides, tanned and untanned	11,161 7 9			12,983 17 6½			16,068 12 5		
Hats									
Iron, unwrought	5,184 14 10¼			3,426 10 11			7,020 3 2		
Iron and hardware	76 2 4						39 0 9		
Salt	15,928 16 6			18,815 13 5			23,075 13 1		
Silk, organzine	10,186 3 1			8,484 4 7½			9,145 13 6		
Spirits, foreign	4,976 17 4¼			5,917 10 1¼			3,632 2 1		
Tallow	41,112 13 10			26,401 6 4			75,094 10 4		
Timber, viz. deals	16,222 8 0			15,598 7 8			25,629 15 1		
staves	4,745 13 1½			9,173 8 9½			8,542 15 4		
fir, oak, and other sorts	83,551 5 0½			144,243 3 4			190,418 17 0		
Tobacco	6,127 4 11			21,556 17 5			17,545 0 9		
Wine	46,232 16 7½			50,868 6 7½			95,437 0 4		
Wool, cotton	93,299 10 0½			75,187 2 5			64,389 15 3		
Yarn, cotton									
Other merchandise	192,748 9 0¼			194,015 11 8¾			270,142 16 8		
Total official value of imports into Ireland from all parts (except Great Britain)	£ 1,207,442 16 0¼			1,406,487 7 1¼			1,547,804 1 10½		

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the United Kingdom, exported from IRELAND to all Parts (except GREAT BRITAIN), calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Exports.	Years ending 5th January								
	1824.			1825.			1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bacon	2,991	12	8¼	2,476	3	0	1,576	17	4
Beef	25,004	13	10	36,400	5	5	15,553	6	7
Bread	7,953	6	8½	1,080	11	1½	244	4	11
Butter	107,162	14	4¾	101,586	18	5	95,116	16	1
Candles	17,477	8	6	21,837	14	2½	19,863	7	11
Corn and Meal, viz.									
Barley	723	6	6	22	3	2	548	11	8
Oats	1,996	19	3½	1,292	3	10½	1,577	15	7
Oatmeal	875	13	8	462	12	0	269	11	10
Wheat	2,705	8	0	486	0	0	...		
Flour	8,624	12	11	548	12	4	114	3	1
Cotton goods	106,468	11	6	167,123	16	8½	238,963	18	7
Cows and Oxen	66	9	2¾	437	10	9	27	13	10
Drapery, new	154	19	3½	1,383	6	11½	289	1	11
old	3,391	16	4½	807	18	6	2,062	12	4
Earthenware	798	10	0	1,102	12	9	734	5	2
Feathers	319	1	5	429	10	8	109	6	9
Fish, herrings	782	15	4½	1,164	0	2	192	18	6
Flax, dressed and undressed	206	9	3½	77	10	2	198	16	4
Glass	6,893	17	9¼	6,791	0	3¼	7,477	8	3
Hides, untanned	1,202	9	2¾	55	7	8½	...		
Hog's-lard	5,970	2	3¾	3,722	2	8	4,678	10	1
Kelp	67	16	11	40	3	1	13	16	11
Linen, plain	185,234	9	7½	168,784	19	8½	149,155	3	5
coloured	6,728	2	6	12,250	18	9½	4,216	0	4
Linen and cotton, mixed manufacture	1,890	10	6	2,449	13	1	217	3	2
Pork	49,298	10	9¼	42,947	13	1	33,726	9	3
Sheep	195	13	10	82	3	1	27	13	10
Skins, calf	47	18	5½	844	14	3	111	0	3
Soap	7,989	5	9½	8,361	13	3	6,214	7	1
Spirits, Irish	254	18	1¾	127	10	5½	1,695	4	9
Swine	3	13	10	...			...		
Tallow	245	10	9¼	111	10	2½	182	11	1
Tongues	616	2	1½	690	18	3½	1,757	0	5
Yarn, cotton	...			...			...		
linen	94	3	1¼	...			...		
worsted	...			...			...		
Other merchandize	105,468	16	11½	119,534	12	11	110,822	18	6
Total official value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Ireland to all parts (except Great Britain) £	659,906	16	7¼	705,514	11	0¼	697,738	15	9

VALUE of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDIZE exported from IRELAND to all Parts (except GREAT BRITAIN) calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

Species of Exports.	Years ending 5th January								
	1824.			1825.			1826.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ashes, barilla, pearl, and pot	..			...			...		
Coffee	23	1	7	395	15	4½	261	2	0
Drugs	61	14	9	63	19	1	1,499	2	11
Dye woods	..			...			...		
Flax seed	30	9	2	...			...		
Groceries, sugar, Muscovado	109	3	6	...			0	3	8
Hides, untanned	1,230	15	5	830	15	4½	..		
Spirits, foreign	585	14	11	2,521	18	5½	2,413	6	7
Tallow	45	19	0	...			208	6	6
Tobacco	3,415	1	9	4,819	18	9	4,058	12	4
Wine	3,655	2	9½	4,241	2	4½	4,715	0	5
Wool, cotton	...			10	10	2¼	...		
Other merchandize	5,751	8	3	3,304	17	7	1,033	8	10
Total official value of foreign and colonial merchandize, exported from Ireland to *all* parts (except Great Britain) £	14,908	11	1½	16,188	17	2¼	14,189	3	3

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported from IRELAND to all Parts (except Great Britain), according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

Species of Exports.	Years ending 5th January 1824. £ s. d.	1825. £ s. d.	1826. £ s. d.
Bacon	4,267 19 0	5,173 13 0	3,504 13 11
Beef	36,051 9 10¾	73,363 2 8	35,761 11 11
Bread	11,966 16 5¾	1,897 0 0	414 0 0
Butter	201,455 10 0	198,197 0 3	212,977 13 10
Candles	24,279 3 9½	33,828 18 10	31,635 5 6½
Corn and meal; viz.			
barley	919 12 10	57 0 0	868 15 9
oats	3,437 6 5	3,351 17 0	3,312 14 8
oatmeal	1,818 5 1¾	1,380 6 0	906 19 0
wheat	2,677 11 4	748 0 0	...
flour	8,926 5 0½	637 0 0	135 0 0
Cotton goods	47,887 17 2	74,022 6 4	105,678 1 4
Cows and oxen	86 10 0	613 0 0	53 10 0
Drapery, new	134 6 0	1,167 5 6	202 10 4
old	3,075 11 0	681 19 4	2,005 1 10
Earthenware	798 10 0	1,102 12 9	734 5 2
Feathers	897 8 6	1,204 0 0	301 3 11
Fish, herrings	876 5 4	1,437 0 0	322 0 0
Flax, drest and undrest	473 3 7¾	253 3 9	555 10 0
Glass	7,077 14 7	7,113 4 9	7,853 0 9
Hides, untanned	1,416 13 0	93 0 0	...
Hog's-lard	9,162 9 4½	7,726 9 9	9,079 7 9
Kelp	171 10 0	62 0 0	30 0 0
Linen, plain	169,221 19 4½	161,087 2 5	165,488 9 8
coloured	4,225 3 11½	7,946 17 0	1,811 12 10
Linen and cotton, mixed manufacture	1,890 10 6	2,449 13 1	217 3 2
Pork	89,753 0 2½	118,118 19 1	96,883 9 4
Sheep	222 12 0	86 15 0	50 10 0
Skins, calf	70 7 3½	1,073 3 4	114 9 6
Soap	8,448 19 9½	8,423 15 8	5,621 11 8
Spirits, Irish	249 6 0½	182 0 0	2,590 16 6
Swine	6 9 4	...	...
Tallow	343 11 8	154 9 5	267 15 1
Tongues	1,577 8 0½	2,127 0 3	2,650 17 9
Yarn, cotton	...	...	...
linen	110 1 6	...	...
worsted	...	...	...
Other merchandize	122,946 16 5¼	106,623 2 1	101,587 1 9
Total real or declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Ireland to all parts (except Great Britain) £	766,924 4 8¼	822,382 17 3	793,615 2 11½

An Account of the RATES by which the OFFICIAL VALUATION of the principal ARTICLES IMPORTED into ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, separately, is estimated: also a return of the Rates at which Foreign and Colonial Products are valued when EXPORTED from England, Scotland, and Ireland, separately and respectively: together with an Account of the Rates fixed for the Official Valuation of the principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, EXPORTED from England, Scotland, and Ireland, separately and respectively.—[COMMONS, 385.]

IMPORTS, ENGLAND.

Principal articles of import into England.		Rates of Official Valuation £.	s.	d.
Almonds, bitter	per cwt.	2	12	6
of other sorts	...	2	5	0
Annotto	per lb.	0	2	0
Ashes, pearl and pot	per cwt.	1	8	0
Barilla	...	0	11	0
Bark, oak	...	0	5	0
quercitron, for dyeing	...	0	5	0
Borax, refined	per lb.	0	6	0
unrefined	...	0	3	6
Brimstone	per cwt.	0	10	0
Bristles, undressed	per lb.	0	0	4½
Butter	per cwt.	1	7	6
Camphire, refined	per lb.	0	2	6
unrefined	...	0	0	9
Cassia lignea	...	0	1	6
Cheese	per cwt.	1	7	6
Cinnamon	per lb.	0	4	0
Cloves	...	0	5	0
Cochineal	...	0	16	0
Cocoa	per cwt.	2	10	0
Coffee	...	7	0	0
Copper, unwrought	...	4	0	0
Cork	...	0	16	0
Corn, Barley	per quarter	0	17	0
Beans	...	0	14	0
Indian corn	...	0	10	0
Oats	...	0	12	0
Pease	...	1	1	0
Rye	...	1	8	0
Wheat	...	1	12	0
Barley meal	per cwt.	0	7	6
Indian meal	...	0	3	0
Oatmeal	...	0	3	9
Rye meal	...	0	7	6
Wheat meal or flour	...	0	8	9
Cortex peruvianus	per lb.	0	2	6
Cotton manufactures of India; *viz.*				
Calicoes, white, of all sorts	per piece	0	10	0
Nanquin cloths	...	0	4	0
dyed; *viz.* Chelloes	...	0	18	0
Cloths, long, blue	...	0	15	0
Emmerties	...	1	0	0
Handkerchiefs, Madras	...	2	10	0
Ventapollam	...	1	6	8
Nanquin cloths	...	0	7	6
Niccanees	...	0	6	0
Romals	...	0	6	0
Sallampores	...	0	10	0
Stuffs, Guinea	...	0	2	0
Manufactures of Europe, printed	per square yard	0	1	8
Currants	per cwt.	1	1	0
Dye and hardwoods, Fustic	per ton	9	0	0
Logwood	...	12	0	0
Mahogany	...	8	0	0
Elephants' teeth	per cwt.	6	0	0

Account—*continued.*

IMPORTS, ENGLAND.

Principal articles of Import into England		Rates of Official Valuation £. s. d.
Figs	per cwt.	0 12 6
Fish, cod	...	0 10 0
Flax, undressed	...	1 15 0
Furs, *viz.* bear	each	0 6 6
beaver	...	0 3 6
coney	...	0 0 1
fitch	per dozen	0 6 11
fox	each	0 1 3
martin	...	0 5 0
mink	...	0 1 6
musquash	...	0 0 6
nutria	...	0 0 6
otter	...	0 3 6
raccoon	...	0 0 6
squirrel	per 100	1 0 0
swan	each	0 3 4
Gum, animi	per lb.	0 3 0
copal	...	0 0 10
arabic	per cwt.	2 2 6
lac, *viz.* sticklac	per lb.	0 0 3
other sorts	...	0 0 9
Senegal	per cwt.	2 2 6
Hemp, undressed	...	0 17 0
Hides, not tanned	...	3 0 0
Jalap	per lb.	0 2 6
Indigo from America	...	0 1 3
other parts	...	0 2 9
Iron in bars	per ton	9 15 0
Isinglass	per cwt.	12 0 0
Juniper berries	...	2 0 0
Lead, pig	per ton	15 0 0
Lemons and oranges	per thousand	0 13 0
Linens, cambrics	per piece	0 9 9
damask tabling of Silesia	per square yard	0 2 3
towelling and napkining of Silesia	per yard	0 0 9
German & Silesia, plain, not exceeding 31½ inches broad	per ell	0 0 8½
exceeding 31½ inches broad	...	0 1 0
of the Netherlands, plain	...	0 3 0
Russia plain, not exceeding 22½ inches broad	...	0 0 4½
Towelling and napkining	...	0 0 5
22½ to 31½ inches broad	...	0 0 8
31½ to 45 inches broad	...	0 1 0
exceeding 45 inches broad	...	0 1 8
Liquorice juice	per cwt.	4 13 4
Mace	per lb.	0 12 6
Madder	per cwt.	2 0 0
Do. root	...	9 16 0
Molasses	...	0 13 0
Nutmegs	per lb.	0 4 0
Oil, castor	...	0 2 0
of olives	per tun (old measure)	28 0 0
palm	per cwt.	1 0 0
spermacæti	per tun (old measure)	23 0 0
train, and blubber	...	13 0 0
Pepper	per lb.	0 0 4
Pimento	...	0 0 6
Pitch	per cwt.	0 5 11
Quicksilver	per lb.	0 4 0
Rags for paper	per ton	3 0 0
Raisins, Denia and Lexia	per cwt.	0 13 3
of the sun	...	0 16 6
of other sorts	...	0 14 0
Rhubarb	per lb.	0 12 6
Rice, not in the husk	per cwt.	0 15 0

Account—*continued.*

IMPORTS, ENGLAND.

Principal articles of Import into England.		Rates of Official Valuation £.	s.	d.
Saltpetre	per cwt.	0	12	0
Seeds, clover	...	0	10	0
flax and linseed	per bushel.	0	2	3
rape	...	0	2	6
Shumac	per cwt.	0	6	6
Silk, raw of India	per lb.	0	7	4
Europe	...	0	11	4
thrown, not dyed	...	1	4	0
manufactures of India, *viz.* bandannoes	per piece	0	10	0
crapes	...	1	12	6
lustrings	...	1	10	0
romals	...	0	10	0
silks	...	1	1	0
taffaties	...	1	0	0
Skins, *viz.* calf and kip, not tanned	per cwt.	3	3	0
deer	each	0	2	6
goat	..	0	1	8
kid	per 100	1	12	0
dressed	...	1	16	0
lamb	each	0	0	1
tanned or tawed	per 100	1	0	0
seal	each	0	0	10
sheep	...	0	0	4
Smalts	per lb.	0	0	4½
Spelter	per cwt.	2	10	0
Spirits, brandy	per gallon (old measure)	0	2	4½
geneva	...	0	1	0
rum	...	0	1	8
Sugar, raw	per cwt.	1	7	6
Tallow	...	1	1	0
Tar	per last	9	0	0
Tea	per lb.	0	2	0
Timber, battens of all sorts	per 120	1	0	0
deals not exceeding 21 feet long	...	1	7	6
exceeding 21 feet long	...	7	10	0
deal ends	...	0	9	2
lathwood	per fathom	2	0	0
masts, 6 and under 8 inches in diameter	each	1	10	0
8 and under 12 inches in diameter	...	4	0	0
12 inches in diameter or upwards	per load	12	0	0
oak plank, 2 inches thick or upwards	...	3	0	0
spars, under 4 inches in diameter, & under 22 feet long	per 120	0	6	0
and 22 feet long or upwards	...	0	10	0
4 and under 6 inches in diameter	...	0	14	0
staves, not exceeding 36 inches in diameter	...	0	7	0
exceeding 36 inches in diameter	...	0	17	0
fir, 8 inches square or upwards	per load	0	15	0
oak, ditto	...	1	10	0
not otherwise described	...	0	10	6
Tobacco	per lb.	0	0	2¼
Turpentine, common	per cwt.	0	10	0
Wax, bees'	..	4	15	0
Whalefins	...	8	0	0
Wine, Canary	per tun (old measure)	34	0	0
Cape	...	31	10	0
French	...	22	10	0
Madeira	...	21	0	0
Portugal and Fayal	...	25	0	0
Rhenish	...	28	10	0
of other sorts	...	22	0	0
Wool, cotton, East India	per lb.	0	0	7
of other sorts	...	0	0	7¾
sheep's, Spanish	...	0	1	2½
of other sorts	...	0	0	6
Woollen cloth	per piece	5	0	0
Yarn, linen, raw	per cwt.	4	18	0

Account—*continued.*

IMPORTS, SCOTLAND.

Principal articles of Import into Scotland.		Rates of Official Valuation £.	s.	d.
Ashes, pearl and pot	per cwt.	1	1	0
Bark, oak	...	0	2	6
Brimstone	...	0	11	6
Butter	...	2	10	0
Cheese	...	2	3	0
Coffee	...	2	16	0
Corn, barley	per quarter	0	14	0
beans	...	0	16	0
Indian corn	...	0	16	0
oats	...	0	12	0
pease	...	0	14	0
rye	...	0	16	0
wheat	...	1	7	0
oatmeal	per boll	0	7	6
wheat, meal or flour	per cwt.	0	14	0
Dye and hardwoods, fustic	per ton	6	10	0
logwood	...	7	0	0
mahogany	...	27	10	0
Fish, cod	per cwt.	2	10	0
Flax, undressed	...	2	5	0
Hemp, undressed	...	0	17	0
Hides, not tanned, dry	..	3	10	0
wet	...	1	15	0
Iron in bars	per ton	10	0	0
Lemons and oranges	per thousand	2	15	0
Madder, and madder root	per cwt.	3	0	0
Melasses	...	0	14	0
Oil, train and spermaceti	per tun	18	5	0
blubber	...	12	5	0
Pimento	per lb.	0	1	0
Rags for paper	per ton	11	0	0
Seeds, clover	per cwt.	1	15	0
flax and linseed	per bushel	0	8	0
Skins, calf and kid, not tanned, dry	per cwt.	3	15	0
wet	...	1	17	6
seal	each	0	0	9
Smalts	per lb.	0	0	10½
Spirits, brandy	per gallon	0	1	10
Geneva	...	0	2	6
rum	...	0	2	7½
Sugar, raw	per cwt.	1	5	6
Tallow	...	1	7	6
Tar	per last	8	10	0
Timber; viz. battens	per 120	2	10	0
deals, not exceeding 21 feet long	...	9	0	0
exceeding 21 feet long	...	22	10	0
deal ends	...	1	0	0
lathwood	per fathom	0	13	6
masts, 6 and under 8 inches in diameter	each	0	8	6
8 and under 12 inches in diameter	...	1	10	0
12 inches in diameter, and upwards	per load	12	10	0
oak plank, 2 inches thick, or upwards	...	2	10	0
staves, European, not exceeding 36 inches long	per 120	0	3	4
36 inches long, or upwards	...	0	6	8
American, of all descriptions	...	1	0	0
timber fir, 8 inches square, or upwards	per load	0	18	9
oak, ditto	...	1	9	2
not otherwise described, ditto	...	2	10	0
Tobacco	per lb.	0	0	2½
Whalefins	per cwt.	7	10	0
Wine, French	per tun	37	10	0
Madeira	...	25	0	0
Portugal	...	21	0	0
Rhenish	...	82	10	0
Spanish and Canary	...	22	0	0
of other sorts	..	20	0	0
Wool, cotton	per lb.	0	1	0
sheep's	...	0	2	0
Yarn, linen, raw	per cwt.	9	2	0

Account—*continued.*

IMPORTS, IRELAND.

Principal Articles of Import into Ireland.		Rates of official Valuation. (Irish currency.) £	s.	d.
Ashes, pearl and pot	per cwt.	1	5	0
Barilla	per cwt.	1	5	0
Bark, oak	...	0	3	6
Brimstone	...	0	16	8
Carpets	per yard	0	3	6
Cocoa-nut husks	per lb.	0	0	4½
Coffee	per cwt.	10	0	0
Cork	per cwt.	3	10	0
Currants	...	2	5	0
Drapery, new	per yard	0	2	6
old	...	0	14	0
Fish, herrings	per barrel	1	0	0
Flax, undressed	per cwt.	1	15	0
Hats	each	0	15	0
Hemp, rough	per cwt.	0	15	6
Hides, wet and dry	...	3	5	0
Iron, unwrought	...	0	16	0
Lemons and oranges	per 120	0	3	4
Madder	per cwt.	5	12	0
Oil of olives	per tun	44	12	6
train	...	6	6	0
Raisins	per cwt.	1	5	0
Salt	per bushel	0	1	6
Seeds, clover	per cwt.	0	18	0
flax	per hogshead of 7 bushels	3	0	0
Shumac	per cwt.	0	13	4
Silk, raw	per lb.	1	0	0
thrown, not dyed	per lb.	1	5	0
Smalts	...	0	1	0
Spirits, brandy	per gallon	0	2	8
Geneva	...	0	2	8
rum	per gallon	0	2	1½
Succus, liquoritiæ	per cwt.	3	14	8
Sugar, Muscovado	...	2	5	0
Tallow	...	1	10	0
Tar	per last	7	4	0
Tobacco	per lb.	0	0	6
Turpentine, common	per cwt.	1	0	0
Valonia	...	0	15	0
Wine, Cape, Portugal, and Rhenish	per tun	25	10	0
French and Madeira	...	27	12	6
Spanish and unenumerated	...	31	17	6
Wood, battens	per 120	1	1	3
batten ends	...	0	7	1
deals	...	4	5	0
deal ends	...	1	1	3
lathwood	per fathom	2	0	0
logwood	per ton	45	0	0
mahogany	...	6	3	4
masts	each	2	5	0
staves	per 120	0	5	0
timber, 8 inches square, or upwards	per load of 50 ft.	2	15	0
Wool, cotton	per cwt.	4	0	0
sheep's or lambs	..	4	0	0

Account—*continued.*

FOREIGN and COLONIAL Merchandize Exported; ENGLAND.

Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported from England.		Rates of official Valuation. £	s.	d.
Annotto	per lb.	0	2	11
Ashes, pearl and pot	per cwt.	1	12	8
Barilla	...	0	14	0
Bark, oak	...	0	12	0
Cassia lignea	per lb.	0	2	0
Cinnamon	...	0	5	0
Cloves	..	0	7	6
Cochineal	...	1	2	6
Cocoa	per cwt.	4	0	0
Coffee	...	7	0	0
Copper, unwrought	...	6	10	0
Corn, viz. barley	per quarter	0	13	0
beans	...	1	10	0
Indian corn	...	0	10	0
oats	...	0	13	0
pease	...	1	19	0
rye	...	1	5	0
wheat	...	2	0	0
barley meal	per cwt.	0	7	6
Indian meal	...	0	3	0
oatmeal	...	0	3	9
rye meal	...	0	7	6
wheat, meal or flour	...	0	10	0
Cortex Peruvianus	per lb.	0	3	0
Cotton manufactures of India; viz.				
calicoes, white baftaes	per piece	0	11	9
calicoes	...	0	19	6
cloths, long	...	2	4	4
emmerties	...	0	12	9
gurrahs	...	0	19	0
alamoodies	...	0	15	9
salampores	...	0	18	7
sannoes	...	0	17	9
nanquin cloths	...	0	6	1
calicoes dyed, viz. chelloes	...	0	16	4
cloths, long, blue	...	1	19	8
emmerties	..	0	17	10
handkerchiefs, Madras	...	1	19	4
Ventapollam	...	1	2	0
nanquin cloths	...	0	8	9
niccanees	...	1	6	0
romals	...	0	11	9
salampores	...	1	1	8
stuffs, guinea	...	0	3	11
Cotton manufactures of Europe, &c.	per square yard	0	1	8
Currants	per cwt.	1	17	0
Dye woods and hard woods, fustic	per ton	13	10	0
logwood	...	14	0	0
mahogany	...	10	0	0
Fish, cod	per cwt.	1	0	0
Flax, undressed	...	2	2	6
Furs, bear	each	0	8	6
beaver	...	0	4	9
fox	...	0	1	7
martin	...	0	1	10
minsk	...	0	1	10
musquash	...	0	0	2½
nutria	...	0	0	6
otter	...	0	6	0
raccoon	...	0	0	8
Hemp, undressed	per cwt.	1	5	0
Hides, raw	...	3	10	0
Indigo	per lb.	0	3	10
Iron in bar	per ton	13	0	0

Account—*continued.*

Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from England.		Rates of Official Valuation £	s	d.
Lead, pig	...	15	0	0
Linens, cambrics	per piece	0	12	3
damask tabling of Silesia	per square yard	0	2	9
towelling and napkining, ditto	per yard	0	0	11
German & Silesia plain, not exceeding 31½ inches broad	per ell	0	0	11
31½ to 36 inches broad	...	0	1	4
of the Netherlands, plain	...	0	3	3
Russia plain, not exceeding 22½ inches broad	...	0	0	5
towelling and napkining	...	0	0	7½
22½ to 31½ inches broad	...	0	0	11
31½ to 45 inches broad	...	0	1	4
exceeding 45 inches broad	...	0	2	2
Mace	per lb.	0	19	0
Madder	per cwt.	2	6	6
roots	...	7	0	0
Nutmegs	per lb.	0	6	6
Oil of olives	per tun	43	10	0
train and blubber	...	13	10	0
spermacæti	...	25	6	0
Pepper	per lb.	0	1	1
Pimento	...	0	0	7
Raisins of the sun	per cwt.	1	2	6
other sorts	...	1	0	0
Rice, not in the husk	per cwt.	1	0	0
Saltpetre	...	3	5	0
Seeds, flax and linseed	per bushel	0	3	0
Silk, raw, of India	per lb.	0	13	0
of Europe	...	0	16	0
thrown	...	1	10	0
Silk Manufactures of India, viz.				
bandannoes	per piece	1	5	0
crapes	...	4	3	7
scarfs	...	1	0	8
shawls	...	2	0	0
lustrings	...	4	15	9
romals	...	0	11	9
silks	...	1	10	0
taffaties	...	1	13	5
Skins, calf and kip	per cwt.	3	3	0
deer	each	0	3	0
goat	...	0	1	5
kid	...	0	1	3
seal	...	0	1	5
Spelter	per cwt.	2	10	0
Spirits, brandy	per gallon	0	5	0
Geneva	...	0	5	0
rum	...	0	6	0
Sugar, raw	per cwt.	2	10	0
Tallow	...	1	12	6
Tea	per lb.	0	3	0
Timber, staves not exceeding 36 inches long	per 120	0	12	9
exceeding 36 inches long	...	0	19	9
Tobacco	per lb.	0	0	4½
Wine, Canary	per tun	41	0	0
Cape	...	50	8	0
French	...	52	10	0
Italian	...	50	0	0
Madeira	...	40	0	0
Portugal and Fayal	...	34	0	0
Rhenish	...	54	0	0
Spanish and other sorts	...	35	0	0
Wool, cotton	per lb.	0	0	7½
East India	...	0	2	0
Wool, sheep's	...	0	1	4½
Woollen cloth	per piece	5	0	0

Account—*continued.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL Merchandize Exported; SCOTLAND.

Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from Scotland.		Rates of Official Valuation £	s.	d.
Ashes, pearl and pot	per cwt.	1	3	0
Coffee	...	5	12	0
Corn, barley	per quarter	0	14	0
beans	...	0	19	0
oats	...	0	13	6
pease	...	0	19	0
rye	...	1	1	0
wheat	...	1	7	0
oatmeal	per boll	0	12	6
wheat, meal, and flour	per cwt.	0	14	0
Dye woods and hard woods, fustic	per ton	7	10	0
logwood	...	7	10	0
mahogany	...	30	0	0
Fish, cod	per cwt.	2	12	6
Flax, undressed	...	2	9	0
Hemp, undressed	...	1	0	0
Iron in bars	per ton	17	10	0
Oil, train and spermacæti	per tun	20	0	0
blubber	...	13	10	0
Pimento	per *lb.*	0	1	3
Seeds, flax and linseed	per bushel	0	9	0
Spirits, brandy	per tun	35	0	0
Geneva	per gallon	0	2	9
rum	...	0	5	6
Sugar, raw	per cwt.	1	10	0
Tallow	...	1	10	0
Tobacco	per lb.	0	0	5
Wine, Canary and Cape	per tun	27	10	0
French	...	82	10	0
Italian	...	25	0	0
Madeira	...	80	0	0
Portugal	...	31	0	0
Rhenish	...	100	0	0
Spanish	...	32	10	0
Wool, cotton	per lb.	0	1	3
sheep's	...	0	2	6

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL Merchandize Exported; IRELAND.

Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from Ireland.		(Irish Currency.)		
Tobacco	per lb.	0	0	8
Wine, Cape	per tun	58	8	9
French	...	63	15	0
Madeira	...	58	8	9
Port	...	58	8	9
Rhenish	...	58	8	9
Spanish	...	47	16	3
Unenumerated	...	47	16	3

Note.—The rates at which all other foreign and colonial products are valued, when exported from Ireland, are the same as those at which they are valued when imported.

Account—*continued.*

BRITISH AND IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported; ENGLAND.

Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture Exported from England.		Rates of Official Valuation £	s.	d.
Alum	per cwt.	1	1	0
Bacon and hams	...	3	3	0
Bark, oak, for tanners	per ton	4	0	0
Beef, salted	per barrel	2	15	0
Beer and ale	per ton	5	0	0
Books, printed	per cwt.	4	0	0
Brass wire	...	3	10	0
Brass of other sorts	...	4	10	0
Bread and biscuit	...	0	15	0
Butter	...	1	19	0
Candles, tallow	per lb.	0	0	4½
wax or spermacæti	..	0	2	3
Cheese	per cwt.	1	4	0
Coals, Newcastle measure	per chaldron	2	8	0
Winton measure	...	1	4	0
by weight	per ton	1	0	0
Copper of all sorts	per cwt.	5	6	0
Cordage and cables	...	1	3	0
Corn, barley	per quarter	0	13	0
barley meal	per cwt.	0	3	0
beans	per quarter	0	13	0
bean meal	per cwt.	0	3	0
gritts	...	0	3	0
malt	per quarter	0	17	6
oats	...	0	10	6
oatmeal	per cwt.	0	3	0
pease	per quarter	1	4	0
rye	...	0	18	6
rye meal	per cwt.	0	5	0
wheat	per quarter	1	7	0
wheat flour	per cwt.	0	10	0
Cotton Manufactures, viz.				
calicoes, white or plain	per yard	0	1	3
printed, checked, &c.	...	0	1	6
muslins, white or plain	...	0	1	8
printed, checked, &c.	...	0	1	10
fustians, velvets, &c.	...	0	2	6
counterpanes	each	0	10	0
lace and patent net	per yard	0	0	8
hosiery, viz. stockings	per dozen pair	1	10	0
for sewing	per lb.	0	4	0
and linen, mixed	per yard	0	1	3
twist and yarn	per cwt.	10	0	0
Culm, Newcastle measure	per chaldron	2	0	0
Winton measure	...	1	0	0
Earthenware of all sorts	per 100 pieces	0	5	0
Fish, cod and ling	per cwt.	1	0	0
hake	...	0	10	0
herrings, fresh	per thousand	1	0	0
red	per barrel	1	7	6
white	...	1	12	0
mackarel	...	1	10	0
oysters	per bushel	0	9	0
pickled	per jar	0	1	0
pilchards	per hhd.	1	15	0
	per barrel	0	17	6
salmon	per barrel	4	0	0
sprats	...	0	15	0
stockfish	per cwt.	1	0	0

Account—*continued.*

Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture Exported from England.		Rates of Official Valuation £	s.	d.
Glass, plate	per foot square	0	4	0
flint and phial	per cwt.	1	0	0
window glass	...	1	0	0
common bottles	...	0	10	0
Gunflints	per thousand	0	10	0
Gunpowder	per lb.	0	0	7½
Guns	each	0	15	0
Haberdashery and millinery	per cwt.	2	0	0
Hardwares and cutlery	...	2	15	0
Hats, beaver	per dozen	4	10	0
cane	...	2	10	0
chip	...	2	10	0
felt	...	1	5	0
leather	...	2	0	0
silk	...	4	10	0
straw	...	4	0	0
whalebone	...	4	0	0
willow	...	1	10	0
Hops	per cwt.	4	0	0
Horses	each	10	0	0
Iron ore	per ton	0	5	0
pig	...	1	0	0
bar	...	10	0	0
bolt and rod	per cwt.	0	10	0
cast	...	0	10	0
wire	...	2	0	0
wrought, anchors, &c.	...	2	0	0
hoops	...	0	15	0
nails	...	1	15	0
not otherwise described	...	2	15	0
old	per ton	1	0	0
Lead and shot	per ton	10	10	0
Leather, tanned, unwrought	per cwt.	3	10	0
gloves	per dozen	0	6	0
wrought of all other sorts	per lb.	0	2	3
Linens, white or plain	per yard	0	1	0
checked and striped	...	0	1	0
printed, stained, or dyed	...	0	1	0
cambrics and lawns	...	0	2	0
damask and diaper	...	0	2	0
lace of thread	...	0	2	0
sailcloth	per ell	0	1	0
ticking	per yard	0	1	0
hosiery, stockings of thread	per dozen pair	1	10	0
Linen thread	per lb.	0	9	0
yarn	per cwt.	6	0	0
Melasses	...	1	2	6
Oil, train, of Greenland fishery	per tun	19	0	0
Ordnance of brass	per ton	60	0	0
iron	...	11	0	0
Pewter	per cwt.	3	10	0
Pistols	each	0	5	0
Plate, wrought of gold	per ounce	8	0	0
silver	...	0	9	0
silver gilt	...	0	12	0
Pork, salted	per barrel	2	15	0
Salt	per bushel	0	0	8
Saltpetre, British refined	per cwt.	3	5	0
Seeds, canary	...	2	0	0
carraway	...	2	10	0
clover	..	3	0	0
cole	per bushel	0	7	6
coriander	per cwt.	1	10	0
flax	per bushel	0	8	0
grass	per cwt.	1	10	0
hemp	per bushel	0	8	0
linseed	..	0	8	0
lucern	per cwt.	1	10	0

Account—*continued.*

Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture Exported from England.		Rates of Official Valuation £	s.	d.
Seed, mustard	per bushel	0	6	8
onion	per cwt.	2	10	0
rape	per bushel	0	7	6
turnip	per bushel	0	10	0
	per cwt.	1	0	0
Silk manufactures; viz.				
ribbons	per piece	1	0	0
stuffs, in pieces	...	2	0	0
dresses	each	0	15	0
shawls	...	0	15	0
lace	per yard	0	2	0
gauze or crape	per piece	2	0	0
hosiery; viz. stockings	per dozen pair	2	0	0
sewing silk	per lb.	1	0	0
Silk, thrown, in Great Britain	per lb.	1	0	0
twist and yarn	...	1	0	0
stuffs, of silk and cotton, mixed	per piece	1	0	0
dresses of silk and cotton	each	0	10	0
shawls of ditto	...	0	15	0
stockings of ditto	per dozen pair	1	10	0
stuffs of silk and linen, mixed	per piece	1	0	0
stuffs of silk and worsted	..	2	0	0
dresses of ditto	each	0	10	0
shawls of ditto	...	0	15	0
stockings of ditto	per dozen pair	1	10	0
Snuff	per lb.	0	1	0
Soap, hard	per cwt.	3	0	0
soft	...	2	6	8
Spirits, British	per gallon	0	3	0
Steel, unwrought	per cwt.	1	8	6
Stones, slate	per ton.	1	0	0
per number	per thousand	0	15	0
Sugar, refined	per cwt.	2	15	0
bastard	...	1	15	0
Swords and cutlasses	each	0	5	0
in sticks	...	0	3	0
Tin, unwrought	per cwt.	3	13	0
Tobacco, manufactured in Great Britain	per lb.	0	0	4½
Watches, gold	each	15	0	0
metal	...	2	0	0
silver	...	3	15	0
without cases	...	2	0	0
Whalebone	per cwt.	5	0	0
Wool, sheep's or lamb's	...	4	0	0
Woollen manufactures, viz.				
cloths, superfine	per piece	10	0	0
ditto, second and inferior	...	4	10	0
coatings, napped, &c.	...	3	10	0
kerseymere	...	4	10	0
baizes	...	3	0	0
flannel	per yard	0	1	3
blankets and blanketing	...	0	1	6
carpets and carpeting	...	0	3	6
rugs and coverlids	each	0	10	0
stuffs	per piece	1	11	8
hosiery, stockings	per dozen pair	1	13	4
mixed with cotton, linen, &c.	per yard	0	4	0
Woollen or worsted yarn	per cwt.	6	0	0

Account—*continued.*

BRITISH AND IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported; SCOTLAND.

Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from Scotland.		Rates of official Valuation.		
		£	s.	d.
Alum	per cwt.	0	17	0
Beer and ale	per tun	16	16	0
Books, printed	per cwt.	11	11	0
Brass, wire	...	8	8	0
of other sorts	...	4	10	0
Bread and biscuit	...	0	13	0
Candles, tallow	per lb.	0	0	4½
wax or spermacæti	...	0	1	6
Coals, Newcastle measure	per chaldron	1	0	0
Winton measure	...	0	10	6
by weight	per ton	0	5	0
Copper of all sorts	per cwt.	5	6	0
Cordage and cables	...	1	3	0
Corn, barley	per quarter	0	15	0
barley meal	per cwt.	0	4	0
beans	per quarter	0	19	0
gritts	per cwt.	0	10	0
malt	per quarter	1	0	0
oats	...	0	13	6
oatmeal	per cwt.	0	9	0
pease	per quarter	0	19	0
rye	...	0	16	0
rye meal	per cwt.	0	5	0
wheat	per quarter	1	7	0
wheat flour	per cwt.	0	14	0
Cotton manufactures, viz.				
calicoes, white or plain	per yard	0	2	0
printed, checked, &c.	...	0	2	0
muslins, white or plain	...	0	2	6
printed, checked, &c.	...	0	2	6
fustians, velvets, &c.	...	0	2	6
counterpanes	each	0	5	0
lace and patent net	per yard	0	1	3
hosiery, stockings	per doz. pair	1	16	0
Cotton for sewing	per lb.	0	9	0
Cotton and linen, mixed	per yard	0	2	6
Cotton, twist and yarn	per lb.	0	1	7
Culm, Newcastle measure	per chaldron	0	15	0
Winton measure	...	0	7	6
Earthenware of all sorts	per piece	0	0	2
Fish, cod and ling	per cwt.	0	10	0
hake	...	0	10	0
herrings, red	per barrel	1	10	0
white	...	0	16	0
salmon	...	2	10	0
sprats	...	0	15	0
stockfish	per cwt.	1	0	0
Glass, plate	per foot square	0	4	0
flint and phial	per cwt.	2	15	0
window glass	...	2	6	8
common bottles	...	0	7	0
Gun-flints	per dozen	0	0	1½
Gunpowder	per lb.	0	1	3
Guns	each	1	10	0
Haberdashery and millinery	per cwt.	8	8	0
Hardwares and cutlery	...	16	16	0
Hats, beaver	per dozen	2	14	0
chip	...	2	10	0
felt	...	2	14	0
leather	...	2	0	0

Account—*continued.*

Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from Scotland.		Rates of Official Valuation £	s.	d.
Hats, silk	per dozen	9	0	0
straw	...	0	12	0
willow	...	1	10	0
Hops	per cwt.	3	15	0
Horses	each	7	10	0
Iron, pig	per ton	5	10	0
bar	per ton	14	0	0
bolt and rod	per cwt.	0	14	0
cast	...	0	14	0
wire	...	2	0	0
wrought, anchors, &c.	...	1	3	6
hoops	...	1	1	6
nails	...	1	3	6
not otherwise described	...	1	3	6
Lead and shot	per ton	16	10	0
Leather, tanned unwrought	per cwt.	6	10	8
gloves	per dozen pair	0	12	0
wrought of all other sorts	per lb.	0	2	1
Linens, white or plain	per yard	0	1	1
checked or striped	...	0	1	1
printed, stained, &c.	...	0	1	1
cambrics and lawns	...	0	5	0
damask and diaper	...	0	1	0
lace of thread	...	0	1	3
sail cloth	per ell	0	1	2
ticking	per yard	0	1	0½
hosiery, stockings of thread	per dozen	2	5	0
Linen thread for sewing	per lb.	0	9	0
Linen yarn	...	0	1	7½
Melasses	per cwt.	1	2	6
Oil, train, of Greenland fishery	per tun	15	10	0
Seeds, carraway	per cwt.	2	10	0
clover	...	2	16	0
grass	...	0	18	8
Silk, ribbons and stuffs of silk only	per lb.	1	5	0
gauze or crapes	per lb.	1	5	0
stockings, gloves, fringes, laces, stitching or sewing silk	per lb.	1	1	0
and ribbons of silk mixed with gold or silver	...	2	10	0
stuffs of silk and Grogram yarn	...	0	4	8
of silk mixed with incle or cotton	...	0	12	0
of silk and worsted	...	0	12	0
Soap, hard	per cwt.	2	2	0
soft	...	2	2	0
Spirits, British	per gallon	0	3	0
Steel, unwrought	per cwt.	1	12	8
Sugar, refined	...	4	4	0
candy	...	4	10	0
Wool, sheep's or lambs	per lb.	0	0	4
Woollen manufactures; viz.				
cloths, superfine	per piece	10	0	0
second and inferior	...	4	10	0
coatings, napped, &c.	...	3	10	0
kerseymere	...	4	10	0
baizes	...	3	0	0
flannel	per yard	0	1	0
blankets and blanketing	...	0	1	0
carpets and carpeting	...	0	1	6
rugs and coverlids	each	0	8	6
stuffs, per piece	per piece	1	11	8
hosiery, stockings	per dozen pair	0	19	0
Woollens, mixed with cotton, &c.	per yard	0	4	0
Woollen or worsted yarn	per lb.	0	2	0

Account—*continued.*

BRITISH and IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported; IRELAND.

Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from Ireland.		Rates of Official Valuation (Irish Currency.) £.	s.	d.
Bacon and hams	per cwt.	1	10	0
Beef	per barrel	1	15	0
Beer	per tun	4	0	0
Bread	per cwt.	0	12	0
Bricks	per thousand	1	10	0
Butter	per cwt.	2	2	6
Candles, tallow	...	2	0	0
Cordage	...	1	10	0
Corn, barley	per quarter	1	1	0
oats	...	0	11	7½
wheat	...	2	4	0
meal and flour	per cwt.	0	18	8
oatmeal	...	0	6	0
Cottons, calico, plain	per yard	0	1	6
coloured	...	0	1	6
muslin plain	...	0	3	4
coloured	...	0	3	4
Cows and oxen	each	6	0	0
Drapery, new	per Irish yard	0	2	6
Do.	per British yard	0	2	6
——— old	per Irish yard	0	7	6
Do.	per British yard	0	14	0
Fish, herrings	per barrel	1	0	0
Flax, undressed	per cwt.	1	0	0
Glass bottles	per dozen	0	1	0
Ditto	per cwt.	0	10	10
Hides, untanned	...	3	5	0
Kelp	per ton	1	10	0
Lard	per cwt.	1	10	0
Leather, wrought	per lb.	0	5	0
unwrought	...	0	0	6
Linen, diaper	per yard	0	5	0
plain	...	0	1	4
printed or coloured	...	0	1	6
sailcloth and canvas	...	0	1	2
thread	per lb.	0	5	6
Paper, writing	per ream	0	6	8
Pork	per barrel	1	10	0
Potatoes	per ton	2	0	0
Salt, white	per bushel	0	1	3
Sheep	each	1	0	0
Skins, calf, untanned	per dozen	1	3	4
Soap	per cwt.	1	15	0
Spirits, Irish	per gallon	0	3	2
Stockings, woollen	per pair	0	2	0
Swine	each	1	0	0
Tallow	per cwt.	2	0	0
Tongues, neat	per dozen	0	12	6

An Account of the OFFICIAL VALUE of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, and of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, EXPORTED from Great Britain and Ireland, for the last Ten Years, ending 5th January, 1826; together with the IMPORTS into Great Britain and Ireland, for the same Period;—distinguishing each Country.—[COMMONS, 372.]

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1817. Imports into Great Britain.	Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	1,316,379 5 5	1,237,669 1 11	469,262 6 2	1,706,931 8 1
Sweden	99,471 13 9	38,129 19 7	89,255 3 1	127,385 2 8
Norway	36,188 18 10	45,801 5 9	32,081 0 2	77,882 5 11
Denmark	40,799 2 0	200,489 13 10	179,142 8 9	379,632 2 7
Prussia	294,006 7 5	370,923 14 8	558,213 19 8	929,137 14 4
Germany	275,609 5 7	5,160,849 6 6	3,516,304 13 2	8,677,153 19 8
Holland	654,470 19 0	1,477,878 17 0	2,339,423 16 1	3,817,302 13 1
Flanders	76,863 16 10	869,779 17 10	1,897,143 2 9	2,766,923 0 7
France	408,203 4 8	298,015 4 8	1,310,946 3 10	1,608,961 8 6
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	355,948 6 9	1,769,140 16 3	116,318 9 4	1,885,459 5 7
Spain and the Canaries	559,107 11 1	541,118 10 3	220,818 3 6	761,936 13 9
Gibraltar	27,921 17 11	1,216,198 7 1	364,702 14 5	1,580,901 1 6
Italy	455,249 16 5	1,405,666 15 2	407,918 8 9	1,813,585 4 0
Malta	28,669 10 10	788,504 5 4	154,197 18 1	942,702 3 5
Ionian Islands	70,183 0 11	...	...	...
Turkey and the Levant	165,323 13 0	256,802 19 9	147,299 14 11	404,102 14 8
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.	96,174 2 5	187,705 19 5	67,773 14 4	255,479 13 9
	4,960,570 12 10	15,864,674 15 1	11,870,801 17 0	27,735,476 12 1
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	8,310,697 11 0	1,850,846 17 11	334,794 16 0	2,185,641 13 11
New Holland and South Sea Islands	1,511 3 8	17,156 5 3	2,715 11 6	19,871 16 9
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	58,981 16 6	187,849 19 6	26,357 7 4	214,207 6 10
Other parts of Africa	179,132 11 9	95,051 6 6	71,154 18 5	166,206 4 11
AMERICA:				
British Northern colonies	493,184 15 7	1,680,598 14 0	527,137 12 10	2,207,736 6 10
Columbia River and North-west Coast	...	...	...	...
British West Indies	7,546,842 13 9	4,339,395 14 5	265,676 0 4	4,605,071 14 9
Foreign West Indies	702,540 7 4	1,015,994 15 0	74,395 18 7	1,090,390 13 7
United States	2,386,275 16 10	7,566,359 6 6	234,702 18 2	7,801,062 4 8
Brazil	957,330 4 3	1,828,418 1 3	20,039 7 5	1,848,457 8 8
Mexico and Guatimala	...	...	...	...
Columbia	...	..	33 6 0	33 6 0
Peru	...	1,425 18 2	3 18 3	1,429 16 5
Chili	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	314,322 9 1	326,743 2 7	11,674 2 5	338,417 5 0
The Whale Fisheries	427,983 6 5	5 15 0	2,176 17 6	2,182 12 6
Seized Goods, &c.	35,547 16 8	...	...	...
Total £	26,874,921 5 8	34,774,520 11 2	13,441,664 11 9	48,216,185 2 11

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1816. Imports into Great Britain.	Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	2,194,238 14 11	2,259,209 4 4	499,787 16 7	2,758,997 0 11
Sweden	141,399 11 1	36,743 11 7	114,765 4 3	151,508 15 10
Norway	60,325 18 2	41,452 5 4	31,915 2 5	73,367 7 9
Denmark	158,670 5 2	265,507 13 6	110,875 7 9	376,383 6 3
Prussia	801,448 15 8	531,545 2 2	546,772 2 1	1,078,317 4 3
Germany	687,576 17 9	5,443,759 3 7	2,683,090 17 2	8,126,850 0 9
Holland	730,485 9 11	1,186,853 14 4	1,392,791 0 4	2,579,644 14 8
Flanders	122,497 11 8	622,935 9 7	1,221,246 18 2	1,844,182 7 9
France	518,353 10 10	594,946 15 6	1,054,234 19 0	1,649,181 14 6
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	586,610 17 2	1,519,345 8 3	73,196 14 2	1,592,542 2 5
Spain and the Canaries	958,726 9 3	479,685 14 7	185,762 9 5	665,448 4 0
Gibraltar	50,363 3 6	983,054 8 8	322,025 4 9	1,305,079 13 5
Italy	721,814 12 0	2,499,346 9 0	443,570 5 1	2,942,916 14 1
Malta	19,915 16 11	730,413 2 3	42,545 10 8	772,958 12 11
Ionian Islands	58,211 10 6	2,134 10 0	..	2,134 10 0
Turkey & the Levant	186,289 10 4	503,535 15 0	95,692 0 8	599,227 15 8
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	136,564 1 6	201,523 0 1	62,122 16 6	263,645 16 7
	8,133,492 16 4	17,901,991 12 9	8,880,394 9 0	26,782,386 1 9
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	7,687,278 2 0	2,462,947 18 6	316,678 4 3	2,779,626 2 9
New Holland and South Sea Islands	50 4 3	12,734 2 3	2,273 19 3	15,008 1 6
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	167,582 8 9	218,854 4 9	44,307 2 11	263,161 7 8
Other parts of Africa	180,273 4 5	137,342 7 4	105,242 2 10	242,584 10 2
AMERICA:				
British Northern colonies	615,032 19 7	1,024,012 5 4	371,558 2 11	1,395,570 8 3
Colombia River and North-west Coast	1,458 5 8	17,184 12 5	9,691 1 11	26,875 14 4
British West Indies	8,021,203 15 2	6,384,440 17 0	377,628 7 0	6,762,069 4 0
Foreign West Indies	758,025 17 5	1,810,969 7 7	51,533 7 6	1,862,502 15 1
United States	3,067,315 13 7	6,312,547 8 1	74,530 6 6	6,387,077 14 7
Brazil	817,222 7 3	2,268,906 3 0	15,662 9 11	2,284,568 12 11
Mexico and Guatimala	..	..	..	..
Columbia	0 8 10	..	..	..
Peru	..	..	..	..
Chili	599 18 1	28,887 13 5	3,909 10 11	32,797 4 4
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	113,942 11 8	652,641 12 5	12,980 19 4	665,622 11 9
The Whale Fisheries	332,736 1 10	6 15 0	2,881 4 6	2,887 19 6
Seized Goods, &c.	14,287 19 10	..	..	..
Total.....£	29,910,502 9 8	39,233,466 19 10	10,269,271 8 9	49,502,738 8 7

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1819. Imports into Great Britain.			Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			Total Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EUROPE:												
Russia	2,851,549	18	6	2,309,472	14	5	511,268	10	11	2,820,741	5	4
Sweden	196,854	2	10	40,973	13	4	95,996	5	8	136,969	19	0
Norway	88,333	9	11	76,466	5	4	54,306	6	9	130,772	12	1
Denmark	376,318	13	0	188,269	16	2	189,425	19	0	377,695	15	2
Prussia	1,390,834	3	5	545,774	15	7	517,024	6	8	1,062,799	2	3
Germany	1,265,584	4	4	5,830,826	2	6	2,853,407	0	10	8,684,233	3	4
Holland	1,133,772	12	5	1,055,477	12	7	990,647	6	6	2,046,124	19	1
Flanders	571,902	16	10	698,518	11	9	1,223,580	0	8	1,922,098	12	5
France	1,137,754	15	7	316,884	7	4	877,868	0	8	1,194,752	8	0
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	707,245	1	7	1,295,950	3	5	112,328	16	2	1,408,278	19	7
Spain and the Canaries	1,245,989	12	2	396,243	14	2	206,365	8	3	602,609	2	5
Gibraltar	61,203	10	9	655,646	15	11	240,531	6	8	896,178	2	7
Italy	1,274,240	14	5	3,395,367	2	0	893,486	11	2	4,288,853	13	2
Malta	61,419	15	11	557,173	10	5	117,704	13	1	674,878	3	6
Ionian Islands	87,224	6	6	11,144	12	8	2,075	16	7	13,220	9	3
Turkey and the Levant	369,052	2	11	882,132	15	9	179,677	16	1	1,061,810	11	10
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.	146,440	1	1	218,321	19	0	62,658	14	4	280,980	13	4
	12,965,720	2	2	18,474,644	12	4	9,123	53	0	0	27,602,997	12	4
ASIA:												
East Indies and China	7,337,689	16	1	2,683,221	9	8	502,529	7	2	3,185,750	16	10
New Holland and South Sea Islands	5,111	1	6	9,301	14	8	771	18	7	10,073	13	3
AFRICA:												
Cape of Good Hope	126,224	19	10	174,394	4	1	30,898	12	0	205,292	16	1
Other parts of Africa	158,864	14	3	150,640	11	3	123,008	5	4	273,648	16	7
AMERICA:												
British Northern Colonies	690,431	13	7	1,320,043	9	1	475,220	15	2	1,795,264	4	3
Columbia River and North-west Coast	..			20,730	14	2	7,776	18	2	28,507	12	4
British West Indies	8,347,235	16	0	5,516,816	12	8	267,737	5	4	5,784,553	18	0
Foreign West Indies	850,041	17	11	1,473,794	0	9	35,958	0	4	1,509,752	1	1
United States	3,433,621	17	0	8,239,640	4	11	143,796	11	0	8,383,436	15	11
Brazil	1,080,543	6	4	3,159,897	3	9	31,723	17	3	3,191,621	1	0
Mexico and Guatimala	99,645	5	9	46,611	6	1	65,988	2	4	112,599	8	5
Columbia	21,631	6	11	..			..			..		
Peru	..			2,701	0	6	12	0	4	2,713	0	10
Chili	..			14,198	8	2	2,620	8	0	16,818	16	2
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	272,502	2	2	673,919	11	4	16,385	5	4	690,304	16	8
The Whale Fisheries	444,519	3	0	..			3,020	0	0	3,020	0	0
Seized Goods, &c.	11,556	17	8	..			..			..		
Total £	35,845,340	0	2	41,960,555	3	5	10,835,800	6	4	52,796,355	9	9

Account—*continued*.

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1820. Imports into Great Britain.	Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EUROPE:				
Russia	2,483,961 7 11	1,630,047 11 3	406,016 4 6	2,036,063 15 9
Sweden	143,669 18 3	40,419 0 11	119,736 17 11	160,155 18 10
Norway	68,699 6 0	60,164 3 6	29,174 8 2	89,338 11 8
Denmark	170,786 2 10	184,923 5 8	103,199 13 8	288,122 19 4
Prussia	587,912 2 4	435,156 2 9	539,477 1 7	974,633 4 4
Germany	575,671 5 9	5,581,856 14 5	2,827,114 3 9	8,408,970 18 2
Holland	584,314 0 3	1,158,120 0 3	1,129,555 13 10	2,287,675 14 1
Flanders	203,856 8 7	693,334 19 11	1,078,192 10 10	1,771,527 10 9
France	620,988 3 6	247,144 6 11	734,677 9 10	981,821 16 9
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	456,044 5 11	1,426,848 4 4	107,092 1 3	1,533,940 5 7
Spain, and the Canaries	762,568 5 7	414,221 12 2	250,408 7 7	664,629 19 9
Gibraltar	11,606 14 5	911,673 18 3	203,452 18 3	1,115,126 16 6
Italy	939,458 2 10	3,204,164 17 4	602,184 4 10	3,806,349 2 2
Malta	83,270 5 6	444,056 2 3	121,884 10 4	565,940 12 7
Ionian Islands	49,618 3 0	5,973 12 9	232 19 6	6,206 12 3
Turkey and the Levant	251,206 9 8	652,459 3 10	115,007 6 10	767,466 10 8
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	141,870 19 5	218,866 5 0	73,971 19 10	292,858 4 10
	8,135,502 1 9	17,309,430 1 6	8,441,378 12 6	25,750,808 14 0
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	7,537,563 9 11	1,998,601 9 11	374,380 18 5	2,372,982 8 4
New Holland and South Sea Islands	6,899 0 7	40,906 3 7	7,875 15 5	48,781 19 0
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	74,425 2 2	159,037 7 4	20,471 4 0	179,508 11 4
Other parts of Africa	179,548 5 9	131,561 5 2	111,946 2 3	243,507 7 5
AMERICA:				
British Northern colonies	751,003 12 10	1,548,181 10 9	452,852 5 9	2,001,033 16 6
Columbia River and North-west Coast	..	5,955 10 6	24 1 9	5,979 12 3
British West Indies	7,887,668 13 0	4,197,975 19 10	292,033 15 11	4,490,009 15 9
Foreign West Indies	774,116 15 10	1,095,171 13 6	48,547 17 3	1,143,719 10 9
United States	2,688,076 14 7	4,229,767 4 8	71,928 12 8	4,301,695 17 4
Brazil	952,201 19 3	1,864,309 8 5	32,006 16 4	1,896,316 4 9
Mexico and Guatimala	30,973 8 6	26,248 1 4	10,518 19 3	36,767 0 7
Columbia	14,809 1 6	10 0 0	..	10 0 0
Peru	..	5 2 3	..	5 2 3
Chili	..	16,216 7 9	1,485 3 0	17,701 10 9
Buenos Ayres and Monte-Video	244,862 10 5	360,310 15 4	10,841 11 6	371,152 6 10
The Whale Fisheries	398,405 5 5	0 15 0	2,944 4 0	2,944 19 0
Seized Goods, &c.	5,583 15 3	..	..	..
Total £	29,681,639 16 9	32,983,688 16 10	9,879,236 0 0	42,862,924 16 10

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1821. Imports into Great Britain.			Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			Total Exports.		
EUROPE:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Russia	2,500,200	18	5	2,519,094	12	5	1,149,156	10	1	3,668,251	2	6
Sweden	110,422	14	11	30,034	15	11	95,551	14	0	125,586	9	11
Norway	31,507	2	10	57,760	15	7	28,096	11	7	85,857	7	2
Denmark	141,230	3	2	171,953	14	1	136,707	5	2	308,660	19	3
Prussia	712,295	4	8	703,781	12	1	608,898	13	11	1,312,680	6	0
Germany	641,084	16	7	6,908,419	2	0	2,985,688	9	4	9,894,107	11	4
Holland	562,614	1	7	1,210,794	7	5	837,158	14	11	2,047,953	2	4
Flanders	99,198	12	11	692,532	2	1	849,798	14	5	1,542,330	16	6
France	761,563	15	7	333,179	10	3	829,596	13	9	1,162,776	4	0
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	400,536	12	7	1,721,756	7	8	103,692	14	0	1,825,449	1	8
Spain, and the Canaries	926,698	11	8	496,265	2	8	170,647	5	4	666,912	8	0
Gibraltar	15,309	6	0	1,519,027	17	5	246,934	14	6	1,765,962	11	11
Italy	817,597	6	0	3,157,971	14	7	609,649	19	5	3,767,621	14	0
Malta	21,265	11	9	440,429	3	7	88,003	10	9	528,432	14	4
Ionian Islands	92,827	19	8	14,040	18	2	..			14,040	18	2
Turkey and the Levant	417,158	7	6	787,850	8	4	173,896	0	1	961,746	8	5
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	137,541	9	2	211,122	15	6	95,045	4	8	306,168	0	2
	8,389,052	15	0	20,976,014	19	9	9,008,522	15	11	29,984,537	15	8
ASIA:												
East Indies and China	7,562,647	11	7	2,978,451	6	11	294,360	3	11	3,272,811	10	10
New Holland and South Sea Islands	5,030	19	1	84,242	1	0	33,844	6	6	118,086	7	6
AFRICA:												
Cape of Good Hope	78,494	7	8	224,451	13	6	32,073	1	5	256,524	14	11
Other parts of Africa	95,919	19	6	130,994	18	8	178,590	11	4	309,585	10	0
AMERICA:												
British Northern colonies	841,271	10	11	1,212,710	17	3	463,470	16	3	1,676,181	13	6
Columbia River and North West Coast	..			..			..			..		
British West Indies	8,011,335	6	8	4,043,692	19	0	308,820	15	1	4,352,513	14	1
Foreign West Indies	798,620	4	5	1,191,642	15	3	65,406	15	9	1,257,049	11	0
United States	3,674,062	17	8	3,862,310	5	2	57,951	17	0	3,920,262	2	2
Brazil	1,294,025	0	0	2,232,286	16	6	46,098	4	5	2,278,385	0	11
Mexico and Guatimala	7,592	7	7	..			..			..		
Columbia	..			682	4	10	355	10	1	1,037	14	11
Peru	..			38,050	19	6	110	14	7	38,161	14	1
Chili	10,729	19	7	126,388	9	4	18,025	6	8	144,413	16	0
Buenos Ayres and Monte-Video	192,667	18	11	717,323	9	7	13,438	10	1	730,761	19	8
The Whale Fisheries	551,702	11	0	1,049	7	9	3,956	9	8	5,005	17	5
Seized Goods, &c.	2,068	6	0	..			..			..		
Total £	31,515,221	15	7	37,820,293	4	0	10,525,025	18	8	48,345,319	2	8

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1822. Imports into Great Britain.	Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EUROPE:				
Russia	1,910,958 17 2	1,522,635 2 5	574,594 8 2	2,097,229 10 7
Sweden	104,225 4 1	32,010 9 0	151,928 0 5	183,938 9 5
Norway	49,949 12 10	61,480 10 8	27,813 3 6	89,293 14 2
Denmark	42,111 18 1	164,761 6 2	154,223 17 10	318,985 4 0
Prussia	329,551 11 9	356,775 13 4	559,154 19 9	915,930 13 1
Germany	616,598 0 0	6,316,962 15 4	2,250,858 7 3	8,567,821 2 7
Holland	764,650 10 7	1,068,315 19 4	884,716 6 0	1,953,042 5 4
Flanders	145,338 12 5	863,549 2 7	1,062,390 16 9	1,925,939 19 4
France	852,782 16 8	380,038 3 3	1,036,940 17 11	1,416,979 1 2
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	435,649 17 2	2,510,437 8 2	116,513 12 7	2,626,951 0 9
Spain, and the Canaries	861,406 13 10	312,986 10 10	108,291 0 8	421,277 11 6
Gibraltar	59,997 15 4	1,555,013 4 6	303,328 0 9	1,858,341 5 3
Italy	946,912 3 5	2,886,197 3 6	1,108,621 12 2	3,994,818 15 8
Malta	17,397 0 10	294,280 5 5	61,326 12 4	355,606 17 7
Ionian islands	85,879 16 8	6,806 5 11	671 14 2	7,478 0 1
Turkey and the Levant	370,858 1 9	497,342 13 5	85,673 19 3	583,016 12 8
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.	144,190 6 10	252,689 8 10	111,979 5 9	364,668 14 7
	7,738,458 19 5	19,082,282 2 6	8,599,036 15 3	27,681,318 17 9
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	6,233,571 3 10	3,655,005 6 3	658,041 18 8	4,313,047 4 11
New Holland, and South Sea Islands	22,639 10 3	100,642 2 4	13,641 15 10	114,283 18 2
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	82,644 10 7	261,399 15 4	39,556 5 0	300,956 0 4
Other parts of Africa	216,350 16 4	206,070 11 1	177,230 3 8	383,300 14 9
AMERICA:				
British Northern colonies	844,212 10 4	1,016,662 0 2	379,210 8 9	1,395,872 8 11
Columbia river and North-west Coast	..	12,247 10 10	279 2 3	12,526 13 1
British West Indies	7,977,836 19 1	4,705,034 13 3	364,337 1 2	5,069,371 14 5
Foreign West Indies	956,554 8 7	1,515,328 9 11	67,601 11 8	1,582,930 1 7
United States	3,642,210 15 0	6,422,368 9 1	184,933 8 6	6,607,301 17 7
Brazil	1,181,857 12 7	2,114,828 15 7	21,717 18 7	2,136,546 14 2
Mexico and Guatimala	16,766 15 2	839 6 11	758 16 7	1,598 3 6
Columbia	..	..	..	..
Peru	10,083 0 4	115,733 3 2	39,316 8 2	155,049 11 4
Chili	32,421 1 0	362,771 5 2	15,137 10 11	377,908 16 1
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video	273,092 17 4	623,192 17 10	37,228 6 2	660,421 4 0
The Whale Fisheries	537,442 19 3	486 4 6	4,062 8 10	4,548 13 4
Seized Goods, &c.	2,977 15 2	..	..	..
Total..... £	29,769,121 14 3	40,194,892 13 11	10,602,090 0 0	50,796,982 13 11

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1823. Imports into Great Britain.	Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EUROPE:				
Russia	2,555,423 14 8	823,627 11 9	396,150 10 10	1,219,778 2 7
Sweden	130,080 6 8	34,905 10 4	96,061 16 10	130,967 7 2
Norway	66,995 3 5	43,823 9 4	23,998 6 5	67,821 15 9
Denmark	43,711 3 3	181,185 10 9	114,764 9 7	295,950 0 4
Prussia	490,513 0 10	345,859 16 6	401,324 16 3	747,184 12 9
Germany	728,068 4 6	6,497,435 6 11	2,541,101 11 10	9,038,536 18 9
Holland	819,799 19 8	1,216,495 14 0	796,745 1 5	2,013,240 15 5
Flanders	260,124 14 3	1,000,107 16 3	844,713 5 5	1,844,821 1 8
France	862,200 14 3	345,061 16 9	839,127 9 9	1,184,189 6 6
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	505,216 5 6	2,536,278 7 4	123,271 9 1	2,659,549 16 5
Spain, and the Canaries	827,561 15 8	409,776 9 6	104,876 16 0	514,653 5 6
Gibraltar	30,364 13 9	2,404,181 19 2	431,338 18 11	2,835,520 18 1
Italy	1,108,633 3 7	4,575,469 14 10	705,105 11 3	5,280,575 6 1
Malta	18,509 1 4	387,270 19 11	84,766 14 3	472,037 14 2
Ionian Islands	84,577 17 1	9,172 15 7	4,048 0 11	13,220 16 6
Turkey and the Levant	386,862 14 4	904,522 3 0	67,925 5 1	972,447 8 1
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	147,930 5 1	253,366 0 5	68,071 9 1	321,437 9 6
	9,066,572 17 10	21,968,541 2 4	7,643,391 12 11	29,611,932 15 3
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	5,106,400 16 8	3,569,325 12 4	317,624 14 8	3,886,950 7 0
New Holland and South Sea Islands	16,592 5 5	176,130 5 4	37,612 12 11	213,742 18 3
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	112,505 1 5	176,710 18 6	68,444 6 7	245,155 5 1
Other parts of Africa	162,239 0 2	232,341 5 6	204,550 7 0	436,891 12 6
AMERICA:				
British Northern colonies	780,970 10 9	1,255,050 3 10	279,807 18 11	1,534,858 2 9
Columbia River and North-west Coast	...	442 19 7	49 4 0	492 3 7
British West Indies	7,691,390 2 8	3,906,730 1 4	239,733 10 3	4,146,463 11 7
Foreign West Indies	566,314 8 9	1,282,959 9 5	49,608 16 6	1,332,568 5 11
United States	4,020,729 8 8	7,122,296 16 7	245,767 10 2	7,368,064 6 9
Brazil	1,047,525 18 0	1,919,495 15 7	55,064 3 8	1,974,559 19 3
Mexico and Guatimala	44,057 12 7	85,642 10 1	5,049 12 4	90,692 2 5
Columbia	14,775 16 0	93,697 2 9	3,874 18 7	97,572 1 4
Peru	21,342 2 2	93,294 14 4	5,049 16 2	98,344 10 6
Chili	39,673 16 2	443,579 17 5	19,264 4 10	462,844 2 3
Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video	373,855 8 9	1,232,249 17 10	34,081 16 10	1,266,331 14 8
The Whale fisheries	362,463 19 6	...	2,952 10 6	2,952 10 6
Seized Goods, &c.	4,966 8 6	—	...	..
Total £	29,432,375 14 0	43,558,488 12 9	9,211,927 16 10	52,770,416 9 7

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Years ending 5th January, 1824. Imports into Great Britain.	Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	2,611,617 0 8	1,174,722 3 6	666,552 10 0	1,841,274 13 6
Sweden	130,751 0 1	37,668 8 8	165,016 18 7	202,685 7 3
Norway	86,493 15 8	86,062 8 11	45,533 8 7	131,595 17 6
Denmark	35,881 4 6	185,135 5 1	194,996 17 8	380,132 2 9
Prussia	504,140 8 2	224,036 1 5	410,038 7 7	634,074 9 0
Germany	961,460 6 11	5,784,947 12 8	1,744,009 8 8	7,528,957 1 4
Holland	785,073 5 4	1,486,344 9 9	557,688 18 11	2,044,033 8 8
Flanders	298,685 8 11	1,263,832 3 0	749,377 11 7	2,013,209 14 7
France	1,102,739 5 0	241,029 4 4	743,536 7 1	984,565 11 5
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	566,353 13 2	1,959,441 19 5	187,031 12 8	2,146,473 12 1
Spain, and the Canaries	808,748 7 0	305,903 8 0	146,979 11 9	452,882 19 9
Gibraltar	81,698 8 7	1,644,606 5 2	329,481 10 6	1,974,087 15 8
Italy	1,123,344 13 10	3,278,912 19 6	655,650 18 9	3,934,563 18 3
Malta	37,334 16 5	426,680 14 5	72,899 18 3	499,580 12 8
Ionian Islands	93,538 1 11	8,131 16 6	81 4 9	8,213 1 3
Turkey and the Levant	446,902 12 8	1,170,233 6 1	104,004 10 8	1,274,237 16 9
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man	163,952 3 2	255,225 15 8	68,763 11 0	323,989 6 8
	9,858,714 12 0	19,532,914 2 1	6,841,643 7 0	26,374,557 9 1
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	6,918,539 19 2	3,751,390 15 7	604,047 3 1	4,355,437 18 8
New Holland and South Sea Islands	51,376 18 0	137,908 6 10	42,807 18 2	180,716 5 0
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	154,147 15 0	373,909 10 11	59,563 11 1	433,473 2 0
Other parts of Africa	185,250 15 3	195,167 17 10	147,656 3 8	342,824 1 6
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	864,944 2 2	1,514,138 19 4	252,399 1 0	1,766,538 0 4
Columbia river & north-west coast	...	7,968 12 7	263 16 3	8,232 8 10
British West Indies	7,971,145 6 3	4,339,691 13 8	283,104 19 11	4,622,804 13 7
Foreign West Indies	790,236 16 1	1,665,706 10 7	46,491 12 11	1,702,198 3 6
United States	5,459,736 13 11	5,986,845 4 3	154,605 7 4	6,141,450 11 7
Brazil	1,053,327 2 11	3,357,173 1 2	68,151 15 6	3,425,324 16 8
Mexico and Guatimala	221,825 16 9	357,368 6 6	12,408 13 0	369,776 19 6
Columbia	45,275 8 10	285,372 14 10	20,248 16 10	305,621 11 8
Peru	15,316 12 9	399,450 2 2	9,422 10 4	408,872 12 6
Chili	9,719 19 6	471,726 3 11	17,875 13 3	489,601 17 2
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	388,338 6 10	777,679 5 11	25,558 13 2	803,237 19 1
The whale fisheries	592,067 11 11	46 13 4	2,746 15 6	2,793 8 10
Seized goods, &c.	11,300 11 8	...	...	...
Total £	34,591,264 9 0	43,144,466 1 6	8,588,995 18 0	51,733,461 19 6

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1825. Imports into Great Britain.	Exports from Great Britain. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	2,606,531 10 3	1,521,079 1 2	717,061 3 7	2,238,140 4 9
Sweden	149,081 7 9	34,782 8 9	106,359 18 2	141,142 6 11
Norway	94,375 5 10	67,555 6 4	48,539 10 9	116,094 17 1
Denmark	136,673 17 6	163,494 7 3	168,579 4 2	332,073 11 5
Prussia	620,287 2 3	138,743 18 11	329,719 19 7	468,463 18 6
Germany	1,505,456 6 5	5,454,727 13 5	2,097,449 1 0	7,552,176 14 5
Holland	1,096,127 17 2	1,352,632 1 5	664,657 10 7	2,017,289 12 0
Flanders	468,146 10 11	1,148,078 14 0	1,069,438 19 10	2,217,517 13 10
France	1,536,840 7 9	259,727 3 3	864,500 16 4	1,124,227 19 7
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	450,730 2 10	2,594,016 4 7	76,175 2 0	2,670,191 6 7
Spain, and the Canaries	845,339 3 8	464,237 15 7	220,569 1 2	684,806 16 9
Gibraltar	59,511 15 4	2,424,722 9 11	371,621 18 3	2,796,344 8 2
Italy	1,127,092 11 2	3,750,795 7 4	648,984 13 9	4,399,780 1 1
Malta	63,083 19 7	295,458 15 3	79,837 11 11	375,296 7 2
Ionian Islands	132,116 18 3	9,572 11 6	6,411 6 4	15,983 17 10
Turkey and the Levant	746,848 6 6	1,267,301 17 4	130,195 12 2	1,397,497 9 6
Isles Gurnsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man	208,512 4 10	280,816 0 9	91,358 7 9	372,174 8 6
	11,846,755 8 0	21,227,741 16 9	7,691,459 17 4	28,919,201 14 1
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	7,312,355 16 3	3,684,305 7 5	710,575 4 6	4,394,880 11 11
New Holland and South Sea Islands	51,371 14 6	147,943 6 4	67,685 12 9	215,628 19 1
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	122,085 13 7	245,455 3 7	30,965 14 4	276,420 17 11
Other parts of Africa	202,288 16 0	193,592 8 7	205,645 14 0	399,238 2 7
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	925,699 3 3	1,828,642 1 6	413,024 14 6	2,241,666 16 0
Columbia river & north-west coast	3,771 15 11	2,080 8 9	497 16 3	2,578 5 0
British West Indies	8,655,538 4 0	4,549,791 9 6	321,044 10 4	4,870,835 19 10
Foreign West Indies	623,160 10 7	1,834,606 16 2	61,658 16 4	1,896,265 12 6
United States	3,925,608 14 1	6,760,075 10 7	381,210 3 1	7,141,285 13 8
Brazil	1,289,513 10 0	3,656,318 12 0	93,724 9 8	3,750,043 1 8
Mexico and Guatamala	158,431 19 10	480,476 13 11	75,036 13 11	555,513 7 10
Columbia	73,496 14 6	387,005 0 1	38,135 8 5	425,140 8 6
Peru	23,737 19 11	596,098 12 3	25,571 15 10	621,670 8 1
Chili	41,090 12 2	885,385 16 5	38,037 17 4	923,423 13 9
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	498,654 13 3	1,550,393 4 2	31,382 3 1	1,581,775 7 3
The whale fisheries	376,072 0 9	124 3 4	2,939 17 6	3,064 0 10
Seized goods, &c.	16,823 13 5	...	...	...
Total £	36,146,448 0 0	48,030,036 11 4	10,188,596 9 2	58,218,633 0 6

Account—*continued.*

An Abstract of the Official Values of the Trade of Great Britain.												
Years ending 5th January.	Imports into Great Britain.			Exports from Great Britain.								
				British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			Total Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1817	26,374,921	5	8	34,774,520	11	2	13,441,664	11	9	48,216,185	2	11
1818	29,910,502	9	8	39,233,466	19	10	10,269,271	8	9	49,502,738	8	7
1819	35,845,340	0	2	41,960,555	3	5	10,835,800	6	4	52,796,355	9	9
1820	29,681,639	16	9	32,983,688	16	10	9,879,236	0	0	42,862,924	16	10
1821	31,515,221	15	7	37,820,293	4	0	10,525,025	18	8	48,345,319	2	8
1822	29,769,121	14	3	40,194,892	13	11	10,602,090	0	0	50,796,982	13	11
1823	29,432,375	14	0	43,558,488	12	9	9,211,927	16	10	52,770,416	9	7
1824	34,591,264	9	0	43,144,466	1	6	8,588,995	18	0	51,733,461	19	6
1825	36,146,448	0	0	48,030,036	11	4	10,188,596	9	2	58,218,633	0	6
1826	42,589,678	4	2	46,468,281	7	2	9,155,305	5	0	55,623,586	12	2

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1817.		
	Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland.	
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	16,321 18 4	894 4 8	275 13 2	1,169 17 10
Sweden	11,983 16 1	...	...	...
Norway	35,299 19 4	3,576 8 5	2,331 10 7	5,907 19 0
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Prussia	34,477 9 7	50 15 5	...	50 15 5
Germany	708 3 5	...	...	...
Holland	16,143 7 5	...	2,638 15 5	2,638 15 5
Flanders	...	...	...	...
France	9,579 12 6	23,055 0 3	2,205 13 10	25,260 14 1
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	54,494 15 7	153,243 15 3	1,693 11 5	154,937 6 8
Spain and the Canaries	80,911 15 11	102,252 0 7	...	102,252 0 7
Gibraltar	3,453 0 9	10,541 13 3½	1,231 3 1	11,772 16 4½
Italy	65,788 9 10	24,403 2 2	...	24,403 2 2
Malta	...	...	...	...
Ionian Islands	...	...	...	...
Turkey and the Levant	3,000 13 10	...	...	...
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man	14,573 9 9	10,704 5 10	2,965 0 7	13,669 6 5
	346,736 12 4	328,721 5 10½	13,341 8 1	342,062 13 11½
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	...	18 11 1	...	18 11 1
New Holland and South Sea Islands	...	654 11 7	46 9 10	701 1 5
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...
Other parts of Africa	...	...	...	...
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	50,874 11 2½	110,613 11 2½	14,987 5 6	125,600 16 8½
British West Indies	301,052 18 3½	245,342 8 7	3,042 19 6	248,385 8 1
Foreign West Indies	10,810 10 10	10,185 1 8	...	10,185 1 8
United States	344,749 9 4	241,518 14 0	7,660 4 0	249,178 18 0
Brazil	2,459 1 6½	537 16 2	...	537 16 2
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	...	4,957 8 11	36 8 2	4,993 17 1
Total £	1,056,683 3 6½	942,549 9 1	39,114 15 1	981,664 4 2

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1818.		
	Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland.	
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	46,126 9 3	459 4 7½	...	459 4 7½
Sweden	10,291 6 4	...	...	...
Norway	18,584 18 9	1,610 11 3¾	3,177 4 9¼	4,787 16 1
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Prussia	20,116 17 9	37 16 11	...	37 16 11
Germany	350 4 3	130 3 1	...	130 3 1
Holland	9,528 6 7½	142 10 2	676 0 0	818 10 2
Flanders	...	...	..	...
France	9,512 2 8½	1,806 11 5½	26 10 9½	1,833 2 3
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	45,871 2 11	137,838 16 2¼	587 6 11	138,426 3 1¼
Spain and the Canaries	75,344 9 5½	41,450 10 9½	284 1 6½	41,734 12 4
Gibraltar	1,078 12 4	14,227 2 0½	3,418 17 10	17,645 19 10¼
Italy	29,347 3 11	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...
Ionian Islands	...	...	..	..
Turkey and the Levant	2,613 11 4	...	...	...
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	12,116 6 1½	4,855 6 11½	558 6 2½	5,413 13 2
	280,881 11 9	202,558 13 6¼	8,728 8 0¾	211,287 1 7
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	...	...	...	...
New Holland and South Sea Islands	...	1,394 18 10	237 6 2	1,632 5 0
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...
Other parts of Africa	...	...	...	...
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	78,977 10 9	87,820 4 6½	7,727 9 3	95,547 13 9½
British West Indies	305,723 5 8	248,267 6 4¾	5,254 4 10¾	253,521 11 3½
Foreign West Indies	17 16 2	784 3 1	...	784 3 1
United States	258,196 19 2	337,134 7 6½	1,465 16 6	338,600 4 0½
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres and Monte-Video	...	...	...	...
Total £	923,797 3 6	877,959 13 11	23,413 4 10½	901,372 18 9½

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1819.		
	Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland.	
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	52,775 19 11½	50 10 9	21 0 11	71 11 8
Sweden	17,625 0 2½	530 15 4	...	530 15 4
Norway	31,593 19 11	7,319 18 10	4,557 19 8	11,877 18 6
Denmark	44 19 0	...	...	...
Prussia	35,577 0 8	1,939 12 0	...	1,939 12 0
Germany	325 15 4	121 16 11	1,790 3 10	1,912 0 9
Holland	72,505 13 10	...	963 17 6	963 17 6
Flanders	...	...	...	..
France	24,669 0 0	1,966 11 9	44 12 4	2,011 4 1
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	60,935 18 3	74,557 4 11	527 7 8	75,084 12 7
Spain and the Canaries	87,940 10 3	12,209 9 5	2,002 1 10	14,211 11 3
Gibraltar	6 4 7	15,596 16 4	102 1 4	15,698 17 8
Italy	32,216 16 3	107 13 10	...	107 13 10
Malta	...	...	..	...
Ionian Islands	1,971 10 5	...	...	...
Turkey and the Levant	12,743 9 5	..	...	...
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	13,139 6 5	7,354 19 4	556 16 11	7,911 16 3
	444,071 4 6	121,755 9 5	10,566 2 0	132,321 11 5
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	...	1,193 3 0	42 4 7	1,235 7 7
New Holland and South Sea Islands	...	315 16 8	32 18 11	348 15 7
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	...	928 3 9	...	928 3 9
Other parts of Africa	...	...	...	...
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	97,563 18 7	54,936 5 5	7,978 18 4	62,915 3 9
British West Indies	261,554 19 8	200,402 18 2	4,753 8 2	205,156 6 4
Foreign West Indies	...	...	...	...
United States	236,651 10 0	360,434 7 1	643 14 5	361,078 1 6
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres and Monte-Video	...	...	...	...
Total £	1,039,841 12 9	739,966 3 6	24,017 6 5	763,983 9 11

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1820.											
	Imports into Ireland.			Exports from Ireland.								
				British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			Total Exports.		
EUROPE:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Russia	105,960	8	6½	345	19	7½	857	15	4¾	1,203	15	0½
Sweden	21,129	5	7½	1,172	2	8	...			1,172	2	8
Norway	33,200	3	10	5,596	18	4	4,431	16	3	10,028	14	7
Denmark	...			...			...			...		
Prussia	36,212	17	11	7,897	9	1	..			7,897	9	1
Germany	396	5	1	301	14	3¾	351	18	5½	653	12	9¼
Holland	47,514	14	10¾	...			4,364	7	9½	4,364	7	9½
Flanders	3,450	1	6¾	...			...			...		
France	21,023	10	8	933	13	10¼	102	0	0	1,035	13	10¼
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	53,527	17	6	97,058	16	8	33	12	5½	97,092	9	1½
Spain and the Canaries	112,823	6	10¾	13,707	6	11	62	17	4¼	13,770	4	3¼
Gibraltar	2,965	15	1¾	9,334	2	6¾	157	8	4¾	9,491	10	11½
Italy	33,189	2	2	...			...			...		
Malta	...			...			...			...		
Ionian islands	...			...			...			...		
Turkey and the Levant	15,341	17	10½	...			...			...		
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man.	9,809	7	2	5,186	18	9½	581	1	9½	5,768	0	7
	496,544	14	10½	141,535	2	9¾	10,942	17	10¾	152,478	0	8½
ASIA:												
East Indies and China	...			879	16	6¼	50	18	2¾	930	14	9
New Holland and South Sea Islands	...			8	5	10	23	6	7¾	31	12	5¾
AFRICA:												
Cape of Good Hope	6,669	5	5½	...			...			...		
Other parts of Africa	...			...			...			...		
AMERICA:												
British Northern Colonies	138,789	6	2½	63,726	0	1½	7,443	7	3¾	71,169	7	5¼
British West Indies	300,871	10	7¼	197,238	11	9¾	5,165	12	11½	202,404	4	9¼
Foreign West Indies	...			1,457	6	4½	145	6	2¾	1,602	12	7¼
United States	152,295	3	8½	145,641	12	2¼	1,805	2	11¼	147,446	15	1½
Brazil	...			...			...			...		
Columbia	...			...			...			...		
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	...			...			...			...		
Total £	1,095,170	0	10¼	550,486	15	8	25,576	12	2½	576,063	7	10½

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1821.								
	Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland.							
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			Total Exports.		
	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EUROPE:										
Russia	42,342 7 3¾	680	15	4½	...			680	15	4½
Sweden	7,135 0 1¼	608	11	8½	454	15	4½	1,063	7	1
Norway	15,255 0 5½	8,492	1	2	5,349	9	9¼	13,841	10	11¼
Denmark	...	...			4	12	3¾	4	12	3¾
Prussia	17,387 12 8½	4,599	4	7¼	...			4,599	4	7¼
Germany	442 13 6½	57	7	8¼	3,988	13	6½	4,046	1	2¾
Holland	30,101 19 0½	...			...			..		
Flanders	645 5 5½	...			...			...		
France	13,568 9 11	907	2	11½	217	15	9	1,124	18	8½
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	64,686 2 9	87,666	17	8¼	25	4	0	87,692	1	8¼
Spain and the Canaries	45,084 14 8	17,423	6	8¼	...			17,423	6	8¼
Gibraltar	13,835 18 7½	15,066	10	0¾	44	15	11¼	15,111	6	0
Italy	22,200 10 9¾	...			...			...		
Malta	...	...			...			...		
Ionian Islands	2,489 3 10	...			...			...		
Turkey and the Levant	14,971 0 1	...			...			...		
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	6,478 17 7¾	3,691	15	3¼	2,134	3	11	5,825	19	2¼
	296,624 17 0	139,193	13	2½	12,219	10	7¼	151,413	3	9¼
ASIA:										
East Indies and China	...	...			...			...		
New Holland and South Sea Islands	...	887	4	9¾	31	13	3¾	918	18	1½
AFRICA:										
Cape of Good Hope	2,858 9 3	372	11	0	41	3	7¼	413	14	7¼
Other parts of Africa	...	...			...			...		
AMERICA:										
British Northern Colonies	106,510 1 1¼	71,129	18	9	11,500	14	1¾	82,630	12	10¾
British West Indies	342,371 1 0½	203,089	14	7½	5,746	10	5¼	208,836	5	0¾
Foreign West Indies	...	263	11	4¾	...			263	11	4¾
United States	208,179 9 7¼	157,775	0	4¾	1,546	3	4	159,321	3	8¾
Brazil	...	762	19	11¼	...			762	19	11¼
Columbia	...	...			...			...		
Buenos Ayres and Monte-Video	...	...			...			...		
Total ..... £	956,543 18 0	573,474	14	1½	31,085	15	5¼	604,560	9	6¾

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1822.		
	Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland.	
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	52,120 13 2¼	2,111 10 10	..	2,111 10 10
Sweden	5,454 18 5¾	276 18 6	317 0 8½	593 19 2½
Norway	8,310 15 7¼	3,900 17 7¾	1,663 3 7½	5,564 1 3¼
Denmark	...	205 7 9	...	205 7 9
Prussia	27,805 7 6¾	5,810 15 5	...	5,810 15 5
Germany	620 1 9½	35 9 2	3,512 2 7	3,547 11 9
Holland	40,299 14 6½	...	3,980 0 1¼	3,980 0 1¼
Flanders	900 5 5¼	...	...	...
France	12,833 16 1¼	2,365 18 1	159 17 5¾	2,525 15 6¾
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	44,959 10 3¼	84,947 17 9¼	...	84,947 17 9¼
Spain and the Canaries	112,765 15 10¼	5,413 11 6½	...	5,413 11 6½
Gibraltar	23,832 7 9¾	26,695 13 5	674 4 9¾	27,369 18 2¾
Italy	34,678 1 9	...	...	...
Malta	...	10 11 9	106 13 4½	117 5 1½
Ionian Islands	314 8 4	...	..	...
Turkey and the Levant	4,771 13 11	...	...	...
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man	7,646 18 9½	6,308 2 10	1,619 15 11	7,927 18 9
	377,314 9 5¼	138,082 14 8½	12,032 18 7¼	150,115 13 3¾
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	...	...	...	...
New Holland and South Sea Islands	...	236 1 8	88 14 5	324 16 1
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	3,522 9 2¾	..	...	...
Other parts of Africa	5,406 12 0¾	...	...	...
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	103,859 2 0½	60,195 3 2½	8,644 12 2	68,839 15 4½
British West Indies	389,640 3 9¾	235,999 11 7	6,400 11 9½	242,400 3 4½
Foreign West Indies	...	...	...	...
United States	188,846 14 8½	197,309 13 5	438 12 11½	197,748 6 4½
Brazil	...	674 8 5	...	674 8 5
Columbia	...	5,320 12 4	...	5,320 12 4
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video	...	...	...	...
Total £	1,068,589 11 3½	637,818 5 4	27,605 9 11¼	665,423 15 3¼

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1823.		
	Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland.	
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	64,151 19 2	360 0 0	10 3 1	370 3 1
Sweden	7,389 8 1	565 7 8	...	565 7 8
Norway	16,885 10 6	10,222 8 9	1,582 6 7	11,804 15 4
Denmark	...	1,730 3 10	...	1,730 3 10
Prussia	52,296 19 2	20,422 14 8	3 15 2	20,426 9 10
Germany	...	..	...	...
Holland	68,911 12 9	...	73 9 1	73 9 1
Flanders	572 14 1	...	..	...
France	16,072 0 9	1,208 18 4	23 1 7	1,231 19 11
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	40,956 10 9	114,573 0 0	475 16 10	115,048 16 10
Spain, and the Canaries	107,376 2 2	7,405 5 0	283 12 4	7,688 17 4
Gibraltar	26,339 4 2	33,944 6 7	828 8 1	34,772 14 8
Italy	67,613 18 9	...	...	...
Malta	...	7,694 18 5	...	7,694 18 5
Ionian Islands	1,843 16 8	13 16 11	...	13 16 11
Turkey and the Levant	9,519 5 5	...	...	...
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man	6,079 10 5	6,023 2 4	2,187 16 2	8,210 18 6
	486,008 12 10	204,164 2 6	5,468 8 11	209,632 11 5
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	...	...	...	...
New Holland and South Sea Islands	...	5,295 16 8	747 1 4	6,042 18 0
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	2,180 6 2	...	...	...
Other parts of Africa	3,841 2 1	...	...	...
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	137,447 4 7	59,346 19 8	3,043 9 8	62,390 9 4
British West Indies	328,375 2 11	220,321 16 10	3,392 9 8	223,714 6 6
Foreign West Indies	...	...	...	...
United States	140,912 3 4	189,888 4 7	2,987 13 11	192,875 18 6
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video	...	...	...	...
Total £	1,098,764 11 11	679,017 0 3	15,639 3 6	694,656 3 9

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1824.		
	Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland.	
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	70,426 15 3¼	1,365 6 11½	...	1,365 6 11½
Sweden	5,412 2 0¾	653 1 6½	...	653 1 6½
Norway	14,994 3 9¾	6,359 5 0¼	3,035 15 2	9,395 0 2¼
Denmark	...	1,135 7 6½	...	1,135 7 6½
Prussia	38,948 17 10½	20,309 8 6	...	20,309 8 6
Germany	335 10 0	613 16 11	...	613 16 11
Holland	51,014 3 0	88 13 8¼	...	88 13 8¼
Flanders	1,118 19 7	..	...	...
France	13,061 2 0½	808 8 7	38 9 3	846 17 10
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	56,369 9 5	77,172 12 4½	3,586 9 7	80,759 1 11½
Spain, and the Canaries	61,866 13 10½	2,255 10 8¾	...	2,255 10 8¾
Gibraltar	24,754 11 11	27,890 10 1¼	448 1 0½	28,338 11 1¾
Italy	94,426 10 1¾	...	16 1 3	16 1 3
Malta	...	...	...	...
Ionian Islands	2,721 0 1½	...	..	...
Turkey and the Levant	19,206 19 4½	...	...	..
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man	7,977 16 8½	12,205 2 3	2,418 8 10	14,623 11 1
	462,634 15 2¼	150,857 4 2½	9,543 5 1½	160,400 9 4
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	...	...	...	...
New Holland & South-Sea Islands	...	1,956 9 11½	265 12 0	2,222 1 11½
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	4,125 19 6½	1,754 4 9¾	97 0 4	1,851 5 1¾
Other parts of Africa	343 11 5½	407 5 10½	271 13 11	678 19 9½
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	92,785 9 1¼	87,517 1 3	2,261 5 4	89,778 6 7
British West Indies	454,131 13 2	260,965 4 3¼	2,141 19 7	263,107 3 10¼
Foreign West Indies	...	...	...	...
United States	193,147 12 5	157,110 4 8¼	276 19 5	157,387 4 1¼
Brazil	...	...	50 15 5	50 15 5
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	...	...	...	...
Total £	1,207,169 0 10½	660,567 15 0¾	14,908 11 1½	675,476 6 2¼

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1825.											
	Imports into Ireland.			Exports from Ireland.								
				British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.			Total Exports.		
EUROPE:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Russia	91,595	18	3¾	5,191	13	5½	18	0	11	5,209	14	4½
Sweden	5,100	9	6¼	...			...			...		
Norway	12,644	7	6¼	15,041	4	5	2,925	0	7½	17,966	5	0½
Denmark	...			1,879	0	9¼	...			1,879	0	9¼
Prussia	40,116	6	6	11,654	8	6	...			11,654	8	6
Germany	2,752	5	6¾	258	9	3	...			258	9	3
Holland	51,235	11	0½	73	3	6½	...			73	3	6½
Flanders	3,932	4	7	...			...			...		
France	19,206	1	3¾	771	6	6½	...			771	6	6½
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	56,311	2	10¾	68,660	0	10½	1,658	16	9	70,318	17	7½
Spain, and the Canaries	124,974	8	1½	4,027	0	7½	...			4,027	0	7½
Gibraltar	9,987	7	11	19,467	8	5½	873	9	4	20,340	17	9½
Italy	58,115	19	8¾	...			...			...		
Malta	...			...			...			...		
Ionian Islands	438	12	5	...			...			...		
Turkey and the Levant	20,750	16	10½	...			11	15	4½	11	15	4½
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man	8,673	3	9	10,094	0	2	1,215	9	0½	11,309	9	2½
	505,834	16	0¾	137,117	16	7¼	6,702	12	0½	143,820	8	7¾
ASIA:												
East Indies and China	...			...			...			...		
New Holland & South-Sea Islands	...			...			...			...		
AFRICA:												
Cape of Good Hope	2,870	11	5	...			...			...		
Other parts of Africa	1,230	15	4½	737	10	9½	485	19	0	1,223	9	9½
AMERICA:												
British Northern Colonies	154,863	9	10¾	70,357	9	7¼	4,965	3	6	75,322	13	1¼
British West Indies	500,005	2	11¼	293,767	10	4¼	3,330	9	2¾	297,097	19	7
Foreign West Indies	...			66	9	3	...			66	9	3
United States	241,776	17	1¼	186,497	19	7	675	2	2¼	187,173	1	9¼
Brazil	...			16,969	14	10½	29	11	2¼	16,999	6	1¼
Columbia	...			...			...			...		
Buenos Ayres & Monte-Video	...			...			...			...		
Total £	1,406,581	12	9½	705,514	11	0¾	16,188	17	2¼	721,703	8	3

Account—*continued.*

Countries.	Year ending 5th January, 1826. Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
EUROPE:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia	154,008 15 3½	9,938 13 11	42 5 5	9,980 19 4
Sweden	6,596 8 10½	196 3 1	74 1 11	270 5 0
Norway	17,635 19 0	9,777 6 6	1,021 14 9	10,799 1 3
Denmark	...	553 16 11	...	553 16 11
Prussia	48,242 14 0	2,225 7 9	...	2,225 7 9
Germany	1,034 2 1	—	—	—
Holland	75,573 7 11½	83 16 9	...	83 16 9
Flanders	1,245 1 0	—	—	—
France	30,963 2 6½	36 12 3	107 11 0	144 3 3
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	77,361 4 10	69,918 11 8	58 13 1	69,977 4 9
Spain, and the Canaries	83,574 9 10	257 12 3	...	257 12 3
Gibraltar	23,564 14 11	15,067 12 3	257 7 5	15,324 19 8
Italy	80,647 18 0	701 14 6	5 19 8	707 14 2
Malta	—	—	—	—
Ionian islands	2,438 0 1	—	—	—
Turkey and the Levant	21,336 2 6½	207 10 7	6 3 7	213 14 2
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Man	7,464 5 7	2,608 0 8	3,388 11 5	5,996 12 1
	631,686 6 6½	111,572 19 1	4,962 8 3	116,535 7 4
ASIA:				
East Indies and China	...	...	123 14 5	123 14 5
New Holland and South Sea Islands	—	—	—	—
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	2,541 15 3	—	—	—
Other parts of Africa	3,297 12 7½	465 1 7	431 16 9	896 18 4
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	228,676 14 9¼	87,560 11 6	6,530 0 10	94,090 12 4
British West Indies	504,922 2 7½	269,379 12 11	2,012 2 0	271,391 14 11
Foreign West Indies	—	—	—	—
United States	176,679 0 1	212,787 19 7	118 5 3	212,906 0 10
Brazil	...	15,972 15 1	10 15 9	15,983 10 10
Columbia	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video	—	—	—	—
Total £	1,547,804 1 10½	697,738 15 9	14,189 3 3	711,927 19 0

Account—*continued.*

An Abstract of the OFFICIAL VALUES of the TRADE of IRELAND.

Years ending 5th January.	Imports into Ireland.	Exports from Ireland.		
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1817	1,056,683 3 6½	942,549 9 1	39,114 15 1	981,664 4 2
1818	923,797 3 6	877,959 13 11	23,413 4 10½	901,372 18 9½
1819	1,039,841 12 9	739,966 3 6	24,017 6 5	763,983 9 11
1820	1,095,170 0 10¼	550,486 15 8	25,576 12 2½	576,063 7 10½
1821	956,543 18 0	573,474 14 1½	31,085 15 5¼	604,560 9 6¾
1822	1,068,589 11 3½	637,818 5 4	27,605 9 11¼	665,423 15 3¼
1823	1,098,764 11 11	679,017 0 3	15,639 3 6	694,656 3 9
1824	1,207,169 0 10½	660,567 15 0¾	14,908 11 1½	675,476 6 2¼
1825	1,406,581 12 9½	705,514 11 0¾	16,188 17 2¼	721,703 8 3
1826	1,547,804 1 10½	697,738 15 9	14,189 3 3	711,927 19 0

An Account of the Official Value of all BRITISH, IRISH, and FOREIGN PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE, Exported from the United Kingdom to all Parts of the World; and a like Account of the Value of all Goods Imported into the United Kingdom,—during the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

A like Account of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Port of LONDON, for the like Period.—[COMMONS, 233.]

TRADE of the UNITED KINGDOM with FOREIGN PARTS.

Year ending 5th January	Official Value of Imports into the United Kingdom.	Official Value of Exports from the United Kingdom.		
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1826	44,137,482 6 0	47,166,020 2 11	9,169,494 8 3	56,335,514 11 2

TRADE of the PORT of LONDON with FOREIGN PARTS.

Year ending 5th January	Official Value of Imports into the Port of London.	Official Value of Exports from the Port of London.		
		British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1826	23,514,370 13 6	11,410,766 1 11	7,879,007 19 1	19,289,774 1 0

An Account showing the QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES Imported into GREAT BRITAIN from Foreign Countries, and Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to Foreign Countries; in the Quarters ended 5th April 1825, and 5th April 1826, respectively.—[COMMONS, 423.]

Principal Articles Imported into Great Britain from Foreign Countries.

		Quarter ended 5th April, 1825.	Quarter ended 5th April, 1826.
Coffee	Lbs.	8,926,616	13,017,974
Cotton wool	Lbs.	39,552,714	35,550,335
Pepper	Lbs.	668,366	2,171,054
Silk	Lbs.	1,002,937	484,764
Spirits, Brandy and Geneva	Gallons. Imperial measure.	581,462	495,928
Rum	Galls. imp. meas.	170,013	314,494
Sugar, East India	Cwts.	36,593	45,901
West India	Cwts.	279,079	314,207
Timber, British American	Loads.	48,537	74,393
European	Loads.	23,345	13,760
Deals, British American	Great hundred.	723	906
European	Great hundred.	6,075	1,823
Tobacco	Lbs.	4,030,984	3,088,811
Wine	Gallons. Imperial measure.	662,309	1,569,499
Wool, sheep's	Lbs.	10,020,934	4,027,779

Principal Articles Exported from Great Britain to Foreign Countries.

			Quarter ended 5th April, 1825.	Quarter ended 5th April, 1826.
Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Cotton Manufactures; viz.			
	White or plain Cottons	Yards.	39,211,384	29,133,928
	Printed, stained, or dyed Cottons	Yards.	44,960,851	36,496,226
	Fustians, Velvets, &c.	Yards.	1,758,315	1,806,110
	Hosiery and small wares	Value.	£ 224,501	£ 182,856
	Cotton Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	4,591,047	6,029,915
	Woollens entered by the piece	Pieces.	336,206	274,809
	by the yard	Yards.	1,347,963	937,162
	at value	Value.	£ 52,315	£ 41,088
	Linens entered by the yard	Yards.	12 629,164	8,779,269
	at value	Value.	£ 11,191	£ 7,773
	Hardwares and Cutlery	Value.	£ 481,604	£ 445,130
	Earthenware	Pieces.	9,323,247	8,196,311
	Coals	Tons.	66,734	57,860
	Salt	Bushels.	1,353,963	941,685
Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Coffee	Lbs.	1,844,294	4,080,624
	Cotton Wool	Lbs.	505,736	6,701,765
	Pepper	Lbs.	87,591	1,059,344
	Silk	Lbs.	172	67,648
	Spirits, Brandy and Geneva	Gallons. Imperial measure.	191,270	122,706
	Rum	Galls. imp. meas.	206,807	88,237
	Sugar, East India	Cwts.	7,673	9,786
	West India	Cwts.	18,407	38,352
	Timber	Loads.	211	302
	Deals	Great hundred.	153	165
	Tobacco	Lbs.	1,191,068	2,689,021
	Wine	Gallons. Imperial measure.	205,827	223,892
	Wool, sheep's	Lbs.	106,193	422,240

An Account showing the Quantities of the principal Articles IMPORTED into IRELAND from Foreign Countries, and EXPORTED from IRELAND to Foreign Countries, in the Quarters ended 5th April, 1825, and 5th April, 1826 respectively.

Principal Articles imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries.			
		Quarter ended 5th April, 1825.	Quarter ended 5th April, 1826.
Coffee	Lbs.	8,507	26,583
Cotton wool	Lbs.	151,216	658,276
Spirits, brandy and geneva	Imperial gall	2,816	4,790
rum	Imperial gall.	...	3,320
Sugar, West India	Cwts.	17,886	14,872
Timber, British American	Loads	5,930	6,809
European	Loads	381	1,010
Deals, British American	Gt hundred	143	176
European	Gt. hundred.	264	379
Tobacco	Lbs.	152,217	177,659
Wine	Imperial gall.	109,260	123 941
Wool, sheep's	Lbs.	12,451	30,411

Principal Articles exported from Ireland to Foreign Countries.					
				Quarter ended 5th April, 1825.	Quarter ended 5th April, 1826.
Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Beef, salted	Barrels	2,744	4,923
	Butter	Cwts.	8,799	8,986
	Candles, tallow	Lbs.	425,340	333,175
	Cotton manufactures:			
	Calico and muslin, white or plain	Yards	434,503	100,396
	printed or coloured	Yards	374,727	1,064,672
	Other cotton goods, entered at value	£	470 2 11	720 17 9
	Linens, entered by the yard	Yards	448,281	776,760
	entered at value	£	..	619 5
	Pork, salted	Barrels	7,535	8,816
Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Spirits, brandy and geneva	Imperial gall.	409	876
	rum	Imperial gall.	2,244	1,803
	Tobacco	Lbs.	77,622	10,826
	Wine	Imperial gall.	9,473	1,174

IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN from FRANCE; Year 1825, ending 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 397.]

List of Imports.	Denominations.	Total Imports. In British Shipping.	Total Imports. In French or other Foreign Shipping.	Total Imports. In British and Foreign Shipping.	Official Value of the Imports.	Amount of Customs' Duties received on each article imported.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Almonds, not bitter or Jordan	Cwts. qr. lb.	905 1 20	98 3 5	1,004 0 25	2,282 9 10	2,311 2 8½
Annetto, flag	Lb.	153,807	..	153,807	15,325 0 0	934 8 4
Apples, not dried	Bushels.	23,303⅜	12,188⅝	35,492½	3,137 16 3	7,331 18 0
Books	Cwts. qr. lb.	625 3 27¾	1,769 2 25¾	2,395 2 25½	19,166 6 5	10,232 3 7
Cabinet ware and furniture	Declared value.	655 12 0	5,116 11 6	5,772 3 6	5,772 3 6	1,724 17 7
Capers	Lb.	46,811	3,783	50,594	648 6 6	3,485 7 0
China and earthenware	Declared value.	2,140 1 6	5,502 8 0	7,642 9 6	7,642 9 6	3,252 15 0
Cinnamon	Lb.	15,021	2	15,023	3,004 12 0	0 7 0
Clocks	Declared value.	1,760 8 0	11,685 5 0	13,445 13 0	13,445 13 0	4,273 0 7
Cloves	Lb.	2,142	19,760	21,902	5,475 10 0	0 3 0
Coffee	Lb.	161,186	781,637	942,823	58,926 8 9	0 6 3
Cotton manufactures of Europe	Square yards.	3,889¼	88,533⅛	92,422¾	14,887 3 9	3,122 3 11
	Declared value.	353 19 6	6,831 6 4	7,185 5 10		
Cream of tartar	Cwts. qr. lb.	2,062 2 22	1,124 0 20	3,186 3 14	7,915 18 3	1,292 6 1¾
Eggs	Number.	1,268,680	59,465,664	60,754,344	18,985 14 8	21,114 2 10
Flax	Cwts. qr. lb.	32,552 3 23	17,812 0 8	50,365 0 3	88,887 9 1	1,200 16 7¼
Flowers, artificial	Declared value.	494 17 0	4,021 1 0	4,515 18 0	4,515 18 0	1,796 2 1
Glass bottles, common	Quarts.	893,227 15/20	68,240 18/20	961,468 13/20	17,231 7 11	15,101 0 0½
Hats, straw	Number.	2,364	54,193	56,557	2,945 13 6	10,766 19 0
Lace, silk	Declared value.	725 17 0	13,252 6 0	13,978 3 0	13,978 3 0	5,591 5 3
net or tulle	Square yards.	1,055½	59,837¼	60,892¾	6,089 5 6	5,398 13 0
Linen, cambrics & bordered handkerchiefs	Pieces.	8⅛	39,689¼	40,297⅜	19,645 4 3	12,332 14 2
Madder	Cwts. qr. lb.	7,739 1 25	22,019 2 19½	29,759 0 16⅝	61,059 9 9	10,484 11 0½
root	Cwts. qr. lb.	1,268 0 6	13,389 0 2	14,657 0 8	127,771 8 9	1,894 17 6½
Prunes	Cwts. qr. lb.	11,379 1 19	511 3 11½	11,891 1 2½	9,092 19 4	13,061 7 6¼
Rape and linseed cakes	Cwts. qr. lb.	19,291 2 24	24,102 1 2	43,393 3 26	6,509 2 0	392 1 2
Seeds, clover	Cwts. qr. lb.	7,936 1 24	7,997 0 14	15,933 2 10	8,037 13 11	13,626 10 7
Silk, raw	Lb.	13,884	785,297	799,181	452,869 4 8	9,096 12 9
thrown	Lb.	3,885 10/16	164,355¼	168,240 14/16	206,232 3 0	23,294 18 10
waste	Lb.	144	86,009	86,153	8,615 6 0	788 10 9
Skins, goat, undressed	Number.	92,652	510	93,162	7,763 10 0	1,099 16 2
kid, dressed	Number.	17,737	739,865	757,602	13,636 16 9	7,027 0 8
lamb, tanned or dressed	Number.	16,106	189,719	205,825	2,058 12 2	1,149 12 7
Spelter	Cwts. qr. lb.	2,554 3 14	1,654 3 14	4,209 3 0	10,524 7 6	877 5 5
Spirits, brandy	Gallons.	2,017,045 6/10	1,756 14/20	2,018,302	237,045 8 5	1,175,166 5 2¼
Toys	Declared value.	1,681 2 0	6,989 13 4	8,670 15 4	8,670 15 4	2,563 0 8
Verdigris	Lb.	168,684¼	72,384	241,068¼	15,066 15 4	3,817 5 8
Wine, French	Gallons.	1,031,834 19/20	58,744 12/20	1,090,579 11/20	105,805 15 10	165,879 15 8
Wool, cotton	Lb.	329,911	20	329,931	10,654 0 5	2,100 6 1
sheep's	Lb.	41,813	394,865	436,678	10,916 19 0	1,895 1 1
Woollen manufactures	Pieces.	87	201	288	8,571 16 0	1,269 5 10
	Shawls.	7	..	7		
	Declared value.	432 4 6	6,678 11 6	7,110 16 0		
Other articles	Value.	..	..	..	149,750 4 10	59,739 17 10½
				Total £	1,790,561 2 8	1,605,786 15 1¼

EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN to FRANCE; Year 1825, ending 5th January, 1826.

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.

List of Exports.	Denominations.	Total of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported. In British Shipping.	In French or other Foreign Shipping.	In British and Foreign Shipping.	Official Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported.
					£ s. d.
Assafœtida	Lb.	..	13,368	13,368	1,671 0 0
Ashes, pearl and pot	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	2,555 0 7	2,555 0 7	4,173 5 5
Balsam copaiba	Lb.	..	5,677	5,677	1,277 6 6
Barilla	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	6,033 3 7	6,033 3 7	4,223 13 4
Bark, quercitron	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	942 2 2	942 2 2	565 10 3
Bugles	Lb.	..	18,528½	18,528½	1,080 16 7
Camphor, unrefined	Lb.	..	19,687	19,687	984 7 0
Cassia lignea	Lb.	..	7,599	7,599	759 18 0
Cinnamon	Lb.	19,291	3,938	23,229	5,807 5 0
Cochineal	Lb.	2,263	544	2,807	3,157 17 6
Cocoa	Lb.	87,917	295,935	383,852	13,709 0 0
Coffee	Lb.	..	151,716	151,716	9,482 5 0
Corn wheat	Yrs. bushs.	1,230 1	..	1,230 1	2,460 5 0
Cortex peruvianus	Lb.	..	53,112	53,112	7,966 16 0
Cotton, manufactures of India	Pieces.	740	1,650	2,390	4,222 16 8
Dye woods and hard woods .. fustic	Tons. cwts. qr. lb.	..	134 4 0 21	134 4 0 21	1,811 16 6
logwood	Tons. cwts. qr. lb.	..	256 4 1 18	256 4 1 18	3,587 1 9
red and barwood	Tons. cwts. qr. lb.	3 0 1 8	38 2 3 16	41 3 0 24	2,222 13 7
red saunders ..	Tons. cwts. qr. lb.	3 0 0 18	113 18 2 0	116 18 2 18	5,846 13 2
Elephants' teeth	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	659 1 27	659 1 27	5,275 18 7
Feathers, ostrich, undressed	Lb.	38 4	1,585 15	1,624 3	1,299 7 0
Furs, bear	Number.	..	1,144	1,144	486 4 0
chinchilli	Number.	..	61,121	61,121	6,112 2 0
martin	Number.	..	4,346	4,346	398 7 8
nutria	Number.	..	25,867	25,867	646 13 6
raccoon	Number.	..	7,640	7,640	254 13 4
Gum, animi	Lb.	..	70,657	70,657	10,598 11 0
Arabic	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	617 2 27	617 2 27	1,729 13 6
copal	Lb.	..	10,343	10,343	517 3 0
lac	Lb.	..	29,806	29,806	1,111 11 7
Hair, horse	Lb.	..	30,683	30,683	938 10 0
Hats, chip and straw	Number.	1,020	29,781	30,801	1,604 4 4
Indigo	Lb.	522	1,035,166	1,035,688	198,506 17 4
Lead, in pigs	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	18,873 2 13	18,873 2 13	14,155 4 3
Mother of pearl shells, rough	Lb.	..	25,126	25,126	837 10 8
Musk	Ozs.	..	892½	892½	892 10 0
Oil, castor	Lb.	..	3,157	3,157	315 14 0
Pepper	Lb.	..	441,647	441,647	23,992 10 11
Pimento	Lb.	..	14,900	14,900	434 11 8
Platina	Ozs.	..	4,541	4,541	454 2 0
Quicksilver	Lb.	1,909	3,809	5,718	1,715 8 0
Rhubarb	Lb.	..	5,879	5,879	3,674 7 6
Rice	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	5,459 2 24	5,459 2 24	5,459 14 3
Saltpetre, rough	Cwts. qr. lb.	1,106 0 21	14,730 1 0	15,836 1 21	51,468 8 5
Seeds, clover	Cwts. qr. lb.	1,551 1 17	5,162 2 20	6,721 0 9	4,032 12 11
Silk, raw	Lb.	361	87,086	87,447	69,684 12 0
thrown	Lb.	..	13,319	13,319	19,978 10 0
manufactures of India	Pieces.	..	17,743	17,743	23,647 17 8
Skins, seal, undressed	Number.	129	7,779	7,908	560 3 0
Spelter	Cwts. qr. lb.	3,094 3 9	4,940 3 6	8,035 2 15	20,089 1 8
Tallow	Cwts. qr. lb.	441 1 17	..	441 1 17	717 5 8
Tin, East India	Cwts. qr. lb.	169 3 17	3,439 3 7	3,609 2 24	23,453 2 11
Tortoise shell, rough	Lb.	..	5,685	5,685	1,847 12 6
Turmeric	Lb.	..	178,408	178,408	3,716 16 8
Vanelloes	Lb.	..	811¼	811¼	1,419 13 9
Wines	Gallons.	5,655	15,209	20,864	3,383 10 7
Wool, cotton	Lb.	1,286,496	4,613,818	5,900,314	290,186 18 9
sheep and lambs'	Lb.	..	21,929	21,929	1,507 12 5
All other articles	At Value.	..	..	..	20,239 10 10
				Total....£	892,295 7 1

EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN to FRANCE; Year 1827; ending 5th January, 1826.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.

List of Exports.	Denominations.	Total of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. In British Shipping.	In French or other Foreign Shipping.	In British and Foreign Shipping.	Official Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.	Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Apothecary wares	Cwts. qr. lb.	12 1 24	766 0 0	778 1 24	1,556 18 7	6,412 0 0
Apparel and slops	Value.	684 0 0	1,939 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0	2,623 0 0
Beer and ale	Tuns, hgds. gals.	6 2 60	40 3 59	47 2 47	245 11 0	1,011 9 0
Books, printed	Cwts. qr. lb.	85 3 20	315 3 16	401 3 8	1,617 15 9	7,783 0 0
Brass and copper manufactures	Cwts. qr. lb.	52 2 0	220 3 5	273 1 5	1,391 17 4	1,838 6 8
Cabinet and upholstery wares	Value.	2,513 0 0	3,671 12 0	6,184 12 0	6,184 12 0	6,184 12 0
Cheese	Cwts. qr. lb.	54 0 4	127 2 1	181 2 5	217 17 1	645 17 0
Coals	Tons.	19,785 0 0 0	7,507 5 0 0	27,292 5 0 0	24,534 15 4	6,693 2 4
Cotton manufactures; viz. calicoes, white or plain	Yards.	32,560	3,650	36,210	2,263 2 6	1,462 0 0
Do. printed, stained, or dyed	Yards.	43,872	3,320	47,192	3,539 8 0	2,571 10 0
Muslins	Yards.	11,914	16,314	28,228	2,364 6 8	2,049 19 10
Fustians, velvets &c.	Yards.	5,696	150	5,846	730 15 0	575 0 0
lace and patent net	Yards.	3,100	137,796	140,896	4,696 10 8	4,715 14 9
hosiery, tapes, and small wares	Value.	505 0 0	179 8 0	684 8 0	684 8 0	684 8 0
Earthenware of all sorts	Pieces.	7,398	59,147	66,545	166 7 3	927 5 0
Glass of all sorts	Value.	194 9 6	587 18 0	782 7 6	782 7 6	782 7 6
Grindstones	Chaldrons.	407 33 0	280 32 0	688 29 0	1,033 3 4	777 15 6
Haberdashery and millinery	Cwts. qr. lb.	7 0 14	21 2 0	28 2 14	57 5 0	750 8 0
Hardwares and cutlery	Cwts. qr. lb.	95 0 11	3,098 1 18	3,193 2 1	8,782 3 0	24,772 0 0
Horses	Number.	692	90	782	7,812 10 0	38,572 0 0
Iron, pig	Tons, cwts. qr. lb.	96 0 0 0	952 8 0 0	1,048 8 0 0	1,048 8 0	9,603 6 0
bar and bolt	Tons, cwts. qr. lb.	57 5 0 0	1,427 2 3 7	1,484 7 3 7	14,843 18 1	14,860 14 0
cast and wrought	Tons, cwts. qr. lb.	179 17 3 19	301 8 0 22	481 6 0 13	7,892 15 10	7,134 0 0
Lead and shot	Tons, cwts. qr. lb.	8 2 2 15	441 4 3 0	449 7 1 15	4,718 7 6	11,373 0 3
Leather and saddlery	Value.	221 0 0	1,096 0 0	1,317 0 0	1,317 0 0	1,317 0 0
Linens	Yards.	3,628	12,469	16,097	811 7 0	1,859 12 3
Litharge of lead	Cwts. qr. lb.	407 2 25	1,641 1 13	2,049 0 10	922 1 10	2,459 18 0
Machinery and mill work	Value.	6,524 10 0	36,257 0 0	42,781 10 0	42,781 10 0	42,781 10 0
Mathematical and optical instruments	Value.	550 0 0	79 0 0	629 0 0	629 0 0	629 0 0
Musical instruments	Value.	2,345 0 0	1,947 0 0	4,292 0 0	4,292 0 0	4,292 0 0
Painters' colours and materials	Value.	63 16 0	2,043 0 0	2,106 16 0	2,106 16 0	2,106 16 0
Perfumery	Value.	35 10 0	408 0 0	443 10 0	443 10 0	443 10 0
Pictures	Value.	315 0 0	1,142 10 0	1,457 10 0	1,457 10 0	1,457 10 0
Plants and seeds	Value.	110 0 0	539 3 0	649 3 0	649 3 0	649 3 0
Plate of silver	Oz. dwts.	25,090 8	2,651 10	27,741 18	12,483 17 1	13,453 0 0
Plated ware	Value.	274 10 0	179 8	453 18 0	453 18 0	453 18 0
Sheep	Number.	825	20	845	1,056 5 0	1,767 0 0
Skins, seal, dressed in Great Britain	Number.	75	1,144	1,219	152 7 6	1,419 0 0
of other sorts, do.	Value.	7 0 0	800 0 0	807 0 0	807 0 0	807 0 0
Spermaceti	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	2,999 3 27	2,999 3 27	22,499 18 8	24,481 9 0
Stationery	Value.	94 12 0	1,501 3 6	1,595 15 6	1,595 15 6	1,595 15 6
Steel, unwrought	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	1,984 0 5	1,984 0 5	2,827 5 3	4,788 0 0
Sugar, British, refined	Cwts. qr. lb.	146 0 13	19 2 26	167 3 5	461 8 8	394 2 5
Tin, unwrought	Cwts. qr. lb.	3,134 2 27	11,517 0 14	14,651 3 13	53,479 6 2	65,311 1 7
and pewter wares and tin plates	Value.	4,072 10 0	7,195 0 0	11,267 10 0	11,267 10 0	11,267 10 0
Toys	Value.	20 0 0	1,037 0 0	1,057 0 0	1,057 0 0	1,057 0 0
Whalebone	Cwts. qr. lb.	..	536 0 0	536 0 0	2,680 0 0	5,524 0 0
Wool, for hatters, prepared in Great Britain	Lb.	40	46	86	60 0 0	222 0 0
sheep's	Lb.	4,108	10,888	14,996	535 11 5	1,086 18 0
Woollens, cloths	Pieces.	7	50	57	633 0 0	680 0 0
carpets and carpeting	Yards.	1,221	7,830	9,051	1,583 18 6	1,262 16 0
other woollens	Value.	7 0 0	337 6 0	344 6 0	344 6 0	344 6 0
Woollen or worsted yarn	Lb.	..	2,399	2,399	128 10 5	650 0 0
All other articles	Value.	..	..	..	9,960 12 2	11,267 13 6
				Total....£	279,175 11 7	360,631 5 1

Value of the EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to the EAST INDIES and CHINA, in being the ISLE OF FRANCE.—[COMMONS, 54.]

Years ending 5th Jan.	Official Value. Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Official Value. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	Official Value. Total Exports.	Declared Value. Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Declared Value. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	Declared Value. Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1824 ..	604,047	1,751,847	860,362	1,139,182	4,355,438	604,047	1,184,506	1,044,806	1,524,157	4,357,516
1825 ..	710,575	1,770,648	799,841	1,113,816	4,394,880	710,575	1,126,518	879,316	1,484,491	4,200,900

* No declaration of the real value of Foreign and Colonial goods exported, being required by law, the official value is substituted in the room thereof throughout the series of accounts.

Value of the EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to SIERRA LEONE, and the Settlements on the COAST of AFRICA.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1824 ..	120,014	62,385	5,402	115,091	302,892	120,014	39,453	4,677	119,396	283,540
1825 ..	176,000	54,934	3,133	114,447	348,514	176,000	33,787	2,971	120,080	332,838

Value of the EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1824 ..	59,661	211,338	39,035	125,290	435,324	59,661	119,529	42,155	173,283	394,628
1825 ..	30,966	103,692	33,676	108,087	276,421	30,966	62,809	33,563	148,682	276,020

Value of the EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to the Foreign WEST INDIA Colonies, including ST. DOMINGO or HAYTI.

Years ending 5th Jan.	Names of the Colonies.	Official Value. Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Official Value. British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	Official Value. Total Exports.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	Total Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1824	Cuba	5,759	268,734	16,183	85,322	375,998	5,759	185,407	15,786	109,360	316,312
	Porto Rico	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	21	21
	Curaçoa	96	1,205	250	2,847	4,398	96	312	240	4,252	4,900
	St. Croix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Thomas	22,917	569,488	37,740	107,141	737,286	22,917	268,424	35,828	103,824	430,993
	Martinique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cayenne	..	..	..	1,131	1,131	..	..	..	1,341	1,341
	St. Domingo or Hayti	17,720	329,768	11,616	224,268	583,372	17,720	173,637	11,731	163,751	366,839
	Total	46,492	1,169,195	65,789	420,722	1,702,198	46,492	627,780	63,585	382,549	1,120,406
1825	Cuba	12,167	269,333	29,267	124,204	434,971	12,167	176,173	26,197	150,586	365,123
	Porto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Curaçoa	..	..	..	44	44	..	..	..	53	53
	St. Croix	..	..	..	476	476	..	..	..	408	408
	St. Thomas	28,590	568,150	23,411	101,058	721,209	28,590	261,731	19,157	103,104	412,582
	Martinique	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	5
	Cayenne	94	..	..	941	1,035	94	..	..	1,140	1,234
	St. Domingo or Hayti	20,807	449,950	8,794	259,041	738,592	20,807	230,161	8,696	193,710	453,374
	Total	61,658	1,287,433	61,472	485,769	1,896,332	61,658	668,065	54,050	449,006	1,232,779

Declared VALUE of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE re-exported from the BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES to Foreign Parts.

Years ending 5th January.	Islands or Colonies from which Exported.	Countries to which Exported.					
		Mexico.	Columbia.	Brazil.	Cuba & other Foreign West India Islands.	The United States of N. America.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1824.	Antigua	...	...	...	6,341	170	6,511
	Barbadoes	...	9,550	...	28,642	...	38,192
	Dominica	...	77	...	13,000	...	13,077
	Grenada	...	...	...	250	502	752
	Jamaica	382,830	685,633	...	333,806	...	1,402,269
	St. Kitt's	...	...	...	434	...	434
	St. Lucia	...	...	...	61	...	61
	St. Vincent's	...	...	...	122	105	227
	Tobago	...	72	...	...	...	72
	Tortola	...	...	...	53	...	53
	Trinidad	...	3,900	...	...	533	4,433
	Bahamas	30	...	...	41,392	...	41,422
	Bermudas	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Continental: Demerara	...	...	...	149	...	149
	Continental: Berbice	...	...	...	11,698	...	11,698
		382,860	699,232	...	435,948	1,310	1,519,350
1825.	Antigua	...	...	...	3,813	...	3,813
	Barbadoes	...	6,279	4,886	13,388	...	24,553
	Dominica	...	...	...	405	...	405
	Grenada	...	...	...	30	30	60
	Jamaica	187,840	481,497	...	245,391	...	914,728
	St. Kitt's	...	...	...	2,882	...	2,882
	St. Lucia	...	...	...	45	...	45
	St. Vincent's	...	643	...	20	146	809
	Tobago	...	121	...	...	...	121
	Tortola	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Trinidad	...	2,225	...	...	150	2,375
	Bahamas	100	...	...	61,935	...	62,035
	Bermudas	...	...	...	350	520	870
	Continental: Demerara	...	...	...	990	191	1,181
	Continental: Berbice	..	...	...	...	275	275
	Total	187,940	490,765	4,886	329,249	1,312	1,014,152

VALUE of the EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM

Official Value.

Years ending 5th January.	Names of the Colonies.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Total Exports.
			Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles	
		£	£	£	£	£
1824.	Antigua	13,054	44,644	4,416	76,419	138,533
	Barbadoes	17,530	123,826	14,378	166,588	322,322
	Dominica	6,240	10,282	1,325	26,430	44,277
	Grenada	4,086	8,287	2,382	54,804	69,559
	Jamaica	145,258	1,348,573	109,630	1,136,093	2,739,554
	Montserrat	519	563	20	8,208	9,310
	Nevis	826	437	838	10,773	12,924
	St. Kitt's	4,215	33,089	1,129	41,439	59,872
	St. Lucia	5,105	17,813	823	17,405	41,146
	St. Vincent's	5,349	29,715	3,837	66,677	105,578
	Tobago	2,963	5,668	1,119	32,921	42,691
	Tortola	37	90	...	538	665
	Trinidad	22,215	147,266	9,232	144,364	323,077
	Bahamas	2,649	56,276	2,083	46,883	107,891
	Bermudas	5,875	4,288	1,556	18,933	30,652
	Continental Demerara	26,970	98,644	6,813	256,681	389,108
	Continental Berbice	7,443	25,518	1,459	56,500	90,920
	Continental Honduras	14,893	282,328	3,738	56,874	357,833
	Total	285,247	2,217,307	164,828	2,218,530	4,885,912
1825.	Antigua	12,034	45,997	5,792	92,764	156,587
	Barbadoes	21,505	123,930	13,271	177,450	336,156
	Dominica	8,942	15,573	1,223	24,012	49,750
	Grenada	7,091	9,847	3,448	66,976	87,362
	Jamaica	164,082	1,477,951	95,823	1,170,738	2,908,594
	Montserrat	723	415	87	8,322	9,547
	Nevis	934	564	1,297	9,632	12,427
	St. Kitt's	5,072	25,081	2,318	50,147	82,618
	St. Lucia	6,862	16,089	886	20,659	44,496
	St. Vincent's	6,692	48,306	5,143	80,131	140,272
	Tobago	3,552	7,622	1,403	39,165	51,742
	Tortola	50	766	29	738	1,583
	Trinidad	21,876	87,922	5,198	151,548	266,544
	Bahamas	3,458	103,776	2,020	66,703	175,957
	Bermudas	3,519	4,233	1,813	12,086	21,651
	Continental Demerara	34,886	85,412	8,505	243,390	372,193
	Continental Berbice	6,863	9,692	849	40,387	57,791
	Continental Honduras	16,233	330,445	5,559	40,427	392,664
	Total	324,374	2,393,621	154,664	2,295,275	5,167,934

to the BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES.

Years ending 5th January	Names of the Colonies.	Declared Value. Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures. Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles	Total Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£
1824.	Antigua	13,054	25039	4,616	84,995	127,704
	Barbadoes	17,530	67,523	13,504	220,355	319,012
	Dominica	6,210	8,610	1,517	32,680	48,447
	Grenada	4,086	3,861	2,254	61,677	71,878
	Jamaica	14[illegible],258	602,210	100,782	1,203,678	2,051,928
	Montserrat	519	419	21	10,198	11,167
	Nevis	826	276	1,248	12,701	15,051
	St. Kitt's	4,215	6,568	1,395	46,960	59,138
	St. Lucia	5,105	10,195	929	20,415	36,644
	St. Vincent's	5,349	15,641	3,413	78,319	102,721
	Tobago	2,983	3,284	1,390	39,331	46,990
	Tortola	37	87	...	688	812
	Trinidad	22,215	66,815	9,348	154,394	252,772
	Bahamas	2,649	27,325	2,431	40,914	73,319
	Bermudas	5,875	3,139	1,588	27,455	38,057
	Continental — Demerara	26,970	49,202	7,702	328,514	412,388
	Continental — Berbice	7,443	13,361	1,635	66,587	89,026
	Continental — Honduras	14,893	133,608	3,249	54,563	206,313
	Total	285,247	1,036,674	157,022	2,484,424	3,963,367
1825.	Antigua	12,034	20,260	5,553	95,605	133,452
	Barbadoes	21,505	62,934	3,281	241,340	339,060
	Dominica	8,942	11,502	1,261	30,226	51,931
	Grenada	7,091	4,484	3,879	76,559	92,013
	Jamaica	164,082	669,693	9,701	1,237,003	2,162,479
	Montserrat	723	349	101	8,950	10,123
	Nevis	934	377	1,171	10,816	13,298
	St. Kitt's	5,072	11,725	2,509	55,775	75,081
	St. Lucia	6,862	8,811	776	23,148	39,597
	St. Vincent's	6,692	24,427	5,554	96,823	133,496
	Tobago	3,552	4,809	2,029	47,010	57,400
	Tortola	50	278	46	786	1,160
	Trinidad	21,876	40,116	5,097	160,024	227,113
	Bahamas	3,458	43,161	1,337	54,280	102,256
	Bermudas	3,519	2,909	1,861	17,966	26,255
	Continental — Demerara	34,686	42,058	9,436	315,201	401,581
	Continental — Berbice	6,863	5,021	942	52,623	65,449
	Continental — Honduras	16,233	153,345	5,019	45,522	220,119
	Total	324,374	1,106,259	151,573	2,569,657	4,151,863

MR. JACOB'S REPORT ON THE TRADE IN CORN, &c.—[COMMONS, 159.]

Instructions to Mr. Jacob, respecting the prices of Foreign Corn.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, 25th June, 1825.

Sir,

It being the desire of the lords of the committee of his Majesty's privy council for trade, to obtain the most correct information on every subject connected with the supply of foreign corn, I have been directed by their lordships to acquaint you with their intention to avail themselves of your services for the examination of the state of those countries, the productions of which find an outlet by the river Vistula into the Baltic. You will, therefore, be pleased to proceed with as much expedition as you can make convenient to commence the examination, beginning at the city of Dantzick where the Vistula enters the sea.

Though you will direct your chief attention to that division of ancient Poland now comprehended in the Austrian province of Galicia, situated between the river Bugg towards Lemberg and the river Wisla towards Cracow, yet, in your route towards that district, the province of West Prussia, belonging to Prussia, and of Masovia, which now, under the government of Russia, forms a part of the viceroyalty of Poland, will require your examination.

At Graudentz or Thorn, in the Prussian part, it is understood that a toll is collected on wares in their passage down the Vistula; and you may, therefore, probably ascertain the quantities of corn which, in a series of years, have been annually conveyed down that river to Dantzick.

In the Russian provinces you will endeavour to make yourself acquainted with the nature of the transit trade in corn, with the state of the magazines of this article at Warsaw, Praga, and other places, and the modes in which, and the description of persons by whom it is collected, for the purpose of transmission to Dantzick.

It will indeed be desirable to learn, with as much accuracy as possible, the quantity in warehouse, not only in the places you visit but at other places, and especially at Hamburgh, Konigsberg, Memel, Elbing, and Riga.

In the Austrian province of Galicia, as well as in the territories of Prussia and Austria, which will precede it in your route, you will obtain all the information in your power, regarding the condition of the soil; the manner of its cultivation; the average increase of the several kinds of grain; the proportion of ploughed land to that in pasture, in woods, or in waste; the relative numbers which the other inhabitants bear to those employed in agriculture; the descriptions of grain, or other food which supply the wants of the inhabitants; the rate of the wages of labourers in agriculture, in handicraft, and in manufacturing; the condition of the farmers and labourers, as regards their dwellings, their clothing, their utensils, their furniture, and their food; the hours devoted to labour; the assiduity and skill with which labour is performed; the number of days abstracted from labour by the festivals of the Catholic church; the extent of the military service or conscriptions imposed on the rural inhabitants; the pecuniary and personal demands for the repairs of roads, bridges, the poor and other local purposes; the rate of rent, whether tolerably paid, and in what proportion (if any) it has been reduced since the peace; the average price at which the present extent of bread corn could continue to be grown; how far the price of corn has been reduced since the peace; what increase in price would stimulate to more extensive cultivation; and what proportion of bread corn or wheat is consumed in the country, and by what classes.

With respect to the higher classes, it will be desirable to obtain as much information as possible, how far they have advanced in that knowledge which is applicable to the improvement of their domains; what zeal is felt for such improvement, and what unemployed capital is to be found which, in case of an increased demand for corn, would be likely to be applied to the advancement of agriculture and the increase of its productions.

It will be important to ascertain the prices of the several descriptions of corn at the places of their growth, as well as the expences of conveying it to Dantzick; or to Elbing, when it is carried to that port. This should not only comprehend the past and present period, but should be viewed prospectively, so as to estimate what would be the effect, if a constant sale could be found for the surplus corn of the country in the English markets.

You will endeavour to learn what the actual surplus of grain has been in a series of years, by ascertaining, with all possible accuracy, what quantities of each kind of corn have been sent out of the country by land, and what quantities have been brought in from the neighbouring territories of Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, on one side, and from the Russian dominions on the other.

Besides acquiring information on the present condition of Poland, including the dominions of the three great powers, their lordships would wish your attention to be turned towards all facts that bear on the subject of the changes that might be produced in that country, if such an alteration were made in our laws as would leave our markets at all times accessible to the corn grown in Poland.

You will consider, from the view you take of the country, what increase of cultivation would be likely to take place in consequence of such a stimulus being constantly in action; what effect the extension of cultivation to poorer lands would have on the general prices; endeavouring by every means in your power to arrive at some estimate of the additional quantities which, in years of medium productiveness, might be imported into this kingdom from Poland.

As it may be necessary to assume some given price in this country, in forming such an estimate as that to which I have now referred, it is thought desirable that you should proceed upon a supposition of an average price of wheat at home of from 60s. to 64s. a quarter.

Although I have not noticed the several kinds of animals in the country you are about to visit, their lordships would be pleased to know what proportion the food supplied by them, bears to that supplied by corn, and other vegetable substances; and also if the quantity of live stock is such as, upon a more extended system of tillage, would be likely to afford the means of renovating the fertility of the soil, in a degree equal to the exhaustion which would be occasioned by a greater growth of corn.

There are other subjects which will present themselves to your observation, and engage your attention, which in an immediate or indirect degree, may bear on the subject, which has induced their lordships to employ you on this business; and these, they trust, you will report with all the exactness and accuracy in your power.

In every part of your journey you will bear in mind, and direct your inquiries towards the influence which the price of food in general, and of corn in particular, has had on the rates of labour in manufactures, and learn in what proportion the wages of that description of labour have been lowered, as compared with the decline in the price of corn.

In the report you may prepare for the notice of their lordships, when you have completed your examination, you will reduce all the monies, weights, and measures, of the different districts you examine, into those of this country; having reference, as far as regards the first, to the actual value of the paper currencies of Russia and Austria, circulating in the territories of those sovereigns; and to that of the metallic money circulated in the dominions of Prussia, as well as to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS LACK.

William Jacob, Esq.

MR. JACOB'S REPORT *on the* TRADE IN CORN, *and on the Agriculture of the north of Europe. Dated 21st February*, 1826.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council for Trade.

My Lords,

In pursuance of the instructions communicated by your lordships on the 25th June last, I proceeded to the continent, passing through the Netherlands, the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, and the dominions of Saxony, to Berlin, and from thence by Stettin to Dantzic.

From Dantzic I travelled through the kingdom of Poland, visiting Thorn, Warsaw, and Cracow; deviating in several directions from the main road, returned through Gallicia, Moravia, Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemburg, to Strasburgh, where I entered France, and by way of Paris reached England.

I was induced, by my instructions, to direct my principal attention to the supplies of grain and the nature of the commerce in it, within the districts whose surplus finds a vent through the mouths of the Vistula; and also to collect information on the subject in the other parts of the continent through which I passed.

I heard everywhere among landowners, farmers, and corn merchants, complaints of the distress in which they were involved; and their complaints were far too general to leave room for the suspicion, that they were not founded on the existing state of their respective circumstances. The prices of produce of all kinds within the last three or four years, when compared with the period which had preceded them, or indeed with any past period, in which prices are accurately recorded, confirmed the conviction, that their complaints were justified by the losses they had sustained.

It appeared of some importance to collect, where it could be done with any assurance of accuracy, the prices of corn for a series of years. The wars of which these countries have been the theatre, gave a degree of uncertainty to some of the accounts before the year 1815, and that uncertainty was, in several places, increased by the variations in the value of the circulating medium, which had taken place during the continuance of hostilities. Except at Dantzic, where a register had been kept for near two centuries; at Berlin, where from the minister of the interior I received the prices for fifty years; and at Warsaw, where I obtained them from the Stadthouse, for thirty years, I confined my inquiries to the last ten years. The several accounts which were collected, form a part of the appendix to this report.

As the facts collected, and the remarks made during my journey, are of very various kinds, and were committed to writing as they occurred, it may be more satisfactory to your lordships, if after shortly describing the nature of the corn trade, as carried on by the Vistula, which, as far as concerns wheat, is the most important; and after recounting, according to my instructions, the quantity of wheat accumulated in the several exporting places, I state, whatever relates to the raising of corn, to the cost of its production, and the supplies yielded, in the different divisions of Europe, which have hitherto conveyed their grain to our markets, in the order in which I viewed the several countries.

The commerce of corn generally in the countries whose connexion with the sea is maintained by the river Vistula, has been extensive during a long series of years. The shipment to foreign countries was, during a long period, almost exclusively confined to the city of Dantzic.

The government of Prussia viewed with some jealousy the trade of that city, which was then one of the independent Hanse Towns; and

having the land on both sides the river, from the boundaries of Poland to those of Dantzic, endeavoured, by forming the city of Elbing into a free mart, to draw the trade through that place and its port of Pillau.

Some success attended this plan, and the trade was carried on through the two rival channels, with a competition which has been continued to the present time; for though Dantzic has been since added to the Prussian territories, and the preference given to Elbing consequently withdrawn, the latter city seems to have retained its proportionate share of the export of corn.

Attempts are at this time making by Russia, to divert the corn trade of Poland, but especially of the provinces of that country, which have been separated from it, and are now comprehended in Russia, to the port of Riga, as the place of shipment. For this purpose canals are now constructing, which are intended to facilitate the conveyance of goods to the river Duna. It is not however probable, that a very great proportion of the trade will be drawn into that channel. The port of Riga is closed by frost a much longer time than that of Dantzic; the passage from it to the countries where corn is wanted is longer; the climate is less favourable for drying the grain after removing it from the barges, preparatory to shipment; and it, at present, has not those spacious and well-adapted warehouses, for the secure deposit of corn, by which Dantzic is eminently distinguished.

Some portion of the corn is at present brought down to the sea-shore, by the river Niemen, and after paying a transit duty to Prussia, at the town of Schmaleningken, is conveyed to Memel. This branch of the trade is, however, but small, as it appears (see Appendix, No. 1.) that in the three years, 1816, 1817, and 1818, a period when the general trade was the greatest, the whole quantity that paid the transit duty was only 49,596 quarters of wheat, 21,830 quarters of barley, 185,292 quarters of rye, and 108,482 quarters of oats.

From the southern provinces of Poland, *viz.* Sandomir and Cracow, in which the greatest quantity of the best wheat is produced, a portion is annually sent into the neighbouring Prussian province of Silesia, by land, where a part of it is consumed by the few inhabitants of Breslaw, and the other cities who eat wheaten bread. The greater part is, however, conveyed by the river Oder, and then by the canal which unites that river with the Havel, to the city of Berlin. It forms an article in the weekly returns of the corn market of that capital; and, by the whiteness of its flour, is preferred for pastry and confectionery. In those years, when the prices of grain have been the most raised in England, some of it has been sent here from Stettin, whilst those of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood who used wheat, were supplied with an inferior kind of their own growth.

Those other channels, by which the surplus corn of Poland is distributed, bear, however, but a small proportion to that which passes by the mouths of the Vistula, at Dantzic and Elbing; and the manner in which the trade by these places is carried on, may deserve detailed notices.

The cultivators of that corn which is supplied to trade, are almost universally both owners and occupiers of the soil on which it grows. They cultivate it by the labour of their tenants or subjects, who raise sufficient for their own support, but have scarcely any surplus. It does not, as in most other countries, come to the several markets in small parcels. As wheat particularly can scarcely be there considered an article of food, it would scarcely ever find purchasers among the inhabitants of the countries in which it is grown, if it were brought to the weekly or other markets in their own towns. It is almost exclusively an article for foreign consumption.

The whole of the internal commerce of Poland is in the hands of the Jews, who are very numerous, comprehending nearly one-seventh of the whole population, and not being engaged in cultivation, nor inhabiting villages, forming the majority in most of the market towns. They are acute, temperate, economical, rather active than industrious, and are said to be possessors of the far larger proportion of the floating capital of the country. Almost every transaction passes through their hands, and few persons can either buy or sell, borrow or lend, without the aid of some individuals of that race. Though not allowed by the law to call themselves brokers, or factors, they are effectually such to the whole of the nation.

They are accused of nourishing a most implacable hatred towards all other people, and of deeming it no moral crime to deceive and cheat christians. Whatever of truth there may be in these charges, these supposed feelings of the Jews, are met on the part of the majority of the other inhabitants, by a degree of contempt and degrading treatment, of the most aggravating nature; a treatment so remote from what *is* exercised towards that people in England, Germany, France and Holland, that it may have perhaps mainly contributed to form the character which they are accused of bearing.

It will not appear surprising, on referring to the changes that Poland has undergone,—the ravages she has suffered from wars,—the demands for the personal services of her proprietors in the armies, of the successive masters that have ruled the country,—the exclusion from all foreign trade, and, till of late, the total absence of all manufactories,—that there should be now great individual distress, even whilst the country, as a whole, may be advancing in prosperity.

The individuals who most suffer are the landed proprietors, and they have, with a few exceptions, become dependent, in a greater or less degree, on the more monied Jews.

There is every reason to believe, that few landed proprietors are wholly free from incumbrances, and that many of them are involved to

such an extent, that they are compelled to deliver to their creditors the whole surplus produce of their estates, as soon as it can be prepared for removal. The Jews, by their universal connexion with others of their nation in distant places, have far better opportunities of knowing what prices they are likely to obtain for corn, than the gentlemen who raise it; and the latter, from their situation, must take that as the price which their creditors may determine.

On the banks of the Vistula there are many warehouses well adapted for preserving corn, at the places whence it is most convenient to embark it. The crops are generally removed from the farms of the proprietors as speedily as possible, and remain there in the power of the creditor, who either allows for it a stipulated price, or undertakes to convey it to Dantzic, to be sold at the risk of the debtor; but with the proceeds to be received by the creditor.

The charges for warehousing, shipping, freight, tolls, commission, and other demands, have been lately so high, in proportion to the prices, that very small sums have been carried to the credit of the landholder; and where estates are mortgaged, they have been generally insufficient in amount to keep under the growing interest.

There are two modes of conveying wheat to Dantzic by the Vistula. That which grows near the lower parts of the river, comprehending Polish Prussia, and part of the province of Plock, and of Masovia, in the kingdom of Poland, which is generally of an inferior quality, is conveyed in covered boats, with shifting boards, that protect the cargo from the rain, but not from pilfering. These vessels are long, and draw about fifteen inches water, and bring about 150 quarters of wheat. They are not, however, so well calculated for the upper parts of the river. From Cracow, where the Vistula first becomes navigable, to below the junction of the Bug with that stream, the wheat is mostly conveyed to Dantzic in open flats. These are constructed on the banks, in seasons of leisure, on spots far from the ordinary reach of the water, but which, when the rains of autumn, or the melted snow of the Carpathian mountains, in the spring, fill and overflow the river, are easily floated.

Barges of this description are about 75 feet long, and 20 broad, with a depth of two feet and a half. They are made of fir, rudely put together, fastened with wooden treenails, the corners dovetailed and secured with slight iron clamps, the only iron employed in the construction.

A large tree, the length of the vessel, runs along the bottom, to which timbers are secured. This roughly cut keelson rises nine or ten inches from the floor, and hurdles are laid on it, which extend to the sides. They are covered with mats made of rye straw, and serve the purpose of dunnage; leaving below a space in which the water that leaks through the sides and bottom is received. The bulk is kept from the sides and ends of the barge by a similar plan. The water, which these ill-constructed and imperfectly caulked vessels receive, is dipped out at the end and sides of the bulk of wheat.

Vessels of this description, draw from ten to twelve inches of water, and yet they frequently get aground, in descending the river. The cargoes usually consist of from 180 to 200 quarters of wheat.

The wheat is thrown on the mats, piled as high as the gunwale, and left uncovered, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and to the pilfering of the crew. During the passage, the barge is carried along by the force of the stream, oars being merely used at the head and stern, to steer clear of the sand banks, which are numerous and shifting; and to direct the vessel in passing under the several bridges. These vessels are conducted by six or seven men. A small boat precedes with a man in it, who is employed in sounding, in order to avoid the shifting shoals. This mode of navigating is necessarily very slow; and during the progress of it, which lasts several weeks, and even months, the rain, if any falls, soon causes the wheat to grow, and the vessel assumes the appearance of a floating meadow. The shooting of the fibres soon forms a thick mat, and prevents the rain from penetrating more than an inch or two. The main bulk is protected by this kind of covering, and when that is thrown aside, is found in tolerable condition.

The vessels are broken up at Dantzic, and usually sell for about two-thirds of their original cost. The men who conduct them return on foot.

When the cargo arrives at Dantzic or Elbing, all but the grown surface is thrown on the land, spread abroad, exposed to the sun and air, and frequently turned over till any slight moisture that it may have imbibed, is dried. If a shower of rain falls, as well as during the night, the heaps of wheat on the shore are thrown together, in the form of the steep roof of a house, that the rain may run off, and are covered with a linen cloth. It is thus frequently a long time after the wheat has reached Dantzic, before it is fit to be placed in the warehouses.

The warehouses are very well adapted for storing corn. They consist, generally, of seven stories, three of which are in the roof. The floors are about nine feet asunder. Each of them are divided by perpendicular partitions, the whole length, about four feet high, by which different parcels are kept distinct from each other. Thus the floors have two divisions, each of them capable of storing from 150 to 200 quarters of wheat, and leaving sufficient space for turning or screening it. There are abundance of windows in each floor, which are always thrown open, in dry weather, to ventilate the corn. It is usually turned over three times a week. The men who perform the operation, throw it with their shovels as high as they can, and thus the grains are separated from each other, and exposed to the drying influence of the air.

The whole of the corn warehouses now left,

(for many were burnt during the siege of 1814,) are capable of storing 500,000 quarters of wheat, supposing the parcels to be large enough to fill each of the two divisions of the floors, with a separate heap; but as, of late years, it has come down from Poland in smaller parcels than formerly, and of more various qualities, which must of necessity be kept distinct, the present stock of about 280,000 quarters is found to occupy nearly the whole of those warehouses, which are in repair, or are advantageously situated for loading the ships. Ships are loaded by gangs of porters with great dispatch, who will complete a cargo of 500 quarters in about three or four hours. It is seen by table, No. 19, in the Appendix, that within the last five or six years the whole quantity that has been brought down has been diminishing; but I was told that no sensible decrease had been observed in the number of the separate bulks, only that each bulk, or the growth of each estate, or of each consignor, was smaller.

The trade in wheat from Poland and Prussia, through Dantzic, is said to have been attended with the most ruinous losses to all the persons who have been engaged in it. The growers asserted that none for the last eight or nine years had yielded sufficient to cover the expences of cultivation, and that it has been regularly getting worse and worse ever since the year 1818.

The Jews, who have taken the crops from the growers, have found the decline of the prices such, that if they sold on their arrival at Dantzic, it was attended with loss; and if they were in a condition to withhold from selling, and placed it in warehouses, the loss was eventually much greater. The trade of Dantzic, which is chiefly confined to corn, has been for several years in a very distressed state. The commodity in which the traders have dealt, has of late so vastly declined in value, that what was purchased dear at one period, became in a short time cheap; the advances they made on what was consigned to them for sale, with the expence of conveyance, and of storing and preserving, soon amounted to more than the value of the wheat; and the consigners, in Poland, seldom united the ability and the disposition to make payments to indemnify them.

The corn now in the warehouses has cost the merchants much more than the present value. The royal Bank of Prussia, which has branches in the different cities of the kingdom, has advanced, on the security of the wheat now in store, half of what was the value at the time the several advances were made, and as the price has declined, has required additional security.

In calculating the stocks of wheat in the several ports of the Baltic, as I did not visit the whole of them, I was under the necessity of relying on the accounts that I could procure. His Majesty's consuls offered their assistance, and furnished me with the following list, vouching for their accuracy to the best of their judgment.

Mr. Leutze, the consul at Stettin, gives the following as the stocks in Pomerania.

Ports.	Quarters.
Stettin	24,265
Anclam	10,586
Demmin	4,799
Stralsund	15,495
Griefswald	6,691
Wolgast	5,289
	67,103

Mr. Gibson, consul at Dantzic, to whom I am obliged for so much other useful information, gave me the exact quantity at Dantzic and Elbing; viz.

Ports.	Quarters.
Dantzic *	288,000
Elbing	73,500
	361,500

Accounts of the quantities of corn in store at Memel could not be procured; and in the absence of better means of forming an opinion, I have compared the trade of exporting corn at Memel, with that at Elbing, and find that in a series of years the exports of wheat and rye together, from the latter port, have been about double that of the former. I scarcely know if it be fair to infer, that the accumulated stock bears the same proportion to the annual returns. If so, the stock on hand must be but small.

I can only judge of the stocks accumulated in Riga and Petersburgh, by comparing their trade in wheat, for a series of years, with that of Dantzic and Elbing. The exports have not been larger than those of Elbing, and it is probable their stocks together, do not exceed those of that port. In the absence of all definite information, and trusting to the reports I received, I should be disposed to think, that in the three ports of Memel, Riga, and Petersburgh, there were not 100,000 quarters of wheat, in August, when I was at Dantzic.

The state of the stock of corn at Lubeck, with the prices for the last eleven years, are shown in the Appendix, No. 33. It appears that the wheat in store there was 29,900 quarters.

Some small stocks may have been collected from the territories of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and accumulated in the ports of Rostock and Wismar. I have no information of the quantity, but should not be disposed to judge, from the general trade of those places, that more than a few thousand quarters were to be found in them. The greater part of the

* By an account taken the 31st December, 1825, since received, the stock appeared to be about 20,000 quarters less than when I was there.

surplus corn of Mecklenburg finds a vent by Hamburgh, and is included in the imports, from the interior, of that city. The access to the Elbe from all the southern ports of the duchy, is easier than to the Baltic; the freights from thence to foreign markets is lower, and the passage shorter. It is, in fact, only from the northern division of the duchy, that the wheat finds a vent through its own ports.

Although not within the Baltic, nor within the limits of my late journey, yet the wheat, which descends by the rivers Weser and Elbe, have too much influence on the general corn trade, to be overlooked in this estimate of the stocks on hand.

The wheat stored at Bremen, comes by the Weser, chiefly out of the duchy of Brunswick, though some of it is grown in Hanover; and when the prices are very high, supplies are conveyed from Hesse Cassel, and even from some of the western districts of the Saxon duchies through Münden. That from Brunswick is of a moderate quality, but much of the other is very bad, and only fit for the English market in times of very great scarcity.

The stock in the granaries at Bremen, in the latter end of December last, consisted of 27,972 quarters of wheat and other corn, as is shown in Appendix, No. 34.

Hamburgh is an important depôt for corn, of some that is brought from Russian and other ports in the Baltic, as well as for the surplus of the several countries through which the Elbe in its long course is directed. Prussia, especially, near Magdeburg, is a great corn country; but the chief grain cultivated in that division is rye. In the kingdom of Saxony, as well as in the Prussian province of that name, the quantity of rye very far exceeds the wheat, both in quality and quantity. In the years when prices are very high, the wheat of Bohemia comes down the river to Hamburgh; but the expence of conveyance, the length of the navigation, and the loss to which it is subject, act as a prohibition, except in seasons of great scarcity. The freight from Prague to Hamburgh, is 12s. per quarter, and the tolls to the several sovereigns, through whose dominions the river runs, is 3s. 6d. The commissions and other charges, amount to near 1s. 6d. more.

From the shipping places below Prague the freight is lower; but the wheat grown near them, is said not to be of so good a quality as that from the vicinity of that city, and the districts to the south of it.

The export trade in wheat of Hamburgh by sea, appears during the last ten years to have reached an annual average of 48,263 quarters; the greater part of the corn imported there being for the consumption of the city, and the surrounding territory belonging to it. In the Appendix No. 32, is seen the course of the trade; the prices of all corn for the last ten years, the prices of wheat from 1791 to 1822, and the stock about 100,000 quarters, as taken at two periods in the last year.

Although the price of wheat as well as other grain is very low in Denmark, yet the surplus quantity is very small; and the depressed prices may be in a great measure attributed to the restrictions upon Danish corn in the dominions of Prussia, its nearest and most populous neighbour. The wheat exported from the whole kingdom, in the six months which followed the abundant harvest of 1824, is seen in the Appendix, No. 35, to have been 57,561 quarters. By that account, it appears, that more than half the wheat was from the provinces of Holstein and Sleswick, which are in close contact with Hamburgh. In the market return of prices from that city, the wheat of Holstein forms one of the quotations; it is then fair to conclude, that a portion of the wheat exported from Holstein, if not from Sleswick, is that which subsequently becomes a part of what is included in the exports and stock of Hamburgh. I should much doubt if the whole quantity of wheat in store in October last, in the kingdom of Denmark, amounted to 20,000 quarters.

These are the returns of the several places mentioned in the months of August or September, before the corn of the last harvest had made its appearance in the markets. I had reason, from all my inquiries, both among cultivators and merchants, to conclude that very little corn remained in the hands of the growers, except in the very rare cases, where in the same person was united a confident expectation of an advance in the prices with a sufficiency of capital, to enable him to withhold from making sales.

The circumstances of far the greater number of the occupiers of land were too much embarrassed to allow of their keeping corn, when the importunities of claimants upon them were urgent for the discharge of their demands. The general accounts were, that all which could be sold had, from necessity, been turned into money. In some of the small towns in Prussia, when movements of the troops were making, and a squadron of cavalry on a march was quartered on them for a day, so little horse corn was to be found in the granaries, that the standing oats were cut and given to the horses, as they were taken from the fields.

When in Berlin, I was told by Baron Von Bulow, minister of the interior, that the government had recently instituted inquiries into the stocks of corn in the country, and the result of those inquiries showed, that the quantity in the whole of Prussia was much smaller than usual.

A very intelligent writer, a part of whose memoir (see Appendix, No. 9,) I have translated, states the whole quantity of corn in the different countries of Europe, at 3,680,000 quarters. He includes in his estimate, rye, oats, and barley, as well as wheat, noticing the portions of each, which make up his total. Without attaching any great credit to the calculation, I allude to it because his views are those which I found commonly entertained among the more intelligent cultivators, of whom, though writing anonymously, he was said to be one.

I made it my particular business to inquire into the state of the stocks at the warehouses on the banks of the Vistula, where corn is collected, until a sufficiency of one quality is accumulated to load a vessel. In former times, as I was informed, these stores used to have a large quantity placed in them when the water was low, to be ready to take advantage of the first autumnal rains.

The water was low when I was in Poland, from the long drought and great heat of the season; few or no vessels were navigating on the upper part of the river, and yet the storehouses on the banks were empty.

At Warsaw there are large warehouses, but in them there were not 200 quarters of wheat.

At Pulaway is a large magazine, capable of storing, and adapted for keeping in good order 6000 quarters of Wheat; but it did not contain a single bushel.

At Cassimir there are several large warehouses; some of them, from having had no business of any extent during the last four years, seemed to be in need of repairs. Others were, however, in good condition. The whole are capable of storing 60,000 quarters of corn.

In none of them was any wheat, though they contained some rye belonging to the government, which its agents had received for rent and taxes, from cultivators who could not pay money.

Rachow has warehouses for storing 14,000 quarters, but in them was neither wheat nor any other corn to be found. At Cracow the case was the same; the warehouses, which are extensive, were empty. The places I have noticed are the chief, where there are ferries over the river, and to which the roads from the surrounding districts lead. They are the most convenient for shipping goods, and most of the trade is dispatched from them. There are a few others of smaller moment, which I did not visit, and only, on hearsay, know that they are alike without wheat.

From the view I have thus taken, I am led to the conviction, that neither in the sea-ports, from which wheat is usually shipped, nor in the interior of the countries where it is grown, was there a stock which, if removed to the sea-ports, would encrease the amount of what is collected there to any sensible extent.

There is an accumulation in the Russian provinces of Podolia and Volhynia, which was reported to me to have been stored in caves under ground, containing four or five years growth.

Owing to the situation of those provinces and the difficulties and expences of conveyance, it is more likely to perish in the depôts than to be conveyed to any places, from which it can interfere with the trade of this country. The cost of conveying it to Dantzic would be equal to the price for which it would sell, and the shorter but more hazardous distance to Odessa, would lead to a market there, lower than even that of Dantzic.

The produce of these two provinces was never large, and has only found its way to the sea shore, when very high prices have enabled it to bear the expence and risk of conveying it thither.

The whole stock of wheat may be now brought into one point; and appears as follows:

	Quarters.
Pomerania	67,103
Dantzic and Elbing	361,500
Lubeck	29,900
	458,503
Conjectural.	
Denmark	25,000
Rostock and Wismar	25,000
Petersburgh, Riga, and Memel	100,000
	608,503
In ports in the North Sea, as ascertained.	
Hamburgh	105,000
Bremen	27,970
Total	741,473

Of the wheat to which we have referred, as accumulated in the several ports, I was assured nearly one-fourth part is of so bad a quality, as to find no market in this country, except in seasons of uncommon dearth. If, then, out of the whole 741,473 quarters, 556,330 quarters were to be sent to England, it would not be more than the consumption of ten days.

The provinces, forming since the adjustment of territory, at the termination of the late war, a part of the Prussian monarchy, which have access to the Baltic sea, comprehend East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania. They appear by the official accounts (see Appendix, No. 10), to have exported 447,183 quarters of wheat, and 1,218,916 quarters of rye, barley, and oats, beyond their own growth, in the last nine years, up to the end of 1824; exclusive of the year 1818, the returns of which, for East Prussia, are wanting, but which probably were 350,000 quarters of wheat, and 340,000 quarters of the other grains.

It is possible that some portion of this quantity may have been produced in the internal contiguous provinces of Posen, Silesia, and Brandenburgh. As the trade in corn, between one province and another, is free in Prussia, there are no official accounts by which we can ascertain whether what is exported by sea, is the produce of the province from which it is shipped, or of some inland district.

As the special object of attention pointed out by my instructions, was the state of the countries,

from which corn had been exported to England, I shall, therefore, in representing the state of the agriculture, confine my observations chiefly to the three maritime provinces before mentioned, but including in some degree the province of Brandenburgh.

Before the year 1807, the landed estates in Prussia, as in most other parts of Europe, were in the possession of large proprietors. Many of them could only be held by such as were of noble birth; and the merchant, the manufacturer, or the artizan, however much money he might have accumulated, could not invest it in such land until he had obtained a patent of nobility. These restrictions were removed by the king, about the year 1807, when the French had over-run the country.

A tenantry in our sense of the term was then, as it still is, almost unknown. The land was worked by a class of persons, in some respects slaves; and in most respects but little removed from that condition. In many cases they had an hereditary kind of right to some use of the land, such as to grow one crop of corn according to a prescribed course, whilst the lord had the right of pasture between the crops. These peasants were sold with the land, or descended to the heir, and were bound to perform certain labour or services for the lord. They could not, on the other hand, be dismissed from their holdings, nor had their superior any power over the property they might happen to be able to accumulate.

The conditions upon which the peasants held their portions of land, were very various, some having a greater, and others a less share of the use of them; some doing greater and others less service for them.

By a series of legislative measures, marked by a character of peculiar boldness, which were enacted from 1807 to 1811, the whole of the enslaved peasants have become converted into freemen and freeholders. In some cases the holdings have been equally divided, and the peasant has his moiety in perpetuity. In cases where the lords' claims for personal services were more extensive, the peasant had a smaller share in the land. In some instances, compensations in money were settled by compact between the lords and the peasants, sometimes by the payment of a fixed sum, or by a security on the land allotted in perpetuity, to the peasant, for the payment of such sum. Sometimes the peasant retained the whole of the land he had before used, paying to the lord the value of that portion which might otherwise have been given up to him.

The successive measures by which the peasants were raised to the rank of freemen, were not received by all, with equal readiness. The lords were compelled, but the peasants were allowed to decline compliance; and even to the present day, some few prefer the ancient mode of their holdings, to that which the laws have allowed.

Although the foundation is laid for a new and better order of things, yet its effects on the agriculture of the country have not hitherto been fully realized. The abolition of personal services and of hereditary ownership of such services, has been too recent for the full operation of the change of the parties, from the relation of master and slave, to that of employer and employed, to produce the effect which is its natural tendency. It is obvious, that all the operations of agriculture are still performed by the labourers, with a listlessness and slovenly indolence which was natural to their former character, and which their new condition has not yet had time to remove.

The land in the three maritime provinces, as indeed in almost the whole of Prussia, may be considered as either in very large portions belonging to the nobility, or to the new class of proprietors; or as very small portions, such as under the ancient system were deemed sufficient for half the maintenance of the family of a peasant. There are but very few of that middle class of capitalists, resembling our farmers, who can hire land to that extent, which one able man can most advantageously manage, and after stocking and working it, pay for the hire to the proprietor.

With some few exceptions, and those very few, no rent is paid, but each occupier, whether a large or a small one, is his own landlord.

The deviations from this general view are to be found, for the most part, on the banks of the great rivers, where meadows, either for the purpose of fattening catttle, or of saving hay, for the supply of large towns near the mouths of these rivers, are let to tenants for money rents. On the banks of the Oder, near Stettin, I saw some meadows let from 10s. to 12s. per acre, the landlords paying land-tax. They are said to yield about one ton and a half annually, of hay, when mowed. The after-feed is worth little, from the early floods in autumn, and the deep snows and severe frosts in winter. The hay is not very good, which is attributed to the great quickness of the growth, after the frosts disappear. Land of this description is of less relative value than with us, from the severe cold, and its long duration; from there being scarcely any of the interval of spring, and from the great drought and excessive heat of the short summer. I was informed, that similar land, higher on the Oder, near the cities of Schwet, Custrin, and Frankfort, was let at nearly the same rate. Lands in the vicinity of the large towns, and in other situations, from local convenience may be sometimes let for money rent, but these are exceptions to the general plan, and the whole of such land bears but a very small proportion to that which is cultivated by its owners.

The *domains* of the crown are differently circumstanced from other land, and are let to farmers. The greatest part is in the occupation of persons, whose ancestors had long held them at low rents, without their being charged to the land-tax or Grund Steuer. When by new laws

the taxation on land was extended to the estates of nobles, those of the crown were included, and charged with the tax. At first the high prices which corn bore, enabled the occupiers to pay the trifling rent, as well as the tax; but as corn declined in price, they became unable to pay both. The taxes were in most instances paid, but the rent was suffered to run in arrear, from the impossibility of extracting it from the tenants. I was informed by a very intelligent gentleman, who had sufficient means of information, that most of the occupiers of the royal domains whose rent was ten years in arrears, had been forgiven the whole, on promising to make the payments regularly in future; a promise they are in general unable to fulfil, from the great additional fall in the price of corn which has since taken place.

These national domains are of such various qualities, and in such different localities, that it is difficult to find what is the average rent of them per acre. Some of them are let as high as 3s. 8d. per acre, a much larger proportion at 1s. 2d. and a larger still from 6d. to 9d. As far as my means of information can enable me to form a judgment, I should not estimate the average rent to exceed, if it reaches, 1s. 3d. per acre. The farm of Subbowitz, whose produce is noticed in the Appendix, No. 11, which is considered fair average land, consists of about 1720 acres, and is let for 158l. 12s. 7d. sterling per year. That of Subkau, also noticed in the same statement, consisting of 3054 acres, is some of the best land, the rent of which is about 552l. 11s. 8d. sterling per annum.

These two farms, with the others, noticed in the same paper, are occupied by some of the most skilful cultivators of the district; and yet the accounts show, that small as the rent is, and judicious as the management may be, the produce falls short of the cost of production, even though the rent should be given up,

Although the royal domains are here noticed, they bear a small proportion to the whole land, in the province of West Prussia, where they are situated, not exceeding one-sixtieth part of the whole.

The value of land generally is low, as may be inferred from the low price of produce, and of rents for what little is rented. An estate of medium soil was put up to auction, and not producing an offer, equal to the sum for which it was mortgaged, was taken by the mortgagee. The extent is about 6000 morgens, or about 4200 acres. It is chiefly a thin sandy soil, in some few parts approaching to loam. The principal and interest due to the mortgagee was 3000l. for which sum he took the estate. The barns, and other tenements, were in need of some repairs, and the land far from being in a clean state. On taking possession, as he could not let it, he had calculated to expend, as he told me, betwixt 2200l. and 2300l. to repair the tenements, and to stock it with 1500 merino sheep, 40 cows, and with bullocks, horses, and the requisite implements. This gentleman, who had acquired his money by trade, and knew how to calculate, hoped by the fleeces of his fine-woolled sheep, to draw some interest for the investment he had been compelled to make in land.

In the same part of Prussia, another estate, one of the best in the district, with a good house, with all the buildings in good repair, and the land in a high state of cultivation, was offered for sale, and though when I was there, the sale was not completed, I had reason to believe an agreement for it would speedily be concluded.

The soil is good sandy loam, chiefly arable, with some pasture, the extent 2800 acres. The price, at which I believe the contract to have been since made, was between 5200l. and 5400l.

If these two instances may be taken, as nearly the highest and the lowest price of the average arable land of the maritime provinces of Prussia, the highest limit will be somewhat less than 40s. the acre, and the lowest not quite 15s. per acre. This estimation of the value of land, if correct, in the maritime provinces, cannot be extended to the other parts of the Prussian dominions, where both the soil and climate are far more favourable to production. It is well known in England, that under a great depression in the price of corn, the poorer lands suffer a much greater proportionate depreciation, in their sale price, than the more fertile soils. It is not then extraordinary, that the landed property of these maritime provinces should be reduced to the low value which is here represented.

This tract of land forming the maritime provinces of Prussia, is a portion of that vast sandy plain which extends from the shores of Holland to the extremity of Asiatic Russia. It has scarcely any elevations that merit the title of hills, and, where not covered with woods, spreads out in open fields of great extent. The soil in some places is barren sand, occasionally with no appearance of vegetation; in many parts with no attempt at cultivation, and what is cultivated appearing to yield but scanty returns. The land is too poor to yield even middling crops, without manure, and the portion of cattle of all kinds, is too small to create such a quantity of that necessary ingredient in husbandry, as to keep the land up to its present low standard of fertility.

According to the official documents, which I collected, it appears that the three maritime provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania, including in the latter, the late Swedish territory, contain about 25,500,000 acres, or more than half the extent of England. By an official account, made up in 1821, the stock of cattle appeared to be as follows, at the latter end of the year 1819; viz.

556,839 horses and colts.
1,171,434 oxen, cows, and calves.
2,049,801 sheep and lambs, and
617,310 swine.

The lowest estimate of the stock of cattle in England, which I have ever met with, gives three times this number of horses, and more than four times the number of cows and sheep, to the same extent of land; and most of those who have calculated on the subject, have carried the proportion of cattle to surface in England, much higher. I had reason to believe, though not from official sources, that the number of sheep, between 1819 and 1824, had increased at the rate of from 20 to 25 per cent, and that the proportion of fine-woolled sheep, to those of coarse wool, had been augmented beyond that proportion.

From this deficient stock of the animals, from which manure is derived, it will naturally be inferred, that the increase of grain must be very small. I was satisfied, from my own observations, and it was confirmed by the opinion of intelligent natives, that much of the land in cultivation could not yield on the average more than three times as much corn as the seed that had been sown.

The calculations made by the most intelligent statistical enquirers, and the most observing cultivators, have not estimated the average increase of the four kinds of grain, viz., wheat, rye, barley, and oats, taken together, to be more than four times the seed.

The general course of cultivation is to fallow every third year, by ploughing three times, when designed for rye, or five times if intended for wheat, and allowing the land to rest without any crop during the whole of the year, from one autumn to the next. Most of the land is deemed to be unfit for the growth of wheat, under any circumstances. Where it is deemed adapted to that grain, as much as can be manured, from their scanty supply of that article, is sown with wheat, and the remainder of the fallow ground with rye. The portion which is destined for wheat, even in the best farms, is thus very small; and as on many none is sown, the whole of the land devoted to wheat, does not amount to one-tenth of that on which rye is grown.

I have reason to believe, that of late years the proportion of rye to wheat has been increasing. The first is an article of domestic consumption and of universal demand; the far greater number of the inhabitants eat only bread made from it from necessity, and those who can afford wheaten bread, eat commonly that of rye from choice. At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it: and I have met many Englishmen, who, after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of rye.

From the time I left the Netherlands, through Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg, till I entered France, I never saw, either in the bakers' shops, in the hotels, or private houses, a loaf of wheaten bread. In every large town, small rolls made of wheaten flour, could be purchased, and they were to be seen at the tables at which foreigners were seated. In the small towns and villages only rye bread can be obtained; and travellers commonly take in their carriages sufficient wheaten rolls to supply them from one large town to the next. Wheat is only used by the natives for making, what our English bakers would call fancy bread, or in pastry and confectionery. If there be no foreign demand for wheat, the difficulty of selling it, at any price, is great; and that little, which the very limited demand of other countries of late years has required, has been confined to wheat of the best quality; for rye, on the other hand, sales may be always made at a market price; and the price of that grain has not been depressed in the same proportion as the price of wheat.

Although the increase of wheat is greater than that of rye, yet as it absorbs all the manure of the farm, and requires the land to be ploughed twice more, it is now deemed to be the least profitable of the two crops, by many of the farmers.

As the rye receives the full benefit of the fallow, its increase is greater than that of the spring crops which follow it.

Barley and oats are sown in the spring which follows the harvesting the wheat and rye, and these complete the course, which is again followed by a whole year's fallow. By this rotation of crops, the land bears corn only two years out of every three; and the crop of the last year scarcely produces three times the quantity of the seed that was sown.

This opinion, formed by my own observations, strengthened by the reports of the most intelligent persons with whom I conversed, who were connected with practical agriculture, receives some confirmation from a paper furnished to me by Mr. Leutze, his Majesty's consul at Stettin; according to which, in 1805, the year previous to that in which the country was over-run by the French, the quantities of corn sowed and harvested in the province of Pomerania, when the Swedish part was not incorporated with it, are as follow:

	Bushels sown.	Bushels produced.
Wheat	155,936	996,224
Rye	1,254,960	4,383,584
Barley	619,992	2,757,688
Oats	1,245,704	2,975,880

This view of the low rate of increase is further confirmed by the official accounts of the produce of several farms in West Prussia, (see Appendix, No. 11, B.) by which it appears, that on six farms, on which 4864 acres are cultivated with corn, the produce was only taken at 10,000 quarters in 1824, which is represented to be a favourable year.

Though some few of the large proprietors, may, by the increase of their flocks of sheep, and by the assiduous attention to every branch of cultivation, have improved their land and raised the increase of their seed, I see no reason to believe that to be the case to an extent, which can have a sensible influence on the average of the whole mass of production.

If we consider the calamities which Prussia endured, and the strenuous exertions she made to terminate them, we shall scarcely suppose that the interval from 1815 to 1825, has been sufficient to regain what she had lost, in the eight years which preceded that period, more especially as up to the present time, the market prices of her chief productions have been suffering a regular decline.

I should not deem the other maritime provinces of Prussia to be much more productive than Pomerania, as a whole, though in East and West Prussia there is rather a larger proportion of the land that is capable of producing crops of wheat and oats. It will happen to a traveller, in pursuit of agricultural information, even in England, and much more in countries where the business of cultivation is conducted in a much lower manner, that his attention will be invited to those properties which are best managed, where the several processes of husbandry are most sedulously performed, and where the produce is the greatest. Hence almost every writer on agricultural subjects, has been led to over-rate the actual average produce of land, in the several countries which he may have visited.

Like others, I was prevailed upon to pay the closest attention to the details and face of the land of the most skilful, the most affluent, and most productive proprietors. I visited several noblemen, whose knowledge of and attention to agriculture, was fully equal to that of any men in this or any other country: and if the produce of the land was not equal to that raised by our best farmers, the difference must be attributed rather to the soil and climate, than to any deficiency either of capital, of skill, or of assiduity.

On such property the wheat sown was very insignificant, and the proportion of that grain to rye, had gradually declined of late years. One nobleman, who farmed his estate of 26,000 acres, of which two-thirds was tillage, and one-third woodland, grew but a few acres of wheat, and of late had sold no corn of any kind. From the ports of England being shut against corn, he had turned his attention to the production of fine wool. On this estate there is a flock of 15,000 Merino sheep, yielding on an average two and a half pounds of fine wool, the annual sales of which amount to one-half more than the value of the sheep. Through the five winter months, the sheep are fed with corn, chiefly rye, at the rate of one pound per day, which is estimated to be equal to three pounds of hay. The proprietor calculated, that sheep thus kept, yielded nearly as much more wool as, added to the benefit which the manure of the animals received, from that kind of food, was equal to the price he should have received for the corn, if he had sold it; and that the profit, on this system, was the value of the whole of the hay, which would have been otherwise consumed. Instead of selling he finds it more profitable to buy corn.

On the same property, the extent of land planted with potatoes, was upwards of 1500 morgens, or about 1000 acres, the chief part of which were used in the distillery, which seems an indispensible adjunct to every well-managed farm. The calculation made there, was that two bushels of potatoes yielded as much ardent spirit as one of barley; and that the residuum, after extracting the spirit, was equal in alimentary power, for the draft bullocks, which are fed with it, to two-thirds of its value, before the wort was extracted from it. By the process on this estate, nine bushels of potatoes are mixed with one of malt, to draw the wort, which is afterwards distilled, so as to produce a spirit containing 80 per cent. of alcohol, in which state it pays a duty (much complained of) of sixpence per gallon. It is reduced, before it is sold, till it retains 50 per cent. of alcohol; and the price charged to the retailers is about fourteen-pence per gallon.

Another person of the same rank, who had turned his attention to the improvement of his property, boasted that his corn land already yielded near six-fold for the seed that was sown, and could be further increased. He, too, cultivated potatoes very extensively, and, by converting them into starch and treacle, made that land yield a profit which had it been devoted to corn would have produced a loss. He had tried to make sugar from potatoes, and found it not advantageous; but he assured me that treacle paid him well, and he could afford to sell it at 18s per cwt. whilst that from the West Indies cost 24s. I could perceive no difference between the sweetness of this treacle and that from the tropics, but it has less consistency.

A nobleman whom I had before known, to whose hospitality I am much indebted, and whose estate I viewed in detail, took the trouble to furnish me with the course of cultivation he pursued on the property on which he resides, (see Appendix, No. 12). Though cultivated with care, and though fairly productive, I readily give credit to what he assured me,—that the whole benefit which he derived from the estate of 6300 acres, in his joint capacity of landlord and cultivator, had not exceeded the amount for which he had sold his annual clip of the wool of his flock of 4000 sheep.

On the several other estates that I viewed, the recurrence of corn crops was equally distant; the superior portion of land devoted to green crops, and pasture, the same; and the stock of cattle bore nearly a like proportion. These, however, were exceptions, few in number and confined in extent, when compared with the ge-

neral condition of the estates of the three provinces.

A number of proprietors, residing on their lands devoting their time and attention to its improvement, and acquiring the practical and economical habits which their affairs render necessary, must have a beneficial influence on the cultivators around them. In this view, perhaps, the distress which has been occasioned by the depressed prices of agricultural produce, may at some future time, under happier auspices, be highly advantageous to the community. But, in the meantime, the influence of the best specimens of cultivation have been very limited. Few of the proprietors have any capital to buy sheep or other stock, or to enable them to wait for those returns of their outlays, which come in with the most dilatory pace where the management of land is the best. He who has to answer the demands of the labourers, the tax collectors, and, where it occurs, of the gatherer of rent, or of interest on mortgages, must sell his corn, at any price that is offered for it, without waiting to convert it into wool, as the nobleman to whom I have alluded is enabled to do. It is more the state of embarrassment, in which almost all the proprietors are placed, than the want of knowledge or of assiduity, that prevents the agriculture of the Prussian dominions from making more considerable advances.

Formerly, the majority of the estates, as belonging to nobles, and only capable of being held by that class, were nearly inalienable; but the necessity of relieving the most harassed of that body, induced the government to form a plan by which money might be borrowed on the security of land. At first this power was confined to the lands of the nobles, but was afterwards extended to all others.

The landschaft, or states, a local assembly of the principal proprietors, were authorized to make a valuation of such estates as were to be mortgaged, and to issue writings, denominated *pfandbriefe*, or mortgage debentures, which bore interest, and were transferable with little trouble and expence, on which one-half, and in some instances six-tenths of the landschaft's valuation was easily borrowed. As the valuations of the estates were made upon a low scale of the prices of produce, and on a low estimate of the annual quantum of such produce, they were deemed the best security that could be offered. In a country where no government funds were in existence, or none in which the public had much confidence, these kind of securities became the natural deposits of such accumulations of money as were not intended to be exposed to any risks. Hence the fortunes of widows and orphans, the capital of churches, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions of various descriptions, were invested in such securities. From 1794, when the valuations were made, the gradual rise of the prices of the produce made the payment of the interests on the debts very slightly burdensome, and such was the regularity with which the interest was paid, and such the confidence in the security, that those pfandbriefe became worth a premium of ten per cent. and sometimes even of more.

At the time of the valuation, the system of duty work, as known in France by the name of corvèes, was general. The taxes on the land, for the families who fell in defence of their country in the late war, and for such as were disabled, were not imposed, and those for the local purposes of roads, bridges, the poor, and other objects, were much lower than they are at present. Whilst by gradual steps, for the last ten years, the price of all kinds of corn, except of wheat, which is the smallest portion, has fallen below those at which the valuations were calculated in the year 1794, the increase of taxes and of the prices of labour have been advancing. Thus many of the estates, which for the first twenty years could easily discharge the demands upon them, are now become utterly unable to meet those demands. I had heard so many tales of the distress occasioned by this course of events, that I wished to ascertain the extent of it as accurately as possible. Having found in Mr. Rothe, the president of West Prussia, as well a disposition to communicate information of every kind, as the qualities of accuracy and discrimination, I was induced to submit to him, in writing, some queries on this, as well as on some other subjects, which he very politely and speedily answered.

The replies, in Appendix, No. 11. (A.) show, that of 262 estates, within the limits of the landschaft's authority, 195 are encumbered with mortgages, and only 67, about a quarter, are free from those incumbrances. Of the 195 estates so encumbered, 71 were already in a state of sequestration, a remedy to which none of the mortgagees would have recourse but in cases of extremity. I was more than once told, with what truth I would hesitate to say, that most of the 67 large estates not appearing in the Hypothecation books to be incumbered, had been prevented by testamentary, or other family settlements, from being brought within the circle of the landschaft's valuation. I was informed by an intelligent man, who is a member of the states, that many estates have been suffered to remain in the possession of the nominal proprietors, because the interest of the money lent on them ceases as soon as a process is commenced, and because they cannot be sold for so much as has been advanced on them; besides which, when in a state of sequestration, they are so carelessly managed by officers of the government, that they become from bad to worse.

The mortgagees are thus induced to leave them in the hands of the apparent owners, in the hope of a change of times, and from the fear of diminishing, still more, the value of their slight security. Besides these mortgages, which are registered in the hypothecation books of the landschaft, many of these large estates, when the

value of the produce was very high, were enabled to borrow, on subsequent mortgages, which, as they are of no validity till those registered are liberated, have, in many instances, been attended with a total loss to the lenders.

It is obvious, that when that which for a long period has been deemed the most secure, if not the only secure investment for money, becomes of no avail, the consequence must be highly distressing, and peculiarly so, because the principal suffering must, of necessity, fall on those least able to contend with the adverse circumstances in which they are placed.

The new proprietors, who have been raised to that condition, by the abolition of the ancient feudal tenures, though they can scarcely ever want the bare necessaries of life, have very little beyond them. If they happen to be both industrious and economical, their own labour, on the small portion of land which they possess, will supply them with potatoes and some little bread corn, as well as provision for their two oxen. They all grow a small patch of flax, and some contrive to keep five or six sheep. If disposed to labour beyond the time required for their own land, there is a difficulty in obtaining employment; and in the winter months, which are long and severely cold, no agricultural work can be performed. The flax and the wool spun in their cottages must supply the clothing of the family; and the fat of the animals they kill must be converted into soap and candles. Meat of any kind can be rarely afforded to be eaten by such families; and only the few who are more prosperous than their neighbours can keep a cow to supply them with milk. They consume nearly all they produce, and are considered happy if they have a sufficient surplus for sale to meet the demands of a few shillings annually for the payment of their trifling taxes and local assessments. It was the universal opinion of all with whom I had any conversation on the topic, that this description of peasants were hitherto in a worse condition than under the old tenures; and as this was attributed to the depression of agriculture, and the want of capital, and of incitement to the large occupiers to employ their spare time, it was not considered to be an impeachment of the wisdom which had planned and executed their emancipation.

Though the rate of wages is very low (see Appendix, No. 11), not averaging more than fivepence per day, yet the day labourers who have constant employment, with a cottage, potatoe ground, and flax patch, are said to be somewhat better circcumstanced than those persons who have been recently raised from the feudal ranks to that of freehold proprietors.

Those labourers who are boarded in the houses of their employers, have a sufficiency of food, consisting of rye bread, potatoes, of buck-wheat made into soups of various kinds; and in many instances are provided with meat (commonly bacon) twice a week.

The aged and infirm poor have demanded consideration only since the abolition of the feudal tenure. Before that period, each lord considered himself bound to assist in their support, and generally attended to that duty, where the deficiency of means in the power of the relations of the aged and infirm made it requisite. A regular system of taxation for the poor has not yet been introduced, though the first steps towards it have been taken. The assessment for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late conflicts, and for such as were disabled in the service, has been already noticed. It is kept distinct from all other levies, and is of course gradually diminishing in amount, as the persons entitled to receive it are removed by death. The money requisite for the other poor is supplied from local funds, arising from general assessments, made for the maintenance of bridges, for repair of roads, drains, and embankments, for the support of schools, and for some other similar purposes. The practice of supporting the indigent, is of very recent date, and has not hitherto produced the effect of lessening the sympathy which the needy feel for each other, or the charity which the more affluent exercise towards their distressed neighbours; and the sense of shame yet remains as a bar against application to the communal taxes, except in the greatest extremity.

A very intelligent and benevolent nobleman, at whose house I spent a few days, assured me, that in the extensive but thinly peopled district, where he had a share in directing the assessments and expenditure of the local taxes, there was but one family which subsisted wholly on those taxes; and that others depended on the kindness of relatives and friends, with some occasional assistance from the local fund.

In general the soil of the maritime provinces of Prussia is so light, that it may be easily ploughed with two oxen, and those of diminished size, and no great strength. I have not unfrequently seen, on the smaller portions of land, a single cow drawing the plough, and whilst the plough was guided by the owner, the cow was led by his wife. The more tenacious soils, on the banks of the streams, are commonly but of small extent. There is indeed a large portion of land in the Delta, formed by the separation of the Nogat from the Vistula, between Derschau and Marienburg, which, under a good system of management, would be highly productive, and which requires greater strength to plough. There are some others, especially near Tilsit, of less extent; but the whole of them, if compared with the great extent of the surface of the country, are merely sufficient to form exceptions to the general classification, which may be made of the soil. The various implements of husbandry are quite of as low a description as the working cattle. The ploughs are ill constructed, with very little iron in them. The harrows are made of wood, without any iron, even for the tines or teeth. The waggons are mere planks, laid on the frame loose, and resting against upright stakes, fixed

into its sides. The cattle are attached to these implements by ropes, without leather in any part of the harness. The use of the roller is scarcely known, and the clods, in preparing the fallow ground, are commonly broken to pieces by hand with wooden mallets. In sowing, the seed is carried in the apron, or the skirts of the frock of the man who scatters it on the ground.

The monied value of the live stock on the farms is low. The best flocks of Merino sheep, exclusive of the wool, is averaged to be worth about 6s. or 6s. 3d. per head. Cows are worth from 30s. to 65s. A dairy which I saw, of the best description, was let to a dairyman at 36s. per year. The owner told me he valued them at 75s. per head, and thought the average weight of the butter from each, the calf being taken from the mother when ten days old, was about 120lbs. each year. The variation in the price of cows is much greater than in that of sheep, according to their race, to the soil on which they are pastured, and to the distance from large towns requiring supplies of milk and butter. The price of hay varies, according to the situation and quality, from 14s. to 20s. the ton.

The general burdens of the state in Prussia, are the subject of complaints among all classes; and although they may appear to us to amount to a very small sum, rated by the number of persons, they must be considered heavy in a country so destitute of little other capital than that of land, now vastly depreciated in value. The whole taxes in Prussia amount to about 10s. per head; but the effective value of money, in exchange for commodities, may be considered to be double what it is with us.

Those taxes pressing peculiarly on the land are, first, the grund steuer, or land-tax. This is not, however, imposed in each province, but only in those where it existed before they were united to the Prussian monarchy. This is not levied in Brandenburg, though it is collected in each of the three maritime provinces, which are the subjects of more immediate consideration. This tax was designed to be 25 per cent. on the net value, or annual rent of the land, and, when imposed, was an equable burden. In process of time, from the improvement of some estates, and the neglect of others, and from a variety of other causes, that rate, which was originally equal, has become in practice at the present day very unequal.

The land is divided into six classes, the rent of the lowest of which is estimated to be about 7d. per acre, and that of the highest about 4s. an acre. On this amount the tax is 25 per cent, and averages, in the three maritime provinces, somewhat less than 3d. per acre. The gross amount collected in the three provinces annually, according to Hassel, is about 265,000L sterling.

The local taxes, which have been already noticed, do not fall wholly on the land. That for the disabled soldiers, and the families of such as fell in the conflicts, is, in part, borne by the cities and towns, though the chief weight falls on the land. The same, in some measure, is the case respecting the tax for roads, bridges, schools, and the poor. These are various in different districts, so that it is impossible to form any general estimate of their amount. In some parts of the country I was told, that the local taxes were equal to the grund steuer in their district; in some, that it was higher—and in others, that it did not amount to one-tenth. Among the cultivators, I heard much complaint of the heavy tax on the distilleries. As far as the tax operates to diminish the consumption of the grain, or other products of the land from which spirits may be extracted, it is a burden on the land; but I have reason to believe that, from the mode in which the tax is collected, those who have distilleries on their farms, by paying the tax at a high degree of strength, and supplying it to the retailers at a lower strength, are so far from being aggrieved, that they are really benefited by the tax.

The village clergy have commonly a house, some glebe land, and a fixed annual portion of corn, which, in most cases, is delivered to them by the lord, in pursuance of an ancient arrangement. The quantity has been long since defined, and not being subject to any alteration, is scarcely ever spoken of as a burden on the land.

The other taxes bear no more on the persons employed in agriculture than on those engaged in pursuits of a different kind. They are chiefly on the consumption of foreign commodities attaching to the consumers, from whatever sources they may draw the revenues by which they are enabled to indulge in the use of them.

The military service is extremely onerous, as every young man is compelled to serve three years, from the age of twenty to twenty-four, as a soldier. This, though not precisely a tax, and not peculiar to the agricultural class, is a burden which, perhaps, presses as much on the productive industry of the country, as the heavier taxes that are collected in other countries. To this must be added the quartering of the troops, who are billeted on private houses; and however well discipline may be maintained amongst them, must be a great annoyance, and, in most cases, an expence which, though apparently trifling in amount, become weighty to those whose means of supporting it are small.

In a country where four-fifths of the inhabitants subsist wholly by producing food, and depend for the conveniences besides bare food, on the price which they can obtain for their surplus, the low rate at which that surplus can be disposed of must be felt and observed in every rank of society.

The scale of living in the country we are considering, corresponds with the low prices of the objects in which their labour is employed. The working class of the inhabitants, amounting in the maritime provinces to upwards of a million, including both those who work for daily wages and those who cultivate their own little portions of land, cannot be compared to any class of persons

in England. This large description of the inhabitants live in dwellings provided with few conveniences, on the lowest and coarsest food; potatoes, or rye, or buck wheat, are their chief, and frequently their only food; linen, from flax of their own growth; and wool, spun by their own hands, both coarse and both worn as long as they will hold together, furnish their dress; whilst an earthen pot, that will bear fire, forms one of the most valuable articles of their furniture.

As fuel is abundant, they are warmed more by close stoves than by the shelter of their wooden or mud houses, covered by shingles, which admit the piercing cold of the severe weather through abundant crevices. If they have bees and a plot of chicory, their produce serves as a substitute for sugar and coffee; but too often these must be sent to market to raise the scanty pittance which the tax-gatherer demands. Though the price of whiskey is low, yet the farm produce is still lower, and neither that nor the bad beer which is commonly brewed, can be afforded by the peasantry as a usual drink.

In common seasons this description of people suffer much in the winter, but, in times of scarcity, such as followed the disastrous harvest of 1816, their distress, and their consequent mortality, is largely increased.

It is not intended to insinuate that all the small farmers are in the circumstances here described. In some situations there is a most pleasing difference;—on the banks of the Oder, below Kustrin, a colony is established on a rich tract of land, called the Neiderung, recovered by embankment from the river. The inhabitants were invited here on account of a persecution of the protestants in Bavaria and the Palatinate, during the reign of Frederick the Great. They are exempt from most burdens, the soil is highly fertile, and the district more resembles some parts of Flanders than the other districts of Prussia. The properties are from six to twenty acres, but subdividing as the population increases, as each of the sons share the land alike. It is thickly peopled, and most of the produce is consumed on the spot where it grows.

A similar district near Dantzic, on the banks of the Vistula, called the Neherung, exhibits a similar picture. The chief inhabitants are a religious sect, called Menonites, whose principles forbid them to become soldiers, from which they are excused, on condition of paying a higher rate of taxation.

On the banks of the Niemen, and in some other spots, are similar groups of small occupiers in tolerably easy circumstances. They are, however, not a thirtieth part of the whole of the class, and where they occur are only exceptions to the general description.

As these people happen to be placed in spots of rare fertility, to be freed from some imposts, and to be distinguished by their sobriety, industry, and economy, they are going on increasing in numbers till, in a few years, the division of land will be so great as to cause the necessity of removal to less-peopled districts.

The representation of the distressed state of the agricultural inhabitants of this part of the Prussian dominions, which has been here given, receives confirmation from the proceedings of the landschaft, or assembly of the provisional states of Prussia, in their last session. The address of the assembly has not been made public, but is said to have been framed in very melancholy strains, and to have urged the king to take some measures of a decided nature, respecting the introduction of British goods, in order to induce our government to make some alteration in the corn laws. Whatever may have been the representation of the states, the reply of the king, which has been published, gives an air of probability to the rumours, that it had an object, in some degree of this kind:—

"With regard to the prayer for an intercession with the English government to repeal the corn bill, his majesty expressed a hope that, to improve the intercourse between the two nations, a change will take place in the English corn laws."

Berlin, 26th November, 1825, from the Hamburgh paper—The Correspondent.

One of the effects of the agricultural distress, which was visible in the condition of the inhabitants, seemed to be a decrease in the cultivation of bread corn.

The replies of the president Rothe, (see Appendix, No. 11, B.) shows that on six farms, amounting together to 10,390 acres, of which eight years ago 6926 acres were cultivated with grain, there are at present only 4864 acres applied to that purpose. Mr. Gibson, his majesty's consul at Dantzic, states in a letter received since my return, dated 24th November, 1825, that the "cultivation of wheat has been much circumscribed of late years; and that it will take much time to extend it; that flax is cultivated now to a much greater degree than formerly in East, and parts of West Prussia; that the export of butter is increasing very much; that rape seed is attracting much attention; and that these circumstances, with the breeding of sheep, will further operate in diminishing the production of grain." It appears, too, by the official returns of exports, (see Appendix, No. 10,) that the excess of exports of corn in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, had much declined from those of former years; and that in the year 1824, the maritime provinces of Prussia, instead of having any surplus of wheat, imported 47,236 quarters more than they exported. This quantity may probably have been added to the former accumulation, but, if so, it is still evidence of a decline in the actual produce of wheat in the Prussian territories.

Those Prussian provinces to which my chief attention was directed, have never been manufacturing districts, although they have, during a long series of years, made both linen and woollen

cloths for their own use. They have had rather domestic labour than any establishment for the purpose; of late, however, attempts have commenced upon a larger scale, and projects were in agitation of various kinds, for making woollens and cottons in manufactories where the aid of machinery was to be applied. The chief inducement to these attempts was the low price of provisions, and the consequent expectation of a low rate of labour. They were, however, but attempts, and were not viewed with any very promising expectations by the persons I had any opportunity of conversing with on the subject. They seem to be rather the creations of the government, than the spontaneous issue of the deliberate calculations of capitalists, seeking for beneficial modes of employing their money.

The only kind of goods that I heard of, calculated for distant markets, are some made of the native coarse wool, dyed deep blue, trials to introduce which have been made in England. These are made by some small farmers who were employed in the summer on the land. They are made out of 18lbs. or 20lbs. of wool, worth about sixpence per pound. The spinning is performed by the females of the family, whilst the father weaves them. It employs him three days to weave a piece, which is about sixteen yards in length, and forty-two inches wide. The value of his day's work was stated to be nine-pence, thus making that part of the labour which he executed, to be 2s. 3d. The fulling is performed at a public mill, and the finishing and dying is executed in Berlin, by persons who send their agents to the farmhouses to collect the cloths in their rough state. I was told that these kind of cloths might be afforded in London at little more than 2s. per yard, and were calculated for negro clothing. As the spinning is the most material part of the labour, and that is performed at leisure time, the maker's gain is the whole of that, as the time would be otherwise unemployed. Manufactures of this kind are useful in the state of society which exists where these goods are fabricated, but the limits to their extension are necessarily very confined.

I have no reason to think that hitherto the low price of corn has had the effect of lowering the price of manufacturing labour, in any degree approaching to the depression which the products of the soil have experienced. In the building of ships, which is indeed the chief manufactory of the maritime provinces, the rates of wages have very considerably fallen, not, indeed, so much as bread, but to an extent that has encreased the building of vessels, and induced some English houses to contract for the building of Prussian vessels to be employed in distant voyages.

The effect, however, of the low prices of agricultural produce, is more experienced in the provisions for the crew, than in the cost of the constructions of the ships. This may be seen in the cost of food for a Prussian ship, in the Appendix, No. 13. It is true that our seamen are accustomed to better food than the Prussians, but their superior professional skill makes up for the difference. Besides, as the Baltic is frozen several months in the year, the loss of time seems to be more than a compensation for the differences in the price of food.

In pursuance of the instructions that were given to me by your lordships, I made every attempt in my power to ascertain the actual cost of the wheat to the growers of that grain in Prussia. Whoever has made similar attempts in this country, however well he may have been acquainted with all the practical details, even if he could obtain with most scrupulous accuracy, the amount of seed sown and harvested, has found them attended with such difficulties, as to afford no great degree of confidence in the results obtained.

Thus, for instance, in our common four years' course of turnips, barley, clover, and wheat, though it may be easy to ascertain the whole expenditure in rent, taxes, labour, manure, interest of capital, and deterioration in the working cattle and utensils during the four years, yet scarcely any two persons will agree in the apportioning that expenditure to each of the four crops. The relative value of those crops to one another, will vary in every year; one will be good, another indifferent, another very bad. The value of the feed to the cattle fed on the produce of the first and third years, will be very differently estimated by different persons. The proportions of the expence of fallowing and manuring, will be distributed among the several crops, according to the arbitrary rules of adjustment, which the individual making the calculation has formed in his own mind, from his own local and particular observation.

It is an easy task, if farming accounts are regularly kept, to ascertain, at the end of the four years, how much has been gained or lost during the rotation; but the distribution of that loss or gain, is subject to so many variations of opinion, and so many vicissitudes depending on situation, soil, and weather, as to prevent reliance from being placed on any estimate of the real cost of either one of the descriptions of grain.

The same obstacles will present themselves to the attainment of accuracy, where any other rotation of crops is adopted.

If the difficulty is thus great in attaining, or even approximating to certainty in the cost price of any particular description of corn in this country, it may well be deemed much more bold to hazard an opinion on that subject in a foreign country, where many circumstances which can be but imperfectly known to a stranger and temporary visitor, may have a powerful influence.

I received many statements from the different persons with whom I conversed on the subject, as to what they considered to be the actual cost in a number of years, of wheat and other corn. These, as may be supposed, widely varied from each other. Although I was fully convinced that

for several years the loss on the mass of agricultural products throughout the maritime provinces of Prussia, has been very great; and that, instead of leaving any thing for rent, that has been much more than absorbed, yet I could place no reliance on the accuracy of any statements which attempted to define the exact limits of the loss on each kind of corn.

In founding a calculation on the answers of President Rothe, though I give to that gentleman's facts the most implicit confidence, yet I should hesitate, if he had stated what was the cost price of wheat and rye, to yield to him the same assent. I have no doubt, however, he is accurate in stating, that the loss on the corn grown in the year 1824, without allowing any thing for rent, was 20 per cent. According to the paper in Appendix, No. 11, the price at which the wheat on the estate described was sold, in the year 1824, when the crops were good, was one thaler and a half per scheffel, or three shillings per bushel, by which a loss of 20 per cent. was incurred, besides the whole of the rent, according to which the cost price to the farmer would be about 28s. 9d. per quarter on the spot.

	s.	d.
Sale price, 3s. per bushel, or per quarter	24	0
Loss, estimated at 20 per cent.	4	9
	28	9
Allowance for rent, calculated at $\frac{1}{10}$ of the gross proceeds	2	3
Which would make the cost	31	0
If to this be added,		
Shipping charge, and merchant's commission or profit	2	9
Freight, primage, and insurance to London	8	0
Lighterage, landing charge, and commission in England	1	3
	43	0

The costs of wheat may be in some degree approximated to, by ascertaining the selling prices for a series of years. If that series be short, it may be affected by various intervening events, such as war, invasion, or deficient harvests; but by being spread over a long series, the effect of adventitious circumstances become lessened. It is reasonable to calculate, that in a long series, the profit on corn cannot be much above that on other branches of industry in the same country. If the profits on raising corn are much above those of other occupations, an increased quantity, to the production of which the augmented capital might contribute, would cause the price to fall; if those profits were much lower, a diminution of supply to which the loss of capital would contribute, would tend to raise the prices.

Although from the fluctuation in the productiveness of different years, corn is less subject to the general abstract principles, by which supply and demand, as regards other commodities, are regulated in a short period, yet in a long period, such as thirty or forty years, or longer, it also must be governed by them.

Without going back to the long list of prices for the last hundred and sixty years, for which see Appendix, No. 24, we may adopt that which begins in 1791 and ends in 1825, Appendix, No. 13; for five of those years no prices are given, because the ports were shut. The average of the whole of these years, taking the lowest and highest price of each year, and disregarding the difference of the quantities sold in the several years, gives the price at 45s. 11d. per quarter. The largest quantity was sold in the years when the price was highest, being probably the stocks which had accumulated during the years of low prices. The price of those years may, therefore, be considered as speculating prices. If the years 1800, 1801, 1805, 1817, and 1818 be struck out, the average price of the thirteen remaining years will be 33s. 6d. If we suppose a profit to be made of ten per cent. by the dealers in corn, these thirty years will give, as the cost price to the grower, after paying rent, a price nearly approaching to that which is given before, as calculated on the data furnished by President Rothe.

Without placing much reliance on it, yet some corroboration is received, by the market prices of Berlin, for the last eleven years, where the average price of the best Polish wheat has been 36s. 6d., or about ten per cent. higher than the average of Dantzic, for the thirty years to which we have referred. This may be accounted for, partly by the quantity of the wheat, and partly from the additional conveyance, and consequent expences. The returns from Berlin, taken on St. Martin's day, in each year from 1774 to 1824, for which see Appendix, No. 17, give, as the average price for the fifty years, 34s. 6d. As the best of the wheat is probably brought to the capital, some allowance must be made for the superior quality, and also something for the profit of the dealers, through whose hands it has passed. This will bring it sufficiently near to the price here assumed, to give probability to the calculation.

Although, since the return of peace, no alleviation of the public contributions have been applied, and no diminution of the other subjects of expenditure which compose the cost of growing corn, has been experienced, yet the contrast between the first and last five years since that event took place, in the prices of corn, is so striking, that it deserves to be noticed. In Dantzic, the average of the five years, from 1816 to 1820 inclusive, gives for wheat 54s. 5d. per quarter, and that for the years 1821 to 1825 inclusive, 26s. 2d. In Berlin, the average for the first five years, is 46s. 4d. and for the second, 26s. 7d.

The far greater part of that division of ancient Poland, which is now comprehended in the vice-regal kingdom of that name, is a level country, with scarcely an ascent or descent, except where the courses of the rivers have formed channels below the general level of the country. As these rivers, though in summer they appear small streams, are swollen by the rains of autumn, and the melting of the snow on the Carpathian mountains in the spring, they form large channels, extending on both sides to a great distance; and their deposit, in many parts, enriches the land, and it presents, in the summer, the aspect of verdant and luxuriant meadows. In other parts, the periodical swellings of the streams have formed morasses, which, in their present state, are not applicable to any agricultural purposes. The plains which extend from the borders of one river to another, are open fields, and scarcely any perceptible division of the land, and shewing scarcely any trees even around the villages. The portion of woodland on these plains is very extensive; but they are in large masses, with great intervals of arable land between them.

The soil is mostly sandy, with occasional mixture of a sandy loam; it is very thin, resting chiefly on a bed of granite, through which the heavy rains gradually percolate. Such a soil is easily ploughed; sometimes two horses, or two oxen, and not unfrequently two cows, perform this and the other operations of husbandry.

This representation of the kingdom of Poland is strictly applicable to six of the eight waiwoodships, or provinces, into which it is now divided.

To the south of the river Pilica, which comprehends the two provinces of Sandomir and Cracow, the appearance of the land and the face of the country improve; and in proceeding south to the banks of the Vistula, there is to be seen a more undulating district and a more tenacious and fruitful soil. Much of the land is a clayey loam, requiring three or four horses to plough it, yielding, when tolerably managed, crops of excellent wheat and oats; and where the husbandry is so good as to have adopted the practice of sowing clover between the two corn crops, the produce is very abundant.

The southern point of this district, forming now an independent republic, called from the name of its capital, Cracow, is very fertile. It extends along the Vistula about twenty miles, and contains, in 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres, about 100,000 inhabitants.

Some of the estates of Poland, belonging to the nobility of the highest rank, are of enormous extent; but owing to the system of dividing the land among all the children, unless a special entail secures a majorat to the eldest son, which is in some few instances the case, much of it is possessed in allotments, which we should deem large; but which, on account of their low value, and when compared with those of a few others, are not so. Of these secondary classes of estates five or six thousand acres would be deemed small, and thirty or forty thousand acres large.

There are besides these, numerous small properties, some of a few acres, which, by frequent subdivisions, have descended to younger branches of noble families. The present owners are commonly poor, but too proud to follow any profession but that of a soldier, and prefer to labour in the fields with their own hands rather than to engage in trade of any kind. As titles descended to every son, and are continued through all the successors, the nobility have naturally become very numerous; but since the Emperor of Russia has gained the dominion over Poland, the use of titles has been restricted. No one can assume that of baron, unless his clear income from his estates exceed 1000 gulden, or 25*l.*; none that of count, whose rents are less than 3000 gulden, or 75*l.*; and none that of prince, who has less than 5000 gulden, or 125*l.*

The whole of the lands are made alienable, and may now be purchased by persons of any rank, and are actually held by some who are burghers, or peasants; the Jews alone are prohibited from becoming proprietors of the soil, though they have very numerous mortgages upon it. When they foreclose, the lands must consequently be sold; and as these Jews, the moneyed capitalists, cannot become purchasers, the prices they yield are very trifling.

The most numerous class of cultivators are peasants; they have a limited property in the lands which they occupy, and the cottages in which they live, under the condition of working a stipulated number of days in each week, on their lord's demesne, and paying specified quantities of produce, such as poultry, eggs, yarn, and other things, in conformity with ancient usage.

The extent of these holdings vary, according to the quality of the land, and the quantity of duty work, or of payments in kind which are to be fulfilled.

On a large property which I examined, the peasants had about forty-eight acres of land each, for which they were bound to work for two days in every week with two oxen. If their labour was farther required, they were paid three-pence per day for two other days, and if beyond that number, sixpence per day; on another property, I found the peasants had about thirty-six acres, for which they worked two days in each week, with two oxen; when called upon for extra labour, they are paid sixpence a day for themselves and oxen for the next two days, or if they work without their oxen, three-pence.

If their labour is demanded the remaining two days in the week, the sum to be paid is made the subject of a special agreement. On one estate, the peasants had but twenty-four acres, and did one day's work themselves, with one horse; the rest of their labour was paid for in money, by agreement made at the time it was required. Another proprietor, on land somewhat exhausted,

granted to each of his peasants more than fifty acres of land, for which they worked, with two horses, three days in a week. It would be easy to give instances of more various rates of duty work, and of the quantity of land which is appropriated for its performance. Some are of a luxurious and of a ludicrous kind. I was told that the inhabitants of two whole villages, near a princely domain, hold their lands on condition of employing a certain number of days in each week in cleaning the walks, and keeping in good order the pleasure grounds, which surround the vast castle of their benevolent and hospitable lord.

In general, this peasantry is in a condition of great distress, and involved in debt to their lord. They are no longer slaves, or *adstricti glebæ*. By the constitution promulgated in 1791, they were declared free, and that part of the constitution suffered no alteration under the dominion of the Russians and Prussians; was confirmed when the King of Saxony became sovereign; and was again assured in 1815, when the Emperor of Russia was enthroned as king of Poland.

The practical effects of the privileges, thus granted, have hitherto been very inconsiderable. The peasants can leave their land, but must first acquit the pecuniary demands of their lords. Few are able to do this, as most of them are in arrears. The lords must supply them with their oxen; in case one dies; their plough and other implements must be furnished to them by him; and in years of scarcity, they become involved in debt, for the requisite subsistence of themselves and their cattle. This, together with local attachments, and the habit of respect for their feudal superior, has, in general, prevented the peasants from wandering away from the houses of their fathers, and from the protection of their chief. It thus rarely happens that the peasants quit the estates on which they have been born; and the instances that do occur, are chiefly to be attributed to the embarrassed circumstances into which their lord may fall. A declining property produces a necessitous peasantry, and such may sometimes be induced to try their fortune, under another proprietor.

A gentleman with whom I formed an acquaintance, had been compelled to take an estate which was mortgaged to him. He found no peasants on it; the land was neglected, and the buildings dilapidated. As no tenant would take it at any rent, he was under the necessity of farming it. To induce peasants to come to him, he granted them a larger portion of land than was customary on that quality of soil, built them houses, supplied them with oxen and implements, sowed the corn of the first year, and fed them till it was fit to be converted into food. By these means, though he was enabled to get his labour performed, yet he assured me it was by persons of the least skill, industry, and sobriety.

The want of peasantry is a general subject of complaint, especially among those (who are by far the greater number) whose estates are loaded with mortgages or other incumbrances; such sometimes lose them, but cannot command the means of inducing new ones to settle on the lands.

Though no longer slaves, the condition of the peasants is but little practically improved by the change that has been made in their condition. When a transfer is made, either by testament or conveyance, the persons of the peasantry are not indeed expressly conveyed, but their services are, and in many instances are the most valuable part of the property.

It is said, that when the freedom of the peasants was first decreed, it was viewed by them with great distrust. They were alarmed with the apprehension, that in age or sickness, or other incapacity, they should be abandoned by their lords, and left to perish in want; by the form that society has taken in the course of the thirty-four years that have passed since the alteration was enacted, their alarms have been dispelled; and the same acts of kindness being exercised in most cases as were formerly customary, they can perceive no alteration in their condition, that is, either materially more beneficial or injurious to them.

These people live in wooden huts covered with thatch or shingles, consisting of one room with a stove, around which the inhabitants and their cattle crowd together, and where the most disgusting kinds of filthiness are to be seen. Their common food is, cabbage, potatoes sometimes, but not generally, pease, black bread, and soup or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat. Their chief drink is water, or the cheap whiskey of the country, which is the only luxury of the peasants; and is drunk whenever they can obtain it, in enormous quantities. They use much salt with their vegetable food, and in spite of the heavy tax on that commodity, can never dispense with the want of it at their meals. I was informed, and saw reason to credit the accounts, that when the peasants brought to the market towns their trifling quantities of produce, a part of the money was first used to purchase salt, and the rest spent in whiskey, in a state of intoxication that commonly endured till the exhaustion of the purse had restored them to sobriety. In their houses they have little that merits the name of furniture; and their clothing is coarse, ragged, and filthy, even to disgust.

Very little attention has been paid to their education, and they are generally ignorant, superstitious, and fanatical. They observe about twenty holidays in the year, besides the Sundays; and pass much of their time in pilgrimages to some favorite shrine, in counting beads, and similar superstitious occupations.

This representation of the condition and character of the peasantry, though general, cannot be considered so universal as to admit of no exceptions; some rare instances of perseverance in economy, industry, and temperance, are to be found; and unfavourable as their circumstances may be for the creation of such habits, they are

here attended by the usual correspondent results. Some few peasants have been enabled to gain three or four allotments, and to employ their sons or hired servants to work for them; and there are instances of such persons making a still further progress, and being enabled to purchase estates for themselves. Such cases as these, however, occur so rarely, that though they produce individual comfort and wealth, they have no perceptible influence on the general mass of society, or on the surplus quantity of agricultural productions.

As may be naturally inferred, from the system under which labour is applied to the land, that labour is performed in the most negligent and slovenly manner possible. No manager of a large estate can have his eye constantly on every workman; and when no advantage is gained by care in the work, it will naturally be very imperfectly executed. All the operations of husbandry struck me to be very ill performed: the ploughing is very shallow and irregular; the harrows with wooden tines do not penetrate sufficient to pull up weeds in fallowing; the roller is almost unknown, and thus the land is filled with weeds of all descriptions. I observed the same want of attention in threshing; and it appeared to me that a much greater proportion of the grain was left among the straw, than in that which had passed under an English flail. In short, the natural effects of the system of duty work was visible in the whole of the administration of the large estates where it is followed, with the exception of those few proprietors who have intelligent and active managers, and are free from pecuniary embarrassments.

The common course of cropping is, the old system of a whole year's fallow, followed by winter corn, and that by summer corn, and then a fallow again. Thus one-third of the land bears nothing. The winter crop in the northern part of Poland, consists of wheat and rye; the proportion of the latter to the former, is nearly as nine to one, and the wheat enjoys the benefit of what little manure is preserved. Thus the wheat actually cultivated, does not occupy more than one-thirtieth part of the arable land. In the southern part of the kingdom, the wheat bears a larger proportion to the rye, amounting, on the more tenacious soils, to a fifth; and even in some cases, to a fourth part of the rye.

The statements I could collect, and my own observations, led me to conclude the stock of cattle to be very small, in proportion to the extent of land, and to the number of inhabitants. The government of Poland has not collected those statistical facts, which are so regularly registered by the Prussian, and some other of the governments of Germany; where they have been collected, as in the case of the population of the year 1817, I believe but little accuracy is to be discovered. I found, in a conversation with one of the ministers, to whose immediate department it belonged, that no great dependence could be placed on the census of that year.

In the absence of more recent authority, I avail myself of a Prussian document, which shows the numbers of the different kinds of cattle in the provinces of Plock, in Poland, when it was under the dominion of that power. I have no reason to suspect the accuracy of this official statement, or to believe that this province is not equal in live stock to the average of the whole kingdom. I was told there was in the province of Podolachia, a greater number of black cattle, and in the province of Lublin, a greater number of sheep than in Plock; but those provinces were represented to me as deficient in other cattle, the former having fewer sheep, the latter fewer cows.

In the year 1803, the returns from Plock were thus: 45,028 horses and colts; 196,540 oxen, cows, and young cattle; 194,133 sheep and lambs; 95,634 swine.

The extent of this province is nearly one-fourth of that of the three maritime provinces of Prussia; and thinly as those are stocked with cattle, in comparison with England, it will be seen, by the following statement, how much they exceed that of the district in question:—

	PRUSSIAN Maritime Provinces.	POLISH Province of Plock.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Horses and Colts	1 to 42	1 to 106
Oxen, Cows, and Calves	1 ... 18	1 ... 24
Sheep and Lambs	1 ... 10	1 ... 24
Swine	1 ... 35	1 ... 52

If it be considered, that since the year in which the facts exhibited in this statement were collected, the country has suffered severely from being the theatre of war, from three changes of sovereigns, and from the low prices of all produce, it will scarcely appear probable that it has so increased in wealth as to have added materially to its stock of cattle, or even to have kept up that stock to the standard which it had reached before those visitations. It appears by the statistical account of the lordship of Pulaway and Konskowla, in the province of Lublin, which is considered to be one of the best managed estates in Poland, consisting of 119,232 English acres, that the stock of cattle, including those of the proprietor and his subjects or tenants, is somewhat below what the Prussian accounts show of the average of the province of Plock, in the year 1803. It appears to be (*see* Appendix, No. 18) thus,

	Acres.
1 cow or ox to	26¾
1 sheep or lamb to	19
1 horse to	156
1 pig to	146

No country can be much better adapted for the breeding of sheep than the greater part of the kingdom of Poland. Wherever it is attended to with due skill, it is found to be beneficial; but the poverty of the landholders, and their want of knowledge of the advantages to be derived from that kind of live stock, keeps them from devoting their land to their propagation.

A very intelligent physician, a native of Germany, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure to make in Poland, and who devotes the money acquired by his medical practice to the purchase and the cultivation of land,—told me that he purchased, four or five years before, a flock of fine-woolled sheep of the Saxon electoral breed; that he had already sold in fleeces and lambs as much as had replaced the whole capital expended, and had at present double the number which he had originally purchased. This striking instance of success, in an experiment in rural economy, is known to most of the cultivators: and yet it has been able to produce such few followers, that I was assured there were yet in Poland only two other flocks of unmixed fine-woolled Merino sheep. This gentleman was one of the first that had cultivated green crops on an extensive scale for feeding sheep; and though the benefit of it was obvious, both in the produce of the wool, and the increase of the quantity and quality of his corn, it has had but little influence hitherto on the conduct of others, and that little is confined to a small spot near the capital.

Of the sheep in Poland, the best are those in the province of Lublin: but they are very far inferior to the breed of Saxony. The cows are a smallish race, and generally kept in bad condition, both as to food and cleanliness. They are for the most part stall fed, but from negligence yield very little butter, and no tolerable cheese.

With the exception of a part of the two southernmost provinces, as before noticed, the soil of Poland is of such a thin nature, that where it is moderately farmed, it can scarcely be made to bear a medium crop of wheat more frequently than once in nine years. I examined a farm in the province of Lublin, the proprietor of which is in easy circumstances, and possesses several other estates. The extent of this farm is about 5500 acres. The live stock consisted of sixty milch cows, which are let to a dairyman at about 19s. per year each; some few young cattle, eight or nine horses, and between five and six hundred sheep. The ploughing is performed by two oxen, for which and for his own labour, two days in each week, the peasant has a house, firing, and about forty acres of land, to which the manure made by his oxen is applied. About 2000 acres is in this way in the occupation of the peasants. The manure, therefore, of the cows, sheep and horses, is applicable to the lord's portion of somewhat more than 3000 acres, and supplies it with more liberality than is practised on any other land near it. The whole is under the plough; there is neither meadow nor permanent pasture. The rotation of crops is as follows: the first year a clean fallow, three or four times ploughed; the second year potatoes are planted; the third year wheat is sown, and in the following spring clover amongst it. The fourth and fifth years the clover is either made into hay, or used for the stall-fed cows and the horses, or fed on the land by the sheep; the sixth year pease or buck wheat are grown; then it is fallowed for a year; and the eighth year a crop of rye is grown; and the ninth, or last year of the course, the land is sown with barley, oats, and buck wheat.

On this, which is considered a pattern farm, on which I have reason to believe the increase is greater than on any other in the district, the seed and produce is as follows:—Potatoes, about twenty bushels to the acre planted, and about two hundred bushels raised; wheat, two bushels sowed, and from sixteen to twenty reaped; rye, two bushels sowed, and from twelve to fifteen reaped; buck wheat, three bushels sowed, and from ten to fifteen harvested. The barley and oats scarcely yield four times the quantity sowed; manure is applied after the potatoes for the wheat; the latter have the benefit of the fallowing, and the former of the manure. The manager, who was a man of skill, thought that when they had more cattle, and consequently more manure, he should be disposed to try the plan of sowing wheat once in seven, or even in six years, if the future prices of that grain should present sufficient inducement. This farm is one of the few in which all the labour, except that of the oxen and their drivers, is paid for in money, and not in produce. The common plan of threshing, is to give the thresher a certain proportion of the corn. This varies with the productive nature of the soil and the season, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth bushel. Here it was paid for at the rate of a florin, a trifle less than sixpence, for the korzec, a Polish measure, somewhat more than three bushels and a quarter; the mowing, reaping, and other kinds of labour, was agreed for, at proportionably low prices.

Although this estate is well managed, and no rent is paid for it, I was induced to believe the assurance which was given to me, that it had not yielded any revenue to the proprietor, in the last four or five years, in his joint capacity of owner and farmer. He had, however, a distillery, and near it is a village, with some establishments, on a small scale, for making coarse woollen cloths. There is no duty on the whiskey sold in country places; and the supply of that commodity in the neighbourhood, which is rather populous, leaves a profit, though not equal to the interest of the capital invested in the land, the farming stock and utensils, and the erection of the distillery.

I have dwelt the longer on the circumstances of this particular farm, not because it may be considered as showing the average increase on the usual scale of farming, but because the accounts of the receipt and expenditure, both in money and produce, are kept with great regularity

—In the generality of farms which are under inferior management, the increase would be found much below the rate which is stated in the farm, whose management I have described. If I were to generalize the whole of Poland, except the southern parts of the province of Sandomir and Cracow, I should not estimate the produce of grain to be more, if so much, as two-thirds of that which appeared to be raised on the estate in question. In thus estimating, I should depend not only on my own observation of the state of growing crops, and of those which were being harvested, but on the opinion of the persons best qualified to judge, by being in the habit of looking at the amount of produce, upon a large scale, and by being furnished with the best means of judging the average of the whole.

With that description of persons, including the chiefs of several departments of the government, the prevailing opinion was, that the average produce of wheat was not more than fourteen bushels; of rye, ten; of barley, fourteen; of oats and of buck wheat, from eight to ten to the acre. Although the southern parts of Sandomir and Cracow yielded rather more, yet their corn, being celebrated for its excellent quality rather than for its much greater produce, and extending to but a small proportion of the whole even of those provinces, it was not calculated that it would have the effect of raising the average of the whole kingdom, in any sensible degree, above the rate here stated.

Upon this subject, I could have wished to have been enabled to give statistical details, rather than my own estimates, or those of persons better acquainted, than any foreigner can be, with the state of the country. If I had met with any agricultural writings expressly Polish, and had understood the language, I might have gleaned from them some facts to rectify, or to corroborate the estimate of the actual acre-able produce of grain; but as every manager of a farm, that I met with, understands the German language, and obtained whatever knowledge books could give him, from the writers of that nation, there is little inducement to compose works in Polish, on such subjects; and the German authors, though very accurate, and copious, in their statistical reports of their several districts, can know little, and can have no inducement to learn much of the statistical details of Polish agriculture.

The managers of the farms of the greater nobles, are commonly men of good education, as well as good manners, having been most of them officers in the army, and I found them well acquainted with the agricultural writings of Thaer, Schwartz, and other Germans, and by means of German translations, with those of Arthur Young, Sir Humphrey Davy, and other Englishmen. Being almost cut off from society, and the sports of the field not being, as with us, an object that engages much attention, they have recourse to books to relieve their solitude, in the long nights of their tremendous winters.

Having noticed the two provinces which yielded the best wheat, it may not be useless to observe in addition, that but some small portions of each are highly productive, and those at that extremity of the kingdom which is the farthest removed from the ports in the Baltic, at which alone their corn can be shipped for this country.

I first entered the province of Sandomir from that of Massovia, and went through it, by the towns of Kozience and Granica, till I reached the Vistula, and crossed it at Pulaway. In this route there was nothing in the face of the country, or in the appearance of the crops, to distinguish them from those of the other parts I had noticed. On my way from the province of Lublin, I again entered Sandomir, passing the Vistula at Rachow. From that river, for sixty or seventy miles, the fertility of the land was not sensibly greater than the general appearance of the other provinces. After passing Stobnica, the country vastly improved and continued good, through Nower Miastow, Kozyce, and Przeclawice, till I entered the province of Cracow, at Iwanowice. It is an undulating district, somewhat hilly; the soil, a good brown loamy clay, rather stiff to plough, requiring three, or even sometimes, four horses to work it. The stubbles of wheat were tolerably thick, and proved that the crops must have been good; they were, however, far from clean, and the wheat, having been sowed after a fallow, there would have been more appearance of young clover, if the management had been well conducted. The wheat grown here, is that which is known in London, by the name of Dantzic white wheat; it is of the most excellent quality, very white and heavy; I did not learn that the average growth was much beyond, if it reached twenty bushels to the acre; though I heard of individual instances of a greater quantity being yielded in good years. The district is about sixty miles in length, but not broad, extending from the left bank of the river, to various, but none great, extents inland. The province of Cracow, as far as I saw it, is of nearly the same kind; I was informed that some of the northern divisions of it were poor in its agriculture, but rich in its mines of iron, coal, and calamine. The territory of the republic of Cracow is like the province of the same name, in the kingdom. The marks of more freedom allowed to exertion, are visible in the extensive fields of flax, and the inclosures with tobacco, maize, and a great variety of garden vegetables; a part of it is likewise rich in mines of coal and calamine; and great quantities of zinc, made from the latter, have been beneficially exported to England, since the passing of the late law, by which the duty on it was reduced.

This tract of country, which appeared to me so fertile, and in which I remarked more of the outward signs of comfort, does not, including the territory of the republic, in extent amount to one sixtieth part of the present kingdom of Poland. There is, in it, the same suffering from the low

prices of produce, and a disposition to invest any capital that can be found, in mining, rather than in cultivating the soil.

The province of Gallicia, a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, but now added to the dominions of the Austrian empire, which stretches along the right bank of the Vistula, is, I believe, nearly as fertile as the southern part of the present kingdom of Poland, or the territory of the republic of Cracow. I passed through only that portion which lies between the salt mines of Wieliczka, and the frontiers of Moravia. I found by the accounts I obtained at Thorn, (see Appendix, No. 19) that very little wheat from that rich and extensive province had been conveyed down the Vistula to the Baltic, though the access to the sea is as easy as from the south parts of the kingdom of Poland, or from Cracow; yet the trade in corn is impeded by transit duties both in Poland and in Prussia. No transit duty is charged in Poland, on the corn of its own growth; and by a treaty of commerce, concluded in the month of March last, with Prussia, the duty at Thorn is reduced to a rate that is almost nominal. There is no such treaty with Austria; and the corn from Gallicia thus continues loaded with the duty, on entering the Prussian boundaries, from which that of Poland is now exempt.

I believe some of the surplus corn of Gallicia finds a vent by land carriage into the Prussian province of Silesia. It must, however, be but in small quantities, forming a part of that stated to be exported from Austria, (see Appendix, No. 20.)

It was difficult in such a country as Poland to attain to any accuracy on the rent of land; the owners generally occupy themselves their domains, and cultivate them by the hands of their peasants.

The lands of the crown are differently circumstanced; they comprehend one-third of the whole surface, or about ten million acres; somewhat more than two millions of these are woods, which are managed by a department of the government. The remainder is chiefly arable land, and is leased to tenants. The labour of the peasants is a part of that which is leased. The tenants of the crown are exempt, as well as their peasants, from some taxes, to which all other occupiers of land are subject, and in consequence of it the estates are better stocked with peasants. Hence, as I was assured by the chief of the department, the peasants on the crown lands form nearly one-fourth of the whole population of the kingdom. To the farmers of these, this must be a great advantage, which but few, and only the richest and most humane lords, can partake with them.

With this freedom from taxation and ample supply of labourers, the lands are let very low; the nominal rent of eight million of acres of land, is stated in the public accounts to be four millions florins, or about ninety-five thousand pounds sterling, or somewhat less than three-pence the English acre. In the average are included many acres literally of no value. I was informed, that the land actually under cultivation might be fairly stated to be worth from eight-pence to fourteen-pence per acre. It is, however, found that the present rent cannot be afforded, that the tenants are falling into arrears, that the hope of recovering some parts must be abandoned; and in other cases, the rent can only be paid in corn. The woods belonging to the crown, consisting, as before stated, of more than two million acres, and under the administration of a public board, are felled in portions annually, so as to cut them every fifty years. The fiftieth part, which was cut last year, (the price of wood having improved,) produced, as stated to me by the chief of the department, the sum of forty-eight thousand pounds sterling, being at the rate of five-pence halfpenny the acre on the whole of the woods, or twenty-four shillings on the part actually cut.

So little land belonging to individuals is let, that it is difficult to form an opinion of what is its actual average annual value. That it is much lower than formerly, I have no doubt.

One instance came under my own observation. The proprietor of a large domain had let a farm, consisting of about seven thousand acres, on a lease, for the usual term of six years, at a rent of eight hundred and fifty pounds. That lease had expired just before I visited the place. The tenant had lost a great deal of his property, and the peasants had diminished in number; and a new lease had been taken by the same tenant, for no other could be found, at the rate of one hundred and seventy pounds.

I knew of one farm of about four thousand acres, let on a lease for six years, about four years ago, for one hundred and eighty pounds. The proprietor of it assured me, that though he received his rent regularly, he was convinced the tenant paid the whole of it out of his capital, and was only enabled to maintain his engagements from having other pursuits which were profitable. This estate is not more than twelve miles from Warsaw, and has an excellent road to within one mile of it.

Another instance of an estate recently let on lease was related to me by the gentleman who had engaged to take it. It consists of about two thousand three hundred English acres: two-sevenths of it is water meadow, on the banks of the Vistula, producing good hay; about three hundred acres are woodland, and the rest arable. There is a castle or capital mansion on it, which I believe was the chief motive for taking it. The rent agreed for was about ninety-five pounds a year. The lessee, who is engaged in other pursuits, told me he should try the experiment of working the land by hired annual labourers, to be paid in money. He proposed to keep a flock of four hundred Merino sheep, and a dairy of fifty milch cows, for the butter of which he flattered himself he should find a vent in a neighbouring manufacturing town.

These two last instances appeared to me to be exceptions to the general rate of value of rented land; and I should rather estimate the average to be much nearer that price at which the lands of the government are let. There is, in fact, scarcely any of that class of capitalists, as is familiar to us in England, by the term farmer. The state of society is totally different.

Among the real Poles, there is no regular gradation of ranks between the noble proprietor and the wretched peasantry. There may be, and visibly are, differences in the condition of the peasantry, depending on the personal character of their lords, and upon the more or less embarrassed state of the property on which they may be settled. There is also a difference between the landed proprietors, owing to the different degrees of activity, economy, and attention that they exercise; but there is not a middle class of Poles. The Polish gentry are too proud to follow any course but the military career; and the government, by its large standing army, encourages the feeling, though the pay is scarcely sufficient to supply the officers with their expensive uniforms. The church has too few prizes, among many thousand blanks, to induce any but the lower classes to enter on that profession. The offices of government can employ but few, and those are ill paid, and said to depend on small peculations, rather than on their salaries. Whatever difficulties may present themselves to the placing out young men of good family, none have had recourse to commerce; and if they had, such would be treated by others as having lost their caste, and descended to a lower rank of society. The manufacturers and the artisans in Poland are almost all of the German nation. If a joiner, painter, mason, tailor, shoemaker, or a person of other similar occupations, including too the medical profession, is wanted, he will commonly be found only among the Germans. The merchants, bankers, and traders, are nearly as exclusively of the Jewish race; and that too of all classes, from the importer of wines and colonial produce to the dealers in rags and old clothes; from the monied man, who traffics in foreign loans and foreign exchanges, down to the lender of small sums, which the poor can obtain by pledging their miserable furniture or implements.

Examples have been recently set by some individuals of the first families and wealth, of establishing manufactories, by forming colonies, with a view of raising a race of consumers on their domains, among whom a vent may be created for the productions of the soil; but they have, in almost every instance, employed foreigners to conduct their concerns, and to perform all the work above the lowest kinds of drudgery. The Germans look too earnestly forward to a return to their own country, with the money they acquire, to invest it in cultivation; and the Jews are not disposed to engage in agricultural, or in any pursuits or occupations in which their shrewdness in making bargains would be of less avail than the practice of hard labour and the most rigid economy.

When estates are sold, the growing timber, houses, and barns, are not the subjects of a separate valuation, but are included in one sum in the purchase. The buildings on estates are of necessity more numerous and more extensive than are required in this country. From the indolent manner in which all labour is performed, a greater number of cottages is indispensable for the workmen. The corn is seldom or never formed in stacks in the open air, but is housed in barns, and the same is the case with the hay. The snow is so deep in the winter, that there is no food for cattle to be found in the fields; and such is the severity of the cold, that it is indispensable to build houses large enough to contain the whole herds of cattle, and the whole flocks of sheep. Besides the severity of the climate, the number of wolves is so great, and, in spite of all excitement by the government to destroy them, is so fast increasing, that no cattle can be left in the fields in the winter. These animals range the country in bodies of from four to fourteen; and when pressed by hunger, will attack any of the domesticated animals; and, indeed, no winter passes without several human beings, particularly children, falling a sacrifice to their voracity. Instances, it is said, are not uncommon of wolves undermining the foundation of sheep-houses to get at their prey.

From these circumstances, the relative expence of building on estates, compared to the value of the mere land, in spite of the low price of timber of which those buildings are chiefly constructed, is greater than with us.

An estimate was made by a person eminently skilled in the value of land, who formed it upon actual sales made in the last four years. He divided it into three classes, according to their fertility. The lowest land in a state of cultivation, with good buildings and a competent number of peasants, he stated to be worth one thousand florins the huff. Valuing the florins at sixpence, though worth a fraction less, and taking the huff of thirty Magdeburg morgens, as equal to twenty-two English acres, the estimate would be a fraction less than twenty-two shillings sterling the English acre. The other kinds of arable land of superior qualities vary. The great mass is of the second class, or worth about thirty shillings; but some is estimated at five thousand florins the huff, or five pounds ten shillings; but little however is in this class, and that little is in the vicinity of the cities, on the banks of the great rivers, or in some favoured spots in the southern provinces. This estimate was rather founded on the state of affairs three or four years ago, than on their present condition; for I was told, that such a number of estates had lately been offered for sale, that no price could be obtained for the greater part. All the inquiries I was enabled to make, in various parts of the country, led me to the belief, that the estimation here stated, was

in the main, as correct as could be expected to be framed.

The Jews are almost exclusively the dealers in money. They are precluded from becoming landed proprietors, and their exclusion from the market tends to depress the prices in a very great degree. Though some of the richer individuals of that people pass through the ceremony of baptism, especially when they have mortgages on large estates, and mean to foreclose; the whole number of those who thus become qualified to purchase, bears but a small proportion to that of the properties that are offered for sale. I was assured from so many, and such various quarters, that I have no reason to doubt of the report, that almost every estate is deeply involved in debt. The fact is so notorious, that few proprietors feel any delicacy in acknowledging themselves to be partakers of the common lot of their neighbours. More than one, without any reserve, spoke to me on the sum annually required to pay interest on his mortgages, with as much coolness as an English farmer would speak of his rent, tithes, and taxes.

Among the mortgagees, the King of Prussia and some of his monied subjects, are by far the greatest, in that part of Poland which was included in his dominions, till Poland was erected into a grand duchy by Buonaparte, under the government of the King of Saxony. It had long been the practice of the court of Berlin to assist agriculture, by loans to the proprietors of estates. This practice began under Frederick the Great, and was continued to the disastrous period that followed the battle of Jena. This assistance was extensively afforded to the newly-acquired subjects on the part of Poland, which in the division of that unfortunate country, fell to the share of Prussia. Though the King of Prussia has lost the government, his claims, and those of his subjects, on the individuals indebted to them, have been recognized; and though in many instances the interest has gone on increasing, the claims have not been rigidly enforced. It was rumoured in Warsaw, but not on any authority, that the Emperor Alexander, in his character of king of Poland, was negociating a treaty with the court of Berlin, which had for its object the relief of the Poles, by purchasing the claims of the Prussians, and assuming the debts to himself.

The amount of the claims of Prussia was stated to me to be two millions of Prussian dollars, or three hundred thousand pounds sterling, secured on various estates extending over near fifteen hundred thousand acres.

A more numerous class of mortgagees comprises the corporations of cities and towns, the trustees of hospitals, schools, colleges, monasteries, convents, and charitable institutions; whatever capitals these may possess is lent on land, and the difficulty of obtaining the interest as it accrues, and in some instances of getting any, causes those establishments to languish, and decrease in their capacity to relieve distress.

Family settlements are mostly made on the security of land; for a long period there was no other means of making a provision for the young and the helpless; and in the flourishing periods of agriculture, the interest was paid with punctuality; of late, however, the widows and orphans, whose incomes were deemed free from risk, have become victims to the general depression of the value of the produce of the soil.

The Jews, with all their characteristic shrewdness and sagacity, have become, in many instances, from mere necessity, mortgagees. When the debts of proprietors accumulated, and the price of produce fell, the monied men were often induced to secure themselves, as well as they could, by accepting of mortgages, where no payment could be obtained.

The representation here given is abundantly confirmed by the proceedings adopted in the Diet when assembled in May last. The two houses, consisting almost exclusively of landed proprietors, settled a plan to administer relief, which received the emperor's sanction.

A national bank is to be established, in which landowners who are in debt, whether on mortgage or on simple contracts, may deposit a schedule of their estates, and a valuation of them: this valuation is to be made by themselves, and it is calculated it will not be made too high, because as the present land-tax is collected on the income, and future imposts are to be levied according to this valuation, few will be induced to give in more than the true value. On the valuation an annual interest is to be paid to the bank, at the rate of six per cent. for twenty-eight years. This is to be considered as interest at the rate of four per cent.; and two per cent. is to form the means of discharging, by compound interest, the principal in twenty-eight years. The bank, on receiving the documents, is to deliver to the proprietors its debentures or certificates; which, twenty per cent. being deducted from them, they are made a legal tender for the payment of all debts; and on which four per cent. interest is to be paid by the bank. When the instalment of the first year is paid, the two per cent. is to be divided among all the holders of the bank debentures, by a lottery. The drawers of the fortunate numbers will then be paid in full. The others will receive their interest, at the rate of four per cent. till their numbers are drawn prizes, some of which, must of course, wait till the expiration of the twenty-eighth year; at which period, upon this plan, if it should work well, all the debts will be liquidated.

I have only noticed this project as a corroboration of the accounts I collected of the general state of embarrassment in which the landowners in Poland are involved. It may, however, be remarked, that the assumption of the proprietors being able in their united capacity of landlord and tenant, to live on their estates, and have a surplus of six per cent. on their value, is quite gratuitous, and founded on a rate of prices for

produce, which of late years has not been nearly realized. It leaves, too, an opening to fraud in the power of desperate proprietors, who may neglect the amount of future imposts, for the sake of temporary relief. In fixing the rate of interest so low as four per cent. this project sacrifices the interests of the creditors to those of the debtors; for money is worth much higher interest on the best of all securities.

The bankers of Warsaw discount their own acceptances at the rate of half per cent. per month. There are but few bills, it is true, drawn on them; but when accepted they become to the acceptors a secure mode of making interest of their capital. The number of bills drawn in Warsaw is few, and the amount small; but the rate of interest on them may be considered as the best criterion of the actual worth of the use of money, when no risk is incurred. The bankers are said to find the most advantageous employment for their capitals in speculations in Russian and Austrian funds.

The interest of money in Poland, as elsewhere, varies much, according to the necessity of the borrower, and the greediness or suspicions of the lender, as well as the nature of the security that is offered. The Jews lend small sums frequently, at two per cent. per month; any sum may be easily lent at ten per cent. per annum on the security of jewels, plate, and other valuables: but this lending is viewed with distrust by monied men. When the interest becomes due, if it is not paid, recourse must be had to the courts of law; and a judgment must be obtained before the articles pledged can be sold. The suit may be protracted for several years, whilst the high interest is accumulating; and at the period of decision, the sum originally lent, with the interest upon it, may amount to more than the value of the pledge.

In Poland I was forcibly impressed, by remarking how much the actual use of money is dispensed with in poor countries, and how much of the traffic can be carried on by barter without its intervention. It is in this kind of traffic that the lower class of the Jews are enabled to make themselves the almost indispensable agents in every transaction of buying and selling. The numbers of the country people that attend at fairs and markets, with minute quantities of commodities, excite much surprise in one who remarks the thinness of the surrounding population, whilst the number of Jews, apparently mere spectators, sauntering through such collections of peasants, seems no less extraordinary.

No paper, or any other substitute for metallic money, circulates in the country; and the value in specie of every commodity that is produced at home, is very low, and the productions of foreign countries, exclusive of the taxes that are imposed, very high.

Cows are of various races, and I think, differ more in their value than in any country I have ever visited. The common breed of the country are worth about 27s. or 28s. per head. The Ukraine, or the best, from Podolia, are estimated much higher, averaging 3*l.*; and some few, very good, are worth 4*l.* 10s. Flocks of sheep vary too, but not so much as cows; the lowest of the native breed are worth per head 3s. and the best about 5s. 6d. or 6s. Merinos are very rare at present, and worth from 8s. to 9s. per head.

The corn spirit or whiskey is sold in the country at 10d per gallon; but paying a high duty, or being a subject of monopoly, farmed by the government to distillers on the entrance of the cities and towns, is retailed in them from 3s. to to 3s. 6d. per gallon. Horses, except those of foreign races, are as low in proportion as cows and sheep. The price of meadow hay, in the capital was from 14s. to 15s. per ton; so little is sold in the country that it would have been difficult to state what is the value before the expense of conveyance is paid.

There are few burdens laid exclusively on the land, except the tenth Groschen tax. That was originally a war tax, and is so still denominated, though continued after ten years of a peace, and there exists no present probability of its being speedily withdrawn. A small sum is levied in each district for the repairs of roads, bridges, and other local purposes; but that and the land-tax, scarcely exceeds twenty-five per cent. on the presumed annual value of the land.

The tithes are very moderate, and chiefly compounded for at fixed rates, which can never be altered without the consent of the owner. Under one of their monarchs, the clergy were called upon to pay contributions to the state, at a rate which they gave as the annual value of their livings, and, upon these valuations, compositions have been settled. As the patron, with the consent of the archbishop, (a consent seldom withheld,) can remove an incumbent, they are necessarily too dependent to enter into contests about tithes. The secular parochial clergy are commonly men of slight education, usually the sons of peasants, to whom the somewhat elevated character of priest, with its small emoluments and freedom from hard labour, forms a sufficient inducement to enter on the ecclesiastical profession. I was told, but cannot vouch for its accuracy, or for the extent to which it may be carried, that since the Jews have been prohibited from keeping public houses, the parochial priests have become in the villages the chief retailers of whiskey, and thereby increase their otherwise scanty incomes.

The other taxes fall no more on the landed interest than on other classes of the community. They are chiefly on consumption; that on beer forms a part, and is collected by a monopoly let to farm by the government, to brewers. All foreign commodities, such as sugar, coffee, and wine, have heavy duties imposed. These are collected from all the consumers of them; and few of the agriculturists can at present afford to purchase such luxuries, but must be content with

honey, dried chicory roots, and whiskey, as substitutes for them.

The whole revenue, according to the statements of official men, does not exceed two millions sterling. As one-fourth of the population, the tenants and peasants of the crown, are exempted from paying the tenth groschen tax, the heaviest of all the imposts; the sum extracted from the rest of the subjects amounts to 15s. per head annually. The whole population of the present kingdom is between 3,800,000 and 4,000,000, having increased since its establishment 250,000.

The revenues do not pay the expences of the government, but the deficiency is made up by remittances from Petersburgh, which usually amount to 4,000,000 silver roubles, or nearly five hundred thousand pounds sterling. The forced military service, and quartering of troops, are burdens on the land, which are difficult to reduce to any money estimation. The young men of good families are expected to become cadets in a service whose pay will scarcely clothe them; and the strongest of the labourers are selected as privates, without the formality of asking their consent, or drawing lots. When in quarters, the officers occupy the best apartments in the houses of the proprietors, whilst the privates are lodged in the peasants' cottages. At present the military are under good discipline; but still they have means of extorting, from those on whom they are quartered, something beyond the use of bare walls.

Of late years the attention of the government, of those private nobles who have adequate means, and of the richer Jews, has been drawn to manufacturing. The very low rate of all mere manual labour, the extensive market of the vast Russian dominions being opened to the Poles, and the cheapness of raw products, have contributed to the establishment of numerous but not large undertakings, which, as far as I could form a judgment, promised to be beneficial to the individuals concerned in them.

I was assured by two noblemen at the head of different departments of the executive government, that, within the last six years, more than 250,000 foreigners, chiefly Germans, and almost all manufacturers, had emigrated from their own country and established themselves in Poland. They have some privileges in regard to taxation: those of them who are protestants are supplied with churches and ministers, at the expence of the government, though on a low scale; and they are, for a prescribed period, free from the military conscription.

The cloth made from the native wool is coarse, and may not be very neatly fabricated; but as it reaches the markets of Russia without any impost, and enters into competition there with goods manufactured in England, the Netherlands, and Germany, which are subject to high duties and the expences of conveyance,—it can be sold at correspondent low prices. These manufacturing establishments are, for the most part, on a small scale, but some of them of a higher class, for making finer cloths, have imported machinery of various kinds from England, or have copied it from what has been imported. In the application of that machinery they have not been very successful; but as long as it continues to be the maxim, that it is better to wear dear cloth, and bad cloth made at home, than to buy good cloth and cheap cloth from foreign countries; and whilst the maxim is practically applied by imposing heavy duties on the cloth of all other countries, there will be a considerable demand for what is made.

I did not hear of any other goods than woollen cloths made for distant markets; but of late establishments have been formed for making linens, cottons, iron wares, and paper, solely for domestic consumption, and chiefly by the aid of capitals to which the government has contributed.

The project which was the chief favourite when I was in Poland, was the working of mines. It had been brought under the immediate attention of the government, by an offer from a joint stock company formed in England, to take the mines on lease for a term of years. Though the proposal was not accepted, it produced an excitement both on the ministers and on private individuals, and became the general topic of discussion. The mines have hitherto been worked but to a small extent, barely sufficient iron being extracted to supply the scanty domestic demand. The iron is said to be of an excellent quality, the ore capable of being raised with but little labour, and the mines situated in the districts where both coals and wood are abundant.

Besides the mines of iron and coal, there are others hitherto slightly worked, of calamine and copper. The attention awakened by the English proposal has not yet had time to produce any actual effects on the part of the government. From the state of the finances nothing can be undertaken till the consent of the cabinet at St. Petersburgh is obtained. In the meantime several Poles have arrived in this country on a mission from the ministers at Warsaw, to examine the machinery used for diminishing labour in our mines, and to acquire the knowledge of the most improved methods practised here for separating the metals from the ore. One individual, too, who has mines of calamine and coals, with whom I became acquainted at Cracow, has resolved to visit the mining districts of England early in the next spring, to learn the most economical modes of conducting his operations. The low prices of food and of labour must facilitate the business of mining extensively contemplated, if capital can be found to pay for that labour, and to wait for the returns till the produce of the mines can be re-converted into money.

My efforts to make computations of the cost price of wheat, were as little satisfactory to myself in Poland as in Prussia. The same difficulties presented themselves, and the same doubts attach to every attempt at accuracy. As may be seen by the estate at Pulaway, in the province of Lublin, the book-keeping on the large estates is

well conducted, but not in such a manner as to distinguish the cost of one kind of corn from that of another, or even to distinguish the cost of all the corn from that of the general mass of productions. Any calculation in Poland, as in other countries, can be but an approximation to accuracy, and must be received with hesitation, however high may be the authority, or however abundant the means of information, of the persons making it. In a conversation with Count Mostoski, the enlightened minister of finance, whilst viewing his farm near Warsaw, he stated, as the result of his calculations, that the cost price in that neighbourhood was double as much as it was selling for at that time, which was indeed at considerably less than half of the average price it had borne in past periods for a series of years; that during those periods, the benefit on its cultivation had been somewhat less than the profit on the other branches of industry; or that, in the double capacity of landlord and farmer, the annual gain to the cultivator had not been equal to that derived from the same amount of capital employed in any other way.

On referring to the prices of Warsaw (see Appendix, No. 21 and 22), it will be seen, that for a period of twenty-four years, from June 1796 to June 1820, the average of the period was 33s. per quarter; and that in the ten years from 1815 to 1824, it was 31s. The price, at the time of my visit to this gentleman, was 14s. 9d. The tables will show that the fluctuations in the price of wheat during the longest period, have had much narrower limits than have been experienced in the other markets near the sea-shore.

It is highly improbable, that if the cost price of wheat had not been tolerably near to the selling price, efforts would not have been strenuously directed to augment the growth of it, and that the quantity raised would not have been regularly increasing; but this is so far from having been the case, that only so long as the price was 30s. or upwards, was the production kept up to the regular standard; and that when it fell but a few shillings below that price, the quantity sent to market diminished, and remarkably so, since the declension has gone on increasing till it has reached the present very ruinous limits.

The view taken by Count Mostoski was confirmed also by Prince Lubetski, another of the ministers, who is a cultivator of his own estates, and has officially paid attention to a subject, which has become of the highest importance, to every public officer, and every landed proprietor.

It is worthy of remark, that the present burdens on the land are quite as great as existed during any period of the twenty-four years whose prices are quoted; and that the heaviest of these burdens, the tenth Groschen tax, was not collected in the earlier years of the series. It was originally a war tax, but (as before stated) has been continued through the ten years that have passed since the peace was concluded. The expences of cultivation have been undoubtedly somewhat reduced with the reduction of the selling prices of the produce; thus the cost of seed, and of the food of working cattle, if valued in money, would appear to be less, but they can scarcely affect the cultivator, who raises them, and consumes them, as he only can derive a profit or incur a loss according to the high or low price of that surplus quantity which he sells at market.

I am disposed, under all circumstances of the case, to pay much attention to the estimations I have related, which were also corroborated by the opinions of most of the cultivators with whom I conversed. With as much confidence as can be felt on a subject which no investigation could have made very clear, I should suppose the cost of wheat in the province of Massovia, to have been nearly between twenty-seven and twenty-nine shillings the quarter, for the last thirty years. Assuming, that the cost price of wheat was at the medium, between the points to which in its fluctuations it had approached, we may calculate the cost in England, thus:—

	s.	d.
Cost of the quarter of Wheat at Warsaw	28.	0
Conveyance to the boats, and charges for loading and stowing, and securing it by mats...	0	6
Freight to Dantzic	5	0
Loss on the passage by pilfering, and by rain causing it to grow	3	0
Expences at Dantzic, in turning, drying, screening, and warehousing, and loss of measure	2	0
Profit or commission, as the case may be, to the merchant at Dantzic	1	6
Freight, primage, insurance, and shipping charges, at Dantzic and in London	8	0
	48	0

In ascending the Vistula, beyond Warsaw, as the quality of the grain improves, the expences on the conveyance of it to the mouths of that river increase also.

I could have wished at Cracow to have obtained the prices for a longer series of years than are to be found in the Appendix, No. 23. Before the times with which that account begins, that part of Poland had used as the medium of exchange the depreciated paper money of Austria; and I had no scale by which to measure the variations, at different periods, between that currency and the silver money, which has been since the sole medium for the exchange of commodities. An account, therefore, for an earlier series of years, would have produced only perplexity and uncertainty; the verbal information I obtained was, in general terms, that there had been no fluctuations in the price of corn, before the return of peace, nearly approaching to those which have been experienced since that event. I was told by one merchant, that the price for many years of the war, had generally been between 24s. and 26s. per quarter, if the paper money had been valued according to the proportion which it bore

to silver money, at the several periods of its depreciation.

The account obtained at Cracow, (see Appendix, No. 23,) shows that for ten years and two half-years, the average price of wheat was 25s. 1d. though between the first and last part of that period, the difference is enormous; the first part showing an average of 33s. and the last of only 17s. 5d. If the mean of those two parts be taken, it will show 25s. which nearly corresponds with the information of the merchant before referred to.

If, in the absence of better data, it be assumed, that the selling price of wheat near Cracow, has been for a series of years at 25s. and that the grower's profit has been ten per cent; and the cost price thus taken, at 22s. 6d. the rate at which it would reach this country, may be thus estimated:—

	s.	d.
Cost of wheat at Cracow	22	6
Conveyance to boats, loading, &c.....	0	6
Freight to Dantzic	7	6
Loss by pilfering, and damage from wet.....	3	6
Expences at Dantzic, as in the former estimate.....	2	0
Profit or commission, as before	1	6
Freight, &c. to London	8	0
	45	6

Some allowance should be made for risk beyond insurance, as corn is covered by the underwriters only in the stranding of the ship, and in the loss which may be to be paid when there is a general average. In both the statements of the expences of conveyance, the rate of freight on the river Vistula to Dantzic, as well as that by sea from Dantzic to London, is stated at the present price, when there are scarcely any operations of that kind carrying on. During the demand of 1802, 1803, and 1804, and in 1817, I have been told the freight from beyond Warsaw was 10s. per quarter, and that from Dantzic to London was, including primage and insurance, from 11s. 6d. to 12s.

If, from any circumstances, a demand should be created for as much wheat as is consumed in England in six days, it would raise the price of freightage on the river, probably thirty or forty per cent. and half of that proportion in the sea freight from Dantzic to this country. If that demand should extend to twelve days' supply, it would exhaust the whole stock of wheat, fit for our market, and cause it to advance in a much greater degree than the shipping of such a limited quantity in any former period has witnessed.

In stating the several expences incurred in the conveyance of wheat from Warsaw to Dantzic at 10s. 6d. per quarter, and from Cracow to Dantzic at 13s. 6d. per quarter, it seems that those sums fall very far short of the difference in price, which is exhibited by comparing the accounts collected at those several places. The merchants at Dantzic too, appear not to be satisfied with the small sum here presumed, of 1s. 6d. per quarter, for commission and profits. Whether from the higher expences of conveyance, or the larger commissions, or profits of the merchants, the excess of the prices, beyond the cost of conveyance here stated, is very striking, especially in those years when the demand was the greatest.

Comparative View of the Prices of Wheat, in the several years enumerated, in Cracow, Warsaw, and Dantzic:

Years.	Price at Cracow	Price at Warsaw	Price at Dantzic.
Average of 1796, 1797, 1798 & 1799 together	...	24/10	41/9
Average of 1803, 1804, 1805 & 1806 together	...	38/4	57/3
Average of 1815, 1816, 1817 & 1818 together	35/8	42/4	60/4
Average of 1821, 1822, 1823 & 1824 together	18/2	21/2	26/10

It will be seen by this contrast, that in the years from 1796 to 1799, when the exports by sea from Dantzic and Elbing were 1,493,480 quarters, the expences of conveyance, from Warsaw to the port of shipment, with the profit or commission of the merchants, was 16s. 11d. In the years from 1803 to 1806, when the exports were 1,660,352 quarters, the conveyance and profit of the merchants was 18s. 11d. per quarter.

Since the great decline of prices, which began in 1819, it appears that the average prices at Dantzic, are so near to those at Cracow and Warsaw, that the rate of freight which has been actually paid, is greater than the differences between them. In the four years from 1821 to 1824, when the whole quantity shipped from Dantzic and Elbing, has been no more than 299,000 quarters, the difference in price between Cracow and Dantzic has been only 8s. 8d. and between Warsaw and Dantzic, only 4s. 8d.

According to several representations which I received, and which cannot be materially erroneous, the quantity of wheat raised in the interior of Poland, has been gradually lessening, but with much more rapidity since 1819, than before that period. During the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, very little wheat passed down the Vistula, as appears by the accounts obtained at Thorn. By the official accounts, the whole in the three years was only 83,606 quarters; the growers being then induced to withhold from shipping, as long as their necessities would allow. In the year 1824, the pressing demands of creditors and mortgagees forced the holders to sell, and in consequence of it, there was sent down in that year, 93,968 quarters. The pressure of distress still continuing, and the harvest 1824 being very good, there was forwarded in 1825, by the commencement of the harvest of that year, 176,215 quarters, or as much as in the four years which had preceded it.

These two last years' exports had completely drained Poland, and hence when I was there, before any of the new wheat had appeared at market, the price, for what little was wanted, had rather advanced. I was informed by more than one merchant, that if 10,000 quarters had been required, there was so little left in the country, that it could be collected with difficulty; and that the knowledge of such demand would cause the price to be doubled. In the meantime the stocks at Dantzic and Elbing had been accumulating, in spite of the comparatively small quantities which had been brought down the Vistula.

At the end of 1818, there only remained in store in those cities 92,279 quarters, (see Appendix, No. 13.) In the following seven years, up to August 1825, the quantities which paid duties at Thorn, were

Ports.	Quarters.
From Russia.....	366,648
Austria	17,343
Poland	621,119
	1,005,110
During the same seven years, the exports from the two ports, were	824,622
leaving	180,488
To this is added the stock at the end of 1818, as above	92,279
	272,767

It appears, however, that the stocks really in store in the two places in August last, amounted to about 350,000 quarters, and therefore there must have been exported, or be in store, about 80,000 quarters of wheat, of the growth of Prussia, in the seven years under consideration.

Poland, and probably the Russian provinces, which once were parts of Poland, though drained of their whole stock of wheat, have not, in seven years, caused an accumulation at the exporting cities, of more than about one-tenth of what was shipped from them in the seven years, from 1800 to 1806. Those stocks are, however, higher than appears to have been left on hand at the end of the former years, and hence it may have arisen, that the prices have been reduced far below what it has cost the holders, though they have bought from the growers at rates to discourage the farther cultivation of wheat.

The abandonment of a losing business is most likely to begin at the fountain head, and the effect of that abandonment will be first experienced by a rise of price at the spot where the depreciated commodity is produced. This seems to be the case in Poland, and this may naturally account for the prices of corn at Cracow and Warsaw, being higher with the addition of freight and the other charges, than at Dantzic and Elbing.

It has been frequently remarked, that the exportation of corn from any country, if long continued, must tend to exhaust the soil, unless some articles, capable of becoming converted into manure, are introduced to compensate for the injury. Many parts of the north of Africa, and of Asia Minor, which formerly supplied large quantities of corn to Europe, have since become deserts. Perhaps one of the chief causes of the progress we have made in agriculture, and of the superior productiveness of our fields, has arisen from our exporting but few, and importing many of those articles which are capable, when decomposed, of becoming manure, and being applied to renovate the soil, as much or more as it is exhausted by cropping.

From Poland, for nearly two centuries, according to the document in Appendix, No. 24, the exports of corn have been very large, whilst, on the other hand, nothing has been imported, deserving of notice, which could be converted into nutriment to the soil.

The system of rotation by which two crops of corn are raised in succession, and nothing is administered to refresh the land but a fallow, would exhaust the best soil with which we are acquainted.

In every part of my journey through Poland, the impression communicated, in looking at the fields, whether with growing crops, in stubble, or under the operations of the plough, was, that they were approaching to a state of exhaustion from excessive cropping.

This view, which the rotation of crops and the face of the country suggests, is confirmed by statistical facts, which show that its power of supplying the wants of other countries is greatly diminished. The return of peace, after more than twenty years of extensive warfare, is commonly supposed to have increased the productions of the soil, and to be the cause of the depreciation of prices, which has been the general subject of complaint in every part of Europe. In Poland there has been no sensible increase of numbers, except within the last six years, when Germans, emigrant work people, to the number of 250,000, have established themselves in the different trades to which they have been accustomed in their native country.

On comparing the surplus quantity of bread corn which Poland has exported in a series of the same number of years, we shall see what has been the falling off.

In the eleven years (see Appendix, No. 15) beginning with 1795, and ending with 1805, the exports of wheat from the mouths of the Vistula, were 5,059,163 quarters, or 436,263 a year, on the average of the period. In the eleven years, beginning in 1815, and ending with 1825, the exports from the same ports were 1,669,027 quarters, or on the average of the period, 151,729 quarters per year. In the latter period indeed, 78,265 barrels of flour were exported: supposing them to be all wheaten flour, it will increase the quantity 39,132 quarters, reckoning that two barrels are the produce of one quarter of wheat. In the first of

these two series of years, the rye shipped at the same ports was 1,680,096 quarters; and that in the last series only 456,192 quarters.

The periods here contrasted were both seasons of general tranquillity, except that during the first part of them the opposition of Kosciusco and his partisans to the last dismemberment of Poland, caused partial and temporary disturbances; but they do not appear to have affected the quantity of its agricultural products.

It is true, that in the first series, there were in England two or three deficient harvests, and in the last series but one; the effect of that one was to raise prices so high as to induce the export of the whole that could be got away. Had there been more grown, it would have been eagerly exported; and we find at the end of the year 1818, the stock, both at Dantzic and Elbing, was only 96,900 quarters. Though we imported in the year 1818 from all parts of the world a greater quantity of wheat than in any former year, yet much less of that was shipped from the ports by which the corn conveyed down the Vistula is exported. The three years of our greatest importation, as appears by accounts laid before the House of Commons, have been 1802, 1810, and 1818; in the first of those, the exports from Dantzic and Elbing were 680,494 quarters. In the year 1810 (see Appendix, No. 15,) the French were in possession of the country, and the exports, all carried in a contraband way, were 267,277 quarters. In 1818, with high prices at Dantzic, viz. 64/11, the ports of England being open, the exports were 335,769 quarters.

If we calculate that the consumption of wheat in Great Britain is one quarter for each person for food, and about a seventh part more for seed and minor purposes, it will appear that in the first of the series we have been comparing, the quantity of wheat exported from Dantzic and Elbing would, with the then amount of our population, 11,000,000, be equal to twelve days consumption. In fact, however, out of the 5,059,163 quarters of wheat, which Dantzic exported, 1,300,014 were dispatched to other countries. As we have only the gross exports from Elbing, without distinguishing what was sent to Great Britain, from what was sent elsewhere, it may not be incorrect to assume, that one-fourth as from Dantzic was not sent to our markets, and then there will be a further reduction of 299,205 quarters. This will leave the whole quantity really furnished to us in the eleven years, 3,459,944 quarters, or an annual quantity of 314,540 quarters, being equal to about nine days of our consumption.

At the second series our population had advanced as numbered in 1821, the middle year of that series, to 14,000,000. The quantity of wheat sent to us from the Vistula had declined, and during the eleven years had been 1,252,271 quarters, or 113,842 annually. This would be equal to the whole of our consumption for betwixt two and three days.

In the Appendix, No. 24, is shown the whole export of corn from Dantzic, for the last 166 years. By those tables, it appears that the wheat exported from that city, during that long period, was 19,581,947 quarters, or 117,963 quarters on the annual average of the period. In fact, the whole that Dantzic has exported in 166 years is not equal to the consumption of this kingdom, with its present population, for more than fifteen or sixteen months. The annual importation would not now amount to two days and three quarters consumption.

It appears by the official account of the duties paid at Thorn, on wheat descending the Vistula, (see Appendix, No. 19,) that a very large proportion comes out of territories now forming an immediate part of Russia, which once were, but no longer are, parts of Poland. I had communications with several proprietors of estates, whose property is partly in one, and partly in the other country, and availed myself of all means within my reach to acquire a knowledge of the actual produce of grain in both.

The provinces from which the best, and most of the wheat, is transmitted, are Volhynia and Podolia, which were seized by Russia, in the division of Poland in 1796, and are now distinct provincial governments, retaining their ancient names and usages.

Volhynia is represented to be a district of extraordinary fecundity. The pastures are said to be luxuriant, the grass growing so high as almost to hide the cattle, and yielding the richest nourishment to them. The corn is said to increase in common years ten-fold, in spite of bad agriculture; and a failure, or very deficient harvest, does not occur two or three times in a century.

On referring, however, to the official harvest returns of the Russian empire, as quoted in the Erdebeschreibung of Hassel, a German work of the highest authority, it will be seen that, in this province, the increase of grain in the year 1802 was very little more than four times the quantity sown.

The Russian tschewert, being reduced into English quarters, reckoning the tschewert at two-thirds of the quarter, the following result appears:—

	Quarters.
Sowed...winter corn.....	322,456
Do. ...summer do.....	313,244
	635,700
Harvested...winter corn	1,349,522
Do. .....summer do.	1,277,310
	2,626,832
Used for seed, for the next year... { winter corn...	327,804
{ summer do. ...	316,996
	644,800

	Quarters.
There consequently remained, of	
Winter corn	1,021,718
Summer do.	960,314
	1,982,032
Of which	1,431,566 qrs.
were consumed within the province; and	550,466 qrs.

were exported, or remained in the country at the next harvest. Of this surplus, some part must have been barley or oats; and as the winter corn consists of six times as much rye as wheat, it is not probable that this district, very rich when compared with the other parts of the Russian dominions, could have furnished to commerce fifty thousand quarters of wheat in a year, when the exports from Dantzic were very great, and the prices of the year preceding had been in England very high. As the communication by water from this province is more easy to the Black than to the Baltic Sea, its surplus corn will more frequently be conveyed to Odessa than to Dantzic.

Podolia, like Volhynia, is represented as highly fertile; and by the official accounts, extracted from the statistical writer before quoted, appears to present, in the year referred to already, a greater rate of increase in the seed that has been sown, than Volhynia. Being to the south of Volhynia, it is still more easy of access to the Black Sea than that province, and further removed from communication with England through Dantzic. It however deserves to be remarked, that the navigation of the Bug and the Vistula is better than that of the Dniester, because the latter river has many shallows and rapids, and some dangerous falls. The passage of the surplus wheat will be hence determined on by the state of the markets at Dantzic and Odesso. The access to both those markets is so difficult, that only when a scarcity in some part of Europe raises the price to an unusual height, is any considerable quantity attempted to be transported.

When the corn is cut it is left a long time in sheaves in the fields, till it can be threshed, or rather trodden out with oxen and horses. When the separation from the straw and chaff is effected, the grain is preserved in excavations in the earth, till it is either called forth by high prices, or, which frequently happens, till it is destroyed by corn-worms, or other insects. It appears from the official accounts, that in the year 1802, the following were the results of the cultivation of corn:—

	Quarters.
Sowed ..winter corn	293,183
Do. ...summer do.	351,620
	644,803
Harvested...winter corn	1,640,271
Do. .....summer do.	1,427,575
	3,067,846
Used for seed, for the next year... winter corn	297,254
summer do.	358,476
	655,730
There consequently remained	
Summer corn	1,343,017
Winter do.	1,069,099
	2,412,116
Of which	1,172,211 qrs.
were consumed within the province: and	1,239,905 qrs.

were either exported, or remained in the province till after the following harvest. The consumption here appears so much less than in Volhynia, that it can only be accounted for by the fact, that the culture of culinary vegetables, and the produce of the fruit trees, is far more abundant; and that the cattle are very much cheaper. The difference of more than two degrees of latitude may make some difference in the mode of living, as the warmer the climate, the less corn in general is consumed in brewing and distilling.

The only other province in Russia which conveys its corn to market by the Vistula, is Byalystock. It was formerly a part of Poland, and the inhabitants still generally speak the language of that country. The chief corn raised for bread is rye, but a small portion of that grain, as well as of some very indifferent wheat, finds a passage by the river Bug into the Vistula. The best of the land is appropriated to the growth of flax, hemp, and linseed, or to breeding of cattle. The whole surplus of wheat, which must be small, cannot be distinguished in the returns, from that stated generally to come from Russia.

There are two other of the Russian provinces whose surplus corn finds a vent through the territory of Prussia. The south-west part of Wilna, formerly Lithuania, has the navigable river Niemen for its boundary, by which the corn is conveyed to Memel. Its produce is but small in proportion to its population, and by the official accounts, the increase appears to be less than in the other provinces. In 1802 the sowing and reaping is thus stated:—

	Quarters.
Sowed...winter corn	530,245
Do. ...summer do.	315,798
	846,043

	Quarters.
Harvested...winter corn	2,099,324
Do. .....summer do.	1,220,466
	3,319,790

By this statement, it appears, that the increase of grain is somewhat less than four to one.

The province of Grodno, which also has access to the sea by the Niemen, appears to be so nearly equal in fertility to that of Wilna, that a return of the sowing and harvesting of the same year, give results differing only by a small fraction.

The terms of distinction, winter corn and summer corn, instead of autumn and spring corn, which we use, are descriptive of the climate. The violent heats and severe colds, succeed each other with so much rapidity, that they scarcely leave any interval for spring or autumn.

The only accounts I was able to procure of the quantities of corn brought by the Niemen, comprehends merely the thee years 1816, 1817, and 1818. No others were to be found in the office of the minister for internal affairs at Berlin, and I did not go to Schmalleninken, where the transit duty is collected. The year 1816, was one of moderate production and demand, till after the state of the harvest was known, when it was too late in the season for the navigation of these northern rivers. The trade of that year may therefore be considered a fair average, and likely to produce annually 10,000 quarters of wheat, and about 40,000 quarters of other corn, chiefly rye. The two following years, when the exportation was excessive, produced but 36,700 quarters of wheat, and 276,000 quarters of other grain.

From some parts of the two provinces of Wilna and Grodno, the communication by the Duna to Riga is easier than by the Niemen to Memel; and it is hence probable that the largest share of their produce in corn, finds a market in that direction. It is shown by the returns from Riga, (see Appendix, No. 8,) that in the last twelve years, the exportation of wheat from that port has only been 256,658 quarters, or on the average of the period, 21,381 quarters annually; that of rye, has been 1,618,000, or on an average, 134,822 per year; and that of both kinds of grain, the exportation in the two years 1817 and 1818, exceeded that of the other ten years.

Although the route by which I returned from Poland was through countries which have no direct influence on the corn trade of England, yet as remotely connected with countries that do affect it, it may not be improper to add a few of the observations and facts which presented themselves as I passed through them.

The Austrian province of Moravia is very fertile, and, with the exception of some districts of the Netherlands, scarcely any part of the continent is so well cultivated. It bears too, a larger proportion of wheat than in other districts in the east of Europe. Of the winter corn, wheat is estimated at one-fourth, and rye at three-fourths; whereas in the adjoining province of Silesia, the land sown with rye is nearly ten times that sown with wheat. Moravia is defended by the Carpathian mountains from the east winds; and the harvest, the whole way from Teschen to Olmutz, and indeed to Brunn, is nearly six weeks earlier than in Silesia. I certainly heard complaints of the distressed state of agriculture there, but less of it, and I think with less reason, than in any other part.

Wheat, at Olmutz, was selling for 20s. per quarter, whilst on one side at Cracow, it was selling for 14s. and on the other side, at Vienna, for 14s. 7d.

This better state of things arose from the circumstance of Moravian agriculture finding domestic consumers. It is the chief manufacturing province of the Austrian empire. A greater proportion of the population can afford to live on meat and to use wheaten flour; and hence the agriculturists find a market near home for their productions. The demand for animal food, too, being greater, a greater stock of cattle is kept, more of the land is destined to clover and other green crops; and I should judge from their flourishing appearance, that, like England, the growth of corn does not exhaust the land so much, as the stock of cattle, by their manure, renews its prolific qualities. The woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures, are numerous, and I was told flourishing; and as all manufactured goods from foreign countries are either excluded or charged with high duties in Austria, the demand of that extensive empire creates a vent for the native goods, though at the expence of the consumers, who perhaps in most, certainly in many cases, might get better and cheaper goods. After passing through poorer districts, I was much impressed throughout Moravia, with the striking practical exemplification of the beneficial effects of manufactures on the prosperity of the agriculturists.

In Vienna I had opportunities of hearing much of the condition of the landed proprietors in Hungary. The want of vent for their surplus corn has so depressed the prices of that and other productions of the soil, that they are said to be losing by every article they raise, excepting wool; though, from farming their own lands, they have no rent to pay, yet the greatest difficulty is encountered in collecting the trifling taxes that are levied upon them.

Although so near to Moravia, the Carpathian mountains are too lofty and rugged to admit of conveyance thither. The mouths of the Danube are so infested with marauders, Wallachians, Besarabians, and Turks, that no safe export can be made to the Black Sea. In times of great scarcity in the maritime countries, some wheat may be conveyed to the port of Trieste; but it will be seen by the prices in the Appendix, No. 31, that

it is too low at that market to afford a land carriage of four hundred miles. Though Presburgh is the chief market for the wheat of Hungary, yet, being but little more than twenty miles from Vienna, the price there cannot differ very much from that of the capital, for which see Appendix, No. 27. In some of the smaller towns in Austria, on the borders of Bavaria, where little wheat is consumed, I found the price of wheat and rye nearly the same. The harvest of the latter kind of grain was reported to be deficient, and had raised the price, whilst for the former there was little or no demand.

It will be seen by the returns of the prices of corn at Munich (see Appendix, No. 28), that the bread corn in Bavaria is not so much depressed as in Austria. This may be attributed to a law prohibiting the introduction of corn from the surrounding countries, from whence, chiefly from Bohemia, it had been the practice to import it. This prohibition had rested on an order from the king to the officers of the customs at the different frontier stations; but at the last assembly of the states a formal law was passed, enforcing the former regulations and enacting penalties on the breaches of it.

Notwithstanding the restrictions, I found on inquiry at the board of agriculture that the value of land had greatly declined. According to the statements given to me there, within the last eight years, the fall in the selling price of meadow land had been about thirty-five per cent., and that in the price of arable land full sixty per cent.

The complaints of the losses by farming were as heavy here as in the neighbouring countries where the prices are lower, and in which no laws to prohibit importation are in existence.

In the kingdom of Wirtemberg, wheat is so little an object of attention, from the small quantity which is consumed, that I was unable to obtain any other returns of the prices, than the imperfect list in the Appendix, No. 29, wherein, though the price of rye is regularly stated, that of wheat, for many periods, and at several markets, is wholly unnoticed. In the beautiful but narrow valley of the Neckar, the land is well cultivated; but in the other parts of the kingdom, the soil seemed to be poor, and the cultivation in a very backward state.

As I passed through France rather hastily, and spent but a few days in Paris, I had not opportunities of gaining minute information, as to the state of agriculture. I was however satisfied, that, in spite of partial advances towards a better rotation of crops, the far greater part of the cultivation is still carried on upon the ancient, and in England, long exploded, system of a fallow, followed by two crops of corn.

I was assured, that for several years past, every cultivator of grain has been selling at far less than it has cost him. Some of the best judges of the subject have calculated that wheat, in the four classes of districts formed of the departments for the purposes of regulating the importation and exportation of corn, costs to the grower on an average, from 20 to 22 francs the hectolitre, or from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 11d. the Winchester bushel.

How far this calculation may be correct, it would be presumption in me to assert. The corn laws of France are, however, founded on a supposition of this being the price necessary to secure a profit to the farmer. The kingdom is divided, for the purposes of the corn law, into four districts, each including departments in which the prices of grain are nearly alike. When wheat is below 18 francs the hectolitre, or 5s. 7½d. the bushel in the cheapest of those districts, 20 francs or 6s. 4½d. in the next, 22 francs or 7s. 0½d. in the next, and 24 francs or 7s. 8d. in the highest, the importation of foreign wheat is prohibited. As the whole of the four districts form the regulating price, the average of wheat throughout the whole kingdom must rise to 6s. 8d. per bushel, before any foreign wheat can be introduced.

The laws which regulate the corn trade of France, were passed in 1819 and 1821, and the price of corn has not, since the end of the year 1818, ever risen so high as to effect the opening of their ports. Since that year the price has been fluctuating, but declining in the following ratio. (See Appendix, No. 30.)

Average of the whole of France:

	s.	*d.*
1820	5	3½
1821	4	11
1822	4	3½
1823	4	11
1824	4	6½
1825	4	3½

Your lordships have been pleased in my instructions, to direct me "to consider with reference to the provinces communicating with the Baltic Sea by the Vistula, from the view I take of the country, what increase of cultivation would be likely to take place in consequence of such a stimulus being constantly in action, as would be applied, if an alteration were made in our laws, so as to leave our markets at all times accessible to the corn grown in Poland;" and further, I have been instructed, "that, as it may be necessary to assume some given price in this country, in forming such an estimate, it was thought desirable to proceed upon a supposition of an average price of wheat at home, of 60s. to 64s. per quarter."

This question involves so many considerations depending not only on the present condition of the country, but on the political regulations to which it may hereafter be subject, that any reasonings applied must be in a great measure hypothetical and speculative; and any conclusions we may arrive at, must be liable to be

affected by changes which cannot now be contemplated, or taken into calculation.

The utmost that can be done is to approximate to a result, by a consideration of the principal circumstances on which it will depend, by reference to the fluctuations in past periods, and by an examination into the causes from which those fluctuations have proceeded.

In obedience to this direction, I presume, with the diffidence which must be always felt in anticipating the effects of untried, and consequently doubtful experiments, to state my views on the subject.

The effect of the stimulus here proposed must depend, in a great measure, on the assurance of its duration. The market for wheat which England presents, is the great object of attention to the cultivators in Poland, and to the merchants at the ports from whence its corn must be exported. Those persons have been accustomed to observe such frequent alterations in our laws relative to the corn trade, that any new enactments would, at first, be thought temporary and mutable, like those of former periods. This uncertainty has been the cause of heavy losses to them, and would therefore have the effect of causing the cultivators to pause before they made any great changes in their rotation of crops, or in the kinds of corn they would sow.

The statements which are given in the part of this report, more immediately relating to the kingdom of Poland, will show that the want of capital among the cultivators has proceeded to such an extent, from the losses they have sustained, that they must, in a great degree, be disabled from making any considerable improvement in cultivation, or of raising any very large increase of produce in a short period. The great deficiency of live stock, which indeed may be resolved into a deficiency of capital, would be an impediment in the way of a rapid extension of the growth of wheat. Without manure, wheat cannot be grown beneficially, and without a stock of cattle, in some degree commensurate to the extent of the land, manure cannot be obtained; and though to a certain degree the profit arising from the wool, and not from the meat, enables the landowners to support some few sheep, yet the want of a class of consumers, who can afford to make animal food their subsistence, must operate to prevent any great increase in the stocks of cattle. Such a class is not to be expected there till a great improvement, or an increase of manufacturers shall have taken place. The greater portion of the population of Poland is too poor to allow of their using animal food; the want of it is scarcely felt by persons always accustomed to live, with very little variation of diet, on rye bread.

The labouring classes too, being assured of a supply of the bare necessaries of life, are little disposed to any great changes in their mode of work, or any exertion of strength or skill beyond that to which they have been accustomed.

They have been perhaps, and not without some reason, always represented as indolent, unskilful, filthy, and drunken, and averse to the improvement which their wiser and better superiors have attempted to introduce.

Whilst the present low price of corn continues, and the corresponding low rate of wages, and the markets of Russia are open to the woollen cloths of Poland without duty, the profit of capital employed in that branch of industry, must offer to it temptations that agriculture does not present. But if by any alterations the cloths of Poland should in the Russian custom-houses be placed on the footing of the cloths of other countries, or if a rise of corn and of wages should take place to such an extent as to make the Polish cloths dearer than those which are charged with duty, the effects might be to drive the capital from the cloth trade to the business of cultivation. The present want of capital may possibly be supplied by influx from other countries, but this must depend in a great measure on the internal government and political regulations of the country. The increase of manufactories in Poland, and the augmented population which they usually induce, might produce such a number of internal consumers as to leave much less surplus corn to export to other countries. It is true that wheat would be but little eaten by the manufacturers, but the increased demand for rye might make that kind of grain the most profitable to the grower, and he would then devote to the cultivation of it some portions of the land which, under different circumstances, would have been appropriated to the growth of wheat.

The manufacturers in Poland are, however, of too little importance, at present, to make it desirable to hazard any conjectures on what the effects of their increase or diminution would be on the surplus quantity of exportable grain.

A view of the past exportation from the Vistula, at different periods, and under different circumstances, will, perhaps, give some assistance in forming an idea of what may be the result of future changes.

It is worthy of remark, that, in the long period of 166 years, of which the returns are given, (see Appendix, No. 24) there has been but little variation in the actual quantities of corn exported from Dantzic, when taken by periods of 25 years. At the commencement it is seen, that the quantity of rye far exceeded that of wheat; that they gradually approached each other, till the produce of wheat exceeded that of rye, and constantly so up to the present time. The physical circumstances of the country are as they were during that long period. The course of the several streams that convey their supplies of corn into the Vistula, has been without alteration; and the facilities of internal conveyance have been scarcely improved by any new or better roads. There is no ground to suppose that, any material, certainly not any observable or recorded increase

of population has taken place, except the recent immigration of Germans.

The whole period of 166 years, returns of which, as extracted from the city records of Dantzic, are in the Appendix, No. 24, when divided into periods of about 25 years, exhibits the following annual exportation of wheat and rye from that port.

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.	Total.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1651 to 1675	81,775	225,312	307,087
1676 to 1700	124,897	227,482	352,379
1701 to 1725	59,795	170,100	229,895
1726 to 1750	80,624	119,771	200,395
1751 to 1775	141,080	208,140	349,220
1776 to 1800	150,299	103,045	253,344
1801 to 1825	200,330	67,511	267,841

The average of the whole period gives an annual quantity of wheat and rye of 279,794 quarters; and this surplus may be fairly considered as the nearest approach that can be made, with existing materials, to what is the usual excess of the production of bread corn, above the consumption of the inhabitants, when no extraordinary circumstances occur to excite or check cultivation.

In some of the early periods of this series, there have been great variations in the quantity exported, but not so considerable as within the last 36 years; we have two from 1791, the returns of exports from the rival ports of Dantzic and Elbing since that date, and, thus from both outlets of the Vistula, can trace the advance or decline of the surplus produce of corn, from the countries bordering on that stream.

Exports of WHEAT and RYE from the cities of DANTZIC and ELBING:

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.	Total.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1791	256,680	25,714	282,394
1792	224,492	259,402	488,894
1793	303,597	336,660	640,257
1794	269,545	180,757	450,302
1795	247,842	24,517	272,359
	1,302,156	827,050	2,129,206
Average of the 5 years	260,431	165,410	425,841

This considerable advance beyond former periods, was the commencement of a still greater progress in the five next years.

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.	Total.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1796	416,235	111,720	527,955
1797	348,705	177,796	526,501
1798	385,862	29,011	414,873
1799	342,940	164,660	503,600
1800	554,202	26,617	580,819
	2,047,944	505,804	2,553,748
Average of the 5 years	409,588	101,160	510,748

In the next five years the quantity still increasing reached its greatest height, and more corn was then exported than in the following twenty years.

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.	Total.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1801	484,150	138,085	622,235
1802	663,222	345,820	1,009,042
1803	460,047	444,537	904,584
1804	544,267	134,400	678,667
1805	595,129	17,700	612,829
	2,746,815	1,080,542	3,827,357
Average of the 5 years	549,365	216,108	765,471

Of these 2,746,815 quarters of wheat, exported in the last noted five years, 1,754,114 being a yearly quantity of 350,820 quarters, was consigned to England, and the greater part of the remainder to France.

The year 1806 was the unfortunate time when the war, first with England, and afterwards, or rather before its close, with France, reduced Prussia to a low ebb, and for several years put a stop to the corn trade from the Vistula.

The state of the exportation for the last five years, forms a striking contrast with the corresponding term in the periods here seen.

Exports from Dantzic and Elbing:

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.	Total.
1821	126,136	16,128	142,264
1822	44,352	111	44,463
1823	68,450	74,370	132,820
1824	59,996	5,943	65,939
1825	118,681	15,414	134,095
	417,615	111,966	519,581
Average of the five years	83,523	22,933	101,916

The circumstances which produced that great exportation of corn, from 1801 to 1805, are of much importance in the consideration of the prospects of future exportations; and the causes by which, in the space of the previous years, they were enabled to attain to that height, deserve to be traced.

Under the act 31, Geo. III. cap. 30, 1791, the ports of England had been constantly open for ten years, for the importation of wheat. If the average price of wheat was below 50s. the quarter, it was charged with a duty of 24s. 3d.; if above 50s. and below 54s. a duty of 2s. 6d.; and if above 54s. with a duty of only 6d. From the year 1791, when that act was passed, the price of wheat, with the exception of a short period in 1798, was constantly above 54s.; and what was imported was, therefore, charged with only the duty of 6d. per quarter. During two of the ten years, wheat in England had been above 80s. per quarter, and, in the last of them, rose as high as 127s.

Our laws at that time laid restraints on the import of corn from Ireland, and that part of the empire had not made the progress it has since done in the cultivation of corn.

The ports of England were not merely open during this term, but by the act of 36 Geo. III. cap. 21, large premiums were given on corn imported, to secure the importers, whether in British or in neutral vessels, certain prices, till 500,000 quarters should have been imported, after which the premiums were to be reduced. This act passed, in 1796, for a year, was continued by another act in 1797; and, with different intermediate modifications, premiums to indemnify the importers of corn and flour were established till 1801.

During the ten years, from 1791 to 1801, there was a constant demand in France for foreign corn; several deficient harvests had been experienced at the beginning of the revolution. The agents of France were employed both in Europe and America, in purchasing corn and hiring neutral vessels to convey it to France; paying but little regard to the price they gave for it, or to the rate of freight at which it could be transported. Holland, which scarcely has ever grown corn sufficient for its own consumption, felt a great want, owing to its internal sources of supply from Germany and Flanders, being diverted from the usual channels, by the circumstances of the war.

Sweden for many years had looked for some supply from Prussia, not, indeed, of wheat to any extent, but chiefly of rye. During the period we are now considering, that country had been afflicted with several successive deficient harvests; and such was the distress, from want of corn, that a large part of the population had been compelled to use the bark of trees as a substitute for rye. That kingdom thus became a market which could take as much as her poverty could find the means of paying for. In addition to these external circumstances, the land in Poland was less burthened with taxes than it is at present: the tenth grochen war-tax was not then enacted. Some other taxes, then imposed, have not been since abandoned;—in Prussia, likewise, taxation is higher now than from 1801 to 1805.

These combined circumstances gave, to the agriculture of Poland and Prussia, a portion of capital and motives to exertion, which produced the vast surplus that was exported from 1801 to 1805. Ten years of unexampled prosperity were, however, needed to reach the point which those years exhibit, and it was only by gradual steps that it was attained.

The impulse given by the open markets, and by the high prices which had opened them, acted with accumulated force in the next five years, and raised the surplus, as we have seen, somewhat higher.

If the same powerful stimulus could now be applied to excite the cultivators, in Poland and in Prussia, to increase their supplies of corn, as were experienced from 1791 to 1801, it would be reasonable to conclude that the result might be the same as is exhibited in the quantities of wheat exported from 1801 to 1805. It might produce, with ten years' increased exertion, and with the application of the capital created in those ten years of prosperity, a quantity equal to that which was exported in the years of the greatest surplus. I was told, when in Poland, that during those prosperous years, wheat was brought by land carriage to the Vistula, from distances far too great to bear the expences without the enormous prices which it bore in the markets of England and France. It was sent, not only from the farthest parts of Gallicia, but even from the vicinity of Brunn and Olmutz, in Moravia. It was said that some of the wheat of Hungary was conveyed over the Carpathian mountains to Cracow, and there shipped in flats for Dantzic and Elbing, whilst Volhynia and Podolia were emptied of their stores.

Whether these reports are true, or to what extent they are true, it is natural to suppose that the very high price which wheat had reached in the years under consideration, must have vastly extended the limits of the circle from which it would be collected, and would induce the inhabitants to dispatch to the high markets whatever could be spared by the exercise of the most rigid economy.

By the constant application of all these powerful stimuli, which were in operation during ten years, we have seen that at length the surplus of wheat, which the Vistula and its borders, extended to unusual dimensions, could yield, amounted to 550,000 quarters annually, or about sufficient, supposing the whole to be sent here for the consumption of this kingdom, with its present population, during the space of twelve days.

It is scarcely to be calculated that the same occurrences of circumstances, propitious to the agricultural prosperity of the lands on the border

of the Vistula, should again present themselves. Neither the demands of France or England, are likely to be so great, or to continue for so long a period as at that time. It is scarcely to be calculated upon, that any future wars will be so long in duration, or spread over so extensive a field of operations, as those which rose out of the revolution of France; and it is therefore not likely that the quantity exported will ever rise to so great an amount. Whatever stimulus may be applied to excite the agricultural improvement of the banks of the Vistula, its effect must be weak and powerless, when compared with the excitement it received from 1791 to 1805.

If we suppose the cost of wheat to the grower in the vicinity of Warsaw, to be about 28s. per quarter, and all the expences of conveyance to our markets, to be 20s. more, and that it could be sold here for 60s. or 64s. we may presume that such a stimulus would produce great exertions, and a correspondent increase of supply; some abatement in the force of that stimulus would be probably felt in an increase of freight, and other charges, but the prospect of a profit of 12s. or 14s. would give a powerful impulse to cultivation. What is here stated, is upon the supposition, of course a mere supposition, that no duty would be imposed on foreign wheat, on its introduction into this kingdom. Supposing a duty should be imposed, it will of course weaken the force of the stimulus; and if it should be so high, as when added to the costs and charges, to raise it above the price at which it could be sold in our markets, it would become a repellant instead of a stimulus, especially if it should be viewed as a permanent enactment.

If a duty in this country of 10s. or 12s. per quarter was imposed, it would not allow of such a profit, on the supposition of the price being from 60s. to 64s. as to induce any great exertions to increase cultivation in the bordering districts on the Vistula. The chance of a rise occasioned by war, by a winter so severe as to injure vegetation, or by a rainy harvest season, might induce those of a speculative turn, to increase their growth of wheat; but those who have that turn, and have the means of indulging it, are so few, that they would produce no sensible increase in the general surplus.

I see no reason to believe, that with such a duty as I have mentioned for England, and a price from 60s. to 64s. and with some similar regulation in France, that the surplus corn produced in Poland, including all the countries near enough to the Vistula, to send their corn to that stream, would materially increase in common seasons, or very much, if at all, exceed the average produce of that country: the greater part of this might probably be wheat, and if the duty were alike on all the various qualities of that grain, none would be sent here but that part which is the driest, heaviest, and whitest. The inferior descriptions would not pay for importation, unless the average in England was much more than 64s.

WILLIAM JACOB.

Corn Returns Office, 21st February, 1826.

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Returns from the Custom-houses of Thorn and Schmalleninken.

An Account of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN imported by water carriage, in the Years 1816, 1817, and 1818, from POLAND and RUSSIA, having paid duty at Thorn.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1816	124,442	37,973	529	64
1817	172,715	121,211	5,365	1,443
1818	248,039	66,998	5,384	8,209
	545,196	226,182	11,278	9,716

The Commissioner of the
Royal Custom-house,
BERNAT v. ROZYNSKI.

Thorn, the 5th of July, 1825.

An Account of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN imported, in the Years 1816, 1817, and 1818, from RUSSIA and POLAND, passing the Custom-house of Schmalleninken.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1816	10,879	24,967	1,870	12,750
1817	18,850	91,028	9,602	51,766
1818	19,867	69,297	10,358	43,966
	49,596	185,292	21,830	108,482

The Commissioner of the
Royal Custom-house,
LE JUGE.

Schmalleninken, the 11th July, 1825.

Appendix, No. 2.

A Paper drawn up by Mr. Consul Gibson, at Dantzic.

There were cleared at the Custom-house in Thorn, and which came to Dantzic or Elbing:

	Lasts of Wheat.	Lasts of Rye.
1815	670	227
1816	12,114	3,267
1817	14,244	1,018
1818	24,435	5,234
1819	24,177	4,621
1820	19,020	3,353
1821	3,835	1,513
1822	2,788	182
1823	3,953	181
1824	8,786	433
and until Aug. 9, 1825	10,321	651

These lasts contain 60 scheffels, but there is generally some over measure.

Purchases from Polish dealers are made by the last of 62½ scheffels, and from Prussian farmers or dealers by the last of 60 scheffels, whereas grain is sold for shipment per last of 56½ scheffels.

The freight and expences on grain, from parts above Warsaw, as far as the provinces of Sandomir and Cracow, are at the present about 14 to 24 dollars, from Wolhynia about 18 to 26 dollars, and from the nearer parts of Poland, on this side Warsaw, about 6 to 12 dollars per last, besides which there is the duty at Thorn of about R. 4 per last of 60 scheffels. Twenty to thirty years ago the expences were from 6 to 10 dollars more, chiefly from higher freights. The expences depend much upon the condition the grain arrives in at Dantzic, as the freight does on the distance.

The loss in measure by pilfering, and on measure and quality by weather, may be estimated at 6 to 10 per cent. frequently more, for the grain chiefly comes down exposed to the open air, and of course suffers more or less, according as the weather is. When the grain arrives, it is thrown upon the land upon straw mats, and sails over them, and tossed in the air when the weather is dry, till brought into good condition. In rain it is generally covered with sails. When heaped up in a slanting form, when it is on the land, the rain does not penetrate deep. Whatever portion is affected by wet is carefully taken off, turned, and generally sold separately. By this practice it is frequently greatly sprouted, sometimes so much so as to be quite green.

Barley and oats are seldom brought from Poland, even when prices are good, at least not from the distant part, as they suffer more than wheat and rye, when exposed to the weather.

Of late years the grain has been brought from the nearer parts of Poland, mostly in covered craft, and some even from the Vistula as far as Cracow. By this mode it arrives in much better condition. To Konigsburg the grain from Lithuania is brought in covered craft.

(Signed) ALEX. GIBSON.

Dantzic, the 23 Aug. 1825.

Appendix, No. 3.

Communication from Mr. Consul Gibson, of Dantzic.

THE present state of wheat at Dantzic may be about 280,000 quarters, and at Elbing about 100,000*. It is not likely the further supplies this year will be great, unless prices should rise considerably, when a good deal might be brought from the nearer parts. There are stocks in the country, but probably not very large any where; the production having been circumscribed by the decreasing demand.

The present average price of wheat, as paid to the farmer, is here at most 22s. per quarter.

The price has not been so low for a great many years, and may be considered unnatural, from there being no regular, and at best but a very limited demand.

The present price cannot, therefore, be called remunerating to the farmer, as not resulting from a natural relation between demand and supply in a free state of trade, by which the remunerating price is regulated; but from a forced state of things, the buyers having much risk to run in speculating, and the sellers being, from necessity, compelled to sell for what they can obtain. The producers of wheat continue growing it, in hopes of a demand appearing, and in order to keep their land in cultivation. If disappointed, and without other means, they do not pay their rents, or the interest of money mortgaged upon their estates (the money from the landschaft costs only 4l. 6s. per cent. interest and charges) or their debts generally; and the consequence too often is, that their estates are put under sequestration by their creditors. Did grain of any other kind pay a remunerating price, less wheat would of course be grown, but it is much the same with every species of corn, as is evident from so many of the farmers and landholders being insolvent. The Regency could give the best information on this head, as they must know how many estates in the province are under sequestration, and how many farmers do not pay the public burthens. In the same view could the Regency show, what revenue the royal domains yield, compared with that of former times.

It may generally be said, that the only solvent landholders or farmers, in these parts, are those who produce something more profitable than grain. The breeding of sheep, being profitable, is at present much attended to. For sheep, indeed, a certain quantity of straw must be pro-

* The error on the stock of wheat at Elbing is rectified by a letter of the 2d January, 1826.

vided, and thence of wheat or rye grown; but the regular production of these for sale must ultimately depend upon the demand for the grain.

Regarding the price at which wheat could be produced, this is a question of a very relative nature. It depends much upon the rate of rent the landlord ought to receive, and upon the expences of the growers, as they ought to live, according to their situation in life. At present, the rent of land for growing wheat, or other corn, is, in most cases, little or nothing; and the cultivators of corn, if they have not other means of subsistence, are obliged to submit to many privations, if not reduced to absolute want. A fair remunerating price for the landlords and cultivators must certainly be higher than the present rate; and it might be best estimated by taking the average price for a number of years back, excepting years of dearth, when provisions were unusually high.

The quantity of wheat likely to be produced at the present prices, to answer foreign demand, is assuredly small, and tends to decrease, excepting perhaps with those cultivators who are enabled, by sheep-breeding or otherwise, to keep their estates in cultivation, with no profit, or even with loss. At a fair remunerating price, the quantity produced would naturally be increased; but it would always be regulated by the profit it yielded compared with that on other productions of the soil, at present by the profit yielded by wool. To insure an increased quantity, the price must yield greater profit than other agricultural productions. The supplies of grain for a course of years, at Dantzic, Elbing, Konigsburg, and Memel, compared with the prices, may probably give the most correct ideas, how much could be brought to market, if required, making, perhaps, some little addition for improved knowledge in agricultural matters.

Yet it should not be overlooked, that a fair remunerating price upon which the quantity brought to market must ultimately depend, is also a point of relative estimation. What might be thought remunerating at present, would not probably be so considered if the prices advanced, and continued so for some time, for rents would tend to rise, and the expence of living and of production to increase accordingly; and at the time when the cultivators have received 40s. to 50s. per quarter, or more, for their wheat, they assuredly would not have thought 30s. or 35s. a remunerating price, as they might at this moment, when rents have decreased, and their wants have, from necessity, been curtailed greatly. The higher price of one production of the soil naturally tends to raise that of other productions; the greater expences tend to have a like effect on all; and these circumstances operate on each other reciprocally. Did the price of wheat in Prussia and Poland bear a fair proportion to the price in England, the want of the cultivators, in the respective countries, would increase in like proportion; all the attendant expences in these parts would rise, and it needed not be feared, that the Prussian and Polish cultivators would undersell the English, in their own market, to a great extent. The more free the corn trade was, the less would this need to be apprehended in the long run, as by prices in Prussia and Poland rising more on a level with those in England, it would become a greater consideration, whether the speculation might answer, which would operate as a control; and were an import duty, for the first, imposed in England, importation would be checked the more, unless in dear times. Such duty might tend to confine the importation to the finer qualities, and in some degree to exclude the inferior from Prussia and other parts; thus diminishing the quantity imported.

The subjoined tables of the quantity of wheat exported from Dantzic and Elbing, during a series of years, and the average price at Dantzic (at Elbing they are much the same), will shew the little fear there is of an inundating quantity from this quarter, even if the cultivators received like prices. In fact, it was only an increase of price, or the prospect of it, that produced an increase of quantity, and which again became smaller as the price declined. It is to be observed, that the supplies during that period were greater than in former times, as will be seen from a Table of the Exports, for nearly two hundred years back, from Dantzic, which had too, in early times, a much greater portion of the Polish trade than latterly.

But it would evidently be for the advantage of Britain, as a mercantile country, to enable the people of Poland and Prussia to improve their condition, because that would create in them more wants, which, to a certain extent, would be supplied by British industry. The imports to Prussia and Poland have decreased much of late years, from the diminished means of the people to buy; so much so, that consignments of goods for sale here are almost always attended with loss, and are with much difficulty to be disposed of. By a more free corn-trade, Britain and Prussia, with Poland, would become more reciprocally beneficial.

It merits consideration, that the people in these parts are enabled to eat cheaper bread than those in England, not merely in proportion to the difference in the price of wheat in the two countries, but to the difference between the price of wheat in England, and rye in these parts, which is the bread corn of their population, and that bears generally only from one-half to two-thirds the price of wheat here. What encouragement does not this give the people of these parts, to compete in various branches of industry? The machinery and capital of England may at present counterbalance the advantage of cheaper food, and thence of cheaper labour; but will it always remain so? May not machinery and capital be created in, or be removed even from England to other countries? England may, indeed, prevent injurious competition within the

bounds of her dominion, but will she be able to make head against competitors in their own country, or in other countries, particularly if, by being involved in a maritime war, she has higher premiums of insurance to pay? Would it not be more beneficial to England, as a mercantile country, to induce agricultural nations to remain so as long as profitable, rather than to force them to become manufacturers? The advantages other countries have over England, in a fair competition, from provisions being so much cheaper, are, at present, very evident, with respect to the expence of navigating ships, as the Prussian ship-owners have the crews at half the wages, and can maintain them at less than half the expence that English ship-owners can do, independently of the smaller cost of the ships, partly from the heavy duties in England on timber, and partly from the higher wages. The Prussian shipping must gradually supersede the English wherever their rights are equal. The Prussian ship-owners, indeed, labour under a disadvantage, from their seamen being subject to a conscription, which takes away all the best men; but the press in time of war is equally injurious to the British owner. It is true the latter has the advantage of a wider field for his undertakings, of having better ships, and being able to sail them all the year, while the Prussian owner cannot navigate his vessels in the winter, at least to or from Prussia.

Agriculture, trade, and commerce, being means for supplying men's wants, must extend as these wants increase. But the wants of a man increase accordingly as he is able to satisfy them; and his moral means to do so, depend upon the freedom of action and of intercourse he enjoys. With that eternal spur to action, and with a free scope to his exertions, must the wants and the powers of man be continually developed; hence agriculture, trade, and commerce, be continually extended, and the prosperity of every man must increase with, and be dependent on, that of his fellow creatures. It is the same as with intelligence, which ever increases with the free communication of ideas. The true principles on which all branches of industry prosper, rest on the two golden rules of life (exactly reversed by the restrictive system, "Love thy neighbour as thyself," and "Do as thou wouldst be done by."

(Signed) ALEX. GIBSON.

Dantzic, 17th August, 1825.

Dantzig, the 2d Jan. 1826.

My dear Sir,

I DID myself the honour to address you, on the 29th past, under cover of Mr. Lack, when I sent a note of the quantity of grain exported in 1825, from hence and *Elbing*, with the present stocks here. The present stocks at Elbing cannot be exactly ascertained, as the holders keep them private; but the brokers compute them, by what I since learn, at

About	7,000	lasts of	wheat,
	1,200	..	rye,
	150	...	barley,
And ...	700	...	oats.

I hope it will not be disagreeable that I trouble you with these particulars; and am, very respectfully, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. GIBSON.

Wm. Jacob, Esq.

Appendix, No. 4.

General Statement of the STOCK of GRAIN in OLD and NEW POMERANIA, in August, 1825.

Towns.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.
OLD POMERANIA.								
Stettin	124,800	24,265	84,000	16,333	20,400	3,966	38,400	7,467
Anclam	54,440	10,586	68,448	13,309	2,328	453	20,448	3,975
Demmin	24,575	4,779	25,426	4,945	10,328	2,009	27,274	5,303
Total	203,815	39,638	177,874	34,587	33,056	6,428	86,122	16,746
NEW POMERANIA.								
Stralsund	79,689	15,495	63,985	12,440	64,608	12,562	74,620	14,510
Griefswald	34,159	6,641	25,848	5,027	6,360	1,235	52,913	10,288
Wolgast	27,200	5,289	13,600	2,645	11,900	2,314	20,000	3,888
Total	141,048	27,425	103,433	20,112	82,868	16,111	147,533	28,686
General Total	344,863	67,063	281,307	54,699	115,924	22,539	233,655	45,432

Statement of the MARKET PRICES of GRAIN, from January to August inclusive, 1825.

Month.	Wheat per Quarter.	Rye per Quarter.	Barley per Quarter.	Oats per Quarter.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
January	16 3	10 9	9 0	6 9
February	16 9	10 3	9 5	6 9
March	16 3	10 4	8 9	6 5
April	17 2	11 1	9 0	7 3
May	16 1	10 8	9 0	6 10
June	16 1	10 10	8 10	6 10
July and August	16 9	11 2	8 8	6 9
	115 4	75 1	62 4	47 7
Average	16 6	10 9	8 11	16 10

Appendix, No. 5.—STOCKS at ELBING, at the End of the Year.

Years.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Lasts.	Lasts.
1814	2,000	700
1815	900	170
1816	808	787
1817	773	983
1818	839	534
1819	3,823	721
1820	6,007	1,319
1821	5,516	2,112
1822	5,994	1,476
1823	5,583	246
1824	about 7,000	1,400
1825 to end September	7,000	1,800

The stocks given formerly were not correct, being those at the beginning, instead of the end of the Year.

Appendix, No. 6.—LIST of SHIPS that departed from PILLAU.

Year.	British.		Prussian.		Of other Countries.	
	Number.	Lasts.	Number.	Lasts.	Number.	Lasts.
1814	57	5,082	244	27,885	430	20,348
1815	42	2,547	183	15,752	290	12,185
1816	43	3,204	201	17,859	424	18,468
1817	147	10,797	286	23,301	652	32,508
1818	133	11,097	235	22,412	475	21,426
1819	78	7,011	128	10,768	578	22,809
1820	98	8,098	172	15,451	414	18,666
1821	69	5,244	90	7,655	283	11,708
1822	48	4,120	107	9,286	194	8,387
1823	28	2,646	127	12,354	177	8,222
1824	30	2,905	126	14,867	123	5,978
1825	67	5,692	100	9,778	148	7,062

The lastage was stated, in the note received from 1814 to 1816 inclusive, in commerce lasts, but is here reduced to rye lasts, as rated since, at the rate of 1½ rye last to one commerce last. A rye last is equal to about 1½ tons British measurement.

Appendix, No. 6, *continued.*—List from Pillau, of Grain.

Year.	Exported from Konigsberg.		From Braunsberg.		And from Pillau.	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
1817	5,778	18,449	72	662	...	...
1818	3,129	8,429	104	467	...	...
1819	1,233	7,360	6	50	...	8¾
1820	2,861	6,769	12	164	...	88
1821	1,560	1,459	39½	44	...	...
1822	592	100	...	...	...	...
1823	423	1,030	...	201	...	7
1824	1,002	393	...	...	1	8

The quantities exported from 1814 to 1816 inclusive, could not be obtained, nor the stocks at the end of each Year.

Appendix, No. 7.—List of Ships dispatched from Memel.

Year.	With Grain and Seed.		With Wood, &c.		British Ships.	Prussian Ships	Other Nations Ships.	Total.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.				Ships.	Lasts.
1814	101	5,050	424	52,740	...	...	...	525	57,790
1815	29	1,490	411	46,510	132	205	103	440	48,000
1816	100	5,500	348	39,893	132	134	182	448	45,393
1817	141	11,303	475	62,404	300	101	215	616	73,707
1818	141	8,491	665	85,985	413	141	252	806	94,476
1819	129	5,989	546	66,836	268	153	254	675	72,825
1820	125	8,607	523	60,189	267	152	229	648	68,796
1821	23	997	509	62,892	325	97	110	532	63,889
1822	2	82	686	84,829	421	146	121	688	84,911
1823	6	305	644	79,344	332	185	133	650	79,649
1824	10	545	866	104,250	420	327	129	876	104,795
1825, to 1st September	...	...	...	...	508	181			

The number of lasts of the British, Prussian, and other ships, and the quantity of wheat, rye, and seed, could not be obtained separately. A ship's or rye last is equal to about one ton and a half British measurement.

Appendix, No. 8.—Exported from Riga.

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	
1814	Lasts 307	Lasts..... 13,897	The stocks at the end of each year could not be obtained.
1815	 967	 8,154	
1816	 2,854	 16,274	
1817	 8,529	 66,490	
1818	 5,119	 18,874	
1819	 1,953	 10,411	
1820	 2,260	 8,083	
1821	 221	 1,233	
1822	 630	 1,936	
1823	 188	 1,098	
1824	 234	 137	
1825, to end of July	 510	 492	

The last (wheat) is about eight per cent. larger than, and the rye last is about equal to the Dantzic grain last.

Appendix, No. 9.

Translation of parts of a MEMOIR *circulated among the Landowners in Brandenburg, Pomerania, and West Prussia.*

OUR ardent hopes for a rise in the prices of corn, founded on the expectation that England may open its ports, have unhappily again vanished. The new liberal policy adopted by England, with regard to commerce, has not been extended to the corn trade; and the motions of Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Whitmore, as well as the numerous petitions that were laid before parliament, did not meet with any success. It is doubtful whether they will have a better fate in the next sessions, should even a new parliament assemble. The influence of the members of the House of Lords, whose interests (in this instance) are at variance with those of the community at large, being too prevailing, and besides, the present prices of corn are not felt to be so oppressive, while trade and commerce extend themselves so largely. The opinion, too, is common in England, that there are immense quantities of grain accumulated in every corner of the continent, and with which England might become overstocked, should a repeal of the corn laws take place.

But even in case of a repeal of the corn bill, the advantages accruing from it will never be so paramount as we flatter ourselves they will be. They will be lessened by a new duty of 10 or 15 shillings per quarter, levied upon the importation of grain. There are besides, similar prohibitory laws existing in Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands; and the corn trade actually destroyed, cannot be restored by a repeal of the corn bill alone. In order to restore it to its full course, all the fetters with which it has been oppressed, must be taken from it. But an emancipation of this extent cannot be expected, until a year of scarcity, with famine, disturbances, and even insurrection in its train, shall dictate it. Such a catastrophe may perhaps approach sooner than is expected. The extremes are not so distant from each other as people generally believe. The prevailing opinion that the production of corn in all countries, greatly exceeds the consumption, and that immense quantities are actually every where hoarded up, is quite erroneous. This idea of a vast abundance is but imaginary, and for the following reasons:—

1. Because those countries which formerly drew the deficiency required for their subsistence from the north, have themselves had several good and rich harvests.

2. Because the corn traders (speculanten) in the corn countries, have almost ceased to exist as such: and the few of them still remaining, offer their stock in all parts for sale, and have their corn partly stored up in foreign countries.

3. The quantities remaining with the farmers, are but very insignificant. Formerly, the stock hoarded up by the corn-traders and farmers was much greater; perhaps, five times as much as it is now. The impoverished condition to which the formerly great corn-factors in all the northern sea-ports have been reduced, and the scarcity of money with almost all the farmers, has rendered the accumulation of large quantities of corn impossible; and besides, the bad quality of the grain, since some years, did not even allow it. It is a difficult task, nay impossible, to give an accurate estimate of the surplus quantities of corn in all the countries of Europe. But according to a calculation, which seems to approach the truth, it appears that the grain accumulated in Europe, including wheat, rye, barley, and oats, amounts to 3,680,000 quarters; namely,—

	Quarters.
In Germany, exclusive of the Prussian dominions	581,000
the Prussian dominions	775,000
Poland and Russia	581,000
Denmark	194,000
England	580,000
the Netherlands	388,000
France, Spain, Portugal, and the ports of the Black Sea	581,000
	3,680,000

In this statement, the corn which lays under bond in England, amounting to about 400,000 quarters, is included. However, all these quantities are insufficient to fill out a somewhat considerable deficiency in the crop of one single great country; nor is it even the fourth part of the quantity necessary for its subsistence. That this enumerated surplus might hereafter be increased, is, indeed, improbable, as the consumption itself, both of men and cattle, is augmenting annually, while the production is retrograding. The corn actually under bond in England, will scarcely supply the thirtieth part of its annual consumption; while the whole surplus quantity of Europe cannot supply the population of France with bread for one month.

But such periods of scarcity cannot fail to arrive sooner or later, when all prohibitions will have a frightful termination. With all the accumulated gold and silver, it will be impossible to prevent the evils of famine; potatoes might then, perhaps, serve as a substitute, and the prosperity of nations is thus undoubtedly put at stake by assertions statistically erroneous.

It is obvious, that were the corn trade free every where, the prices would be higher, at least they were so in former years, when the accumulation of corn was probably five times as large as it is now. But many years may still elapse before such an involuntary emancipation will take place, and it is therefore incumbent on us to take every means for adverting our present distress with the least possible delay. Whether and how far the following plan might promote the end proposed, I leave to an enlightened public to judge.

From the system of erecting granaries, as

proposed some time ago, we can expect no radical benefit, for motives that have already undergone a sufficient examination. Such granaries would besides contribute to strengthen still more the prejudice entertained by foreign countries, of having accumulated large quantities of corn, prejudices which prove at this time so detrimental to us. The exportation of flour to South America, tried here and there, is as yet too inconsiderable to affect beneficially the prices. It is therefore the opinion of the author of this sketch, that it is only by a thorough annihilation of very considerable quantities of grain that the prices can be raised, and which, situated as we are, can be effected in no other way, than by an increased consumption in our agricultural branches.

It was only now and then that an agriculturist found it profitable to himself to feed his finest flock with part of his corn: in general it did not answer. Since, however, the price of wool began to rise considerably, the advantage of feeding with corn has become obvious, and this system has become renumerating since wool has risen from 30 to 33 per cent. This state of things allows now the feeding with corn on a very extensive scale, and surely deserves much consideration, as being an effectual means of raising the price of corn.

The well known political causes which have given birth to a greater consumption of wool, lead us to expect that the present high prices will maintain themselves still longer. It is true that the same causes will effect an increase in the production of wool; this, however, can be done, from the steps of nature itself, but gradually; and as it is a general known rule, founded on experience in rural economy, that a sheep, when allowed during the winter season, besides its ordinary food of hay, straw, &c. an extra supply of 85 to 96 pound weight (English) of corn, will yield from half to three quarters of a pound, and sometimes more wool; the feeding of 100 sheep with 155 bushels of rye would by this means yield an increase in the produce of wool, of 71 pounds weight at least.

By this system the bushel of rye will realize the following prices; namely,

1/11	if wool fetches	4/2½	the pound weight
1/3½	...	2/10½	...
And 1/	...	2/2	...

To this must be added the profits arising from fattening the animal itself, and which are by no means inconsiderable. They may be estimated at three shillings upon each sheep; and as those destined for the meat market generally form the fourth part of the flock, the bushel of corn will by this means realize still sixpence more.

The number of fine-woolled sheep in Germany amounts to between 8 and 10 millions. Prussia alone containing 4 millions at least; and if only half that number be fed with corn, all the surplus corn which is complained of as being an incumbrance will be annihilated, and a considerable rise in the price of grain must finally take place. This measure will perhaps have its influence upon foreign countries, as our surplus quantity will then be no more an object of consideration with them.

Under analagous circumstances the English were feeding their cattle during the continental system, (and the present prohibition is in some respects a fac simile,) with Muscovado sugar, in order to raise the prices of this article: why then should we not do the same? It is not to be apprehended that this substantial food would lower the price of wool; the increase of wool would not amount to more than two or three million pounds weight, while the consumption of England and France is actually 40 millions pound weight at least. Besides, the higher price of corn being a consequence of this system, would then counterbalance the deficit in the prices of wool, which might arise from the increasing production of that article.

Appendix, No. 10. (Translation.)—An Account, showing the Importation and Exportation of Corn, viz. of Wheat and of Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease and Tares, from 1816 to 1824, inclusive, in the Provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania. The Importation into East Prussia is partly from Poland, partly from Russia. The Importation into West Prussia is solely from Poland. The Importation into Pomerania is partly from Russia, and partly from Mecklenburgh.

An Account of the Quantities of WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, BEANS, and PEAS, Exported from EAST PRUSSIA, WEST PRUSSIA, and POMERANIA, in the Years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824.

	1816.		1817.		1818.		1819.		1820.		1821.		1822.		1823.		1824.	
	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.
EAST PRUSSIA.	Quarters.	Quarters	Quarters.	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters.	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters.	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters.	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters.	Quarters	Quarters
Exported From Konigsberg	54,172	121,150	69,065	316,557	No Returns.		12,798	157,151	39,954	160,429	16,676	30,371	9,603	7,550	4,689	15,448	10,969	37,942
Pillau and Memel	2,871	43,853	6,815	97,126			613	54,715	5,369	82,651	565	7,205	1,174	..	38	2,046	1,123	4,044
	57,043	165,003	75,880	413,683	..	..	13,411	211,866	45,323	243,080	17,241	37,576	10,777	7,550	4,727	17,494	12,092	41,986
WEST PRUSSIA.																		
From Danzig ..	140,199	59,815	231,669	172,003	294,986	94,441	84,747	72,867	323,917	49,155	116,855	18,885	..	316	57,281	61,081	58,680	19,742
Elbing....	37,357	23,808	52,382	91,779	58,485	89,559	15,155	65,532	37,581	47,912	18,963	8,300	18,098	5,618	12,571	20,001	4,789	4,045
	177,556	83,623	284,051	263,782	353,471	184,000	99,902	138,399	361,498	97,067	135,818	27,185	18,098	5,934	69,852	81,082	63,469	23,787
POMERANIA.																		
From Stettin ..	1,693 To Sweden 1,018 Holland 675	2,302 To Holland and Great Britain.	15,389 To Great Britain 14,678 Sweden 209 Spain 502	9,079 To Great Britain.	98,640 To Great Britain.	33,745 Great Britain 32,719 Spain 510 Denmark 98 France 418	5,594 To Great Britain.	53,652 Great Britain 52,411 Denmark 502 Hambro' 739	5,957 To Great Britain.	6,277 Great Britain 5,552 Denmark 725	1,228 No returns.	8,272 No returns.	2,413 Great Britain 949 Spain 1,464	4,924 To Great Britain	167 To Great Britain.	5,622 Great Britain 5,301 Denmark 321	1,646 To Spain	10,811 To Great Britain.
And the other ports of Pomerania	30,167	84,151	37,928	115,057	36,343	82,872	36,148	91,241	51,966	86,716	40,553	80,211	47,028	61,894	46,946	49,965	24,711	111,405
	31,860	86,453	53,317	124,136	134,983	116,617	41,742	144,893	57,923	92,993	41,781	88,483	49,441	66,818	47,113	55,587	26,357	122,216
Total Exportation	266,459	335,084	413,248	801,601	..	..	155,055	495,158	464,744	433,140	194,840	153,244	78,316	80,302	121,692	154,163	101,918	187,989

Appendix, No. 10—*continued.*

BALANCE of the EXPORTATION against the IMPORTATION of CORN, in the Years from 1816 to 1824

	Importation.		Exportation.		Quantities more Exported.		Quantities less Exported.	
	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1816	156,660	158,816	266,459	335,084	109,799	176,268	...	...
1817	244,660	413,646	413,248	801,601	168,588	387,955	...	...
1818	300,223	213,870	...	...	No Returns of the Exportation of East Prussia, during the Year 1818.			
1819	315,092	311,340	155,055	495,158	...	183,818	160,037	...
1820	296,616	279,471	464,744	453,140	168,128	153,669	...	...
1821	83,283	139,219	194,840	153,224	111,557	14,025	...	...
1822	38,504	67,097	78,316	80,302	39,812	13,205	...	...
1823	65,119	37,800	121,692	154,163	56,573	116,363	...	...
1824	149,154	14,376	101,918	187,989	...	173,613	47,236	...

Appendix, No. 11. (A.)—(Translation, with Prussian Measures and Monies calculated in English denomination.)

Mr. Rothe, President of Government of Dantzig.

1.—*What are the prices of the different descriptions of grain which were fixed by the landschaft, and in what year were they so fixed?*

The prices of corn regulated by the landschaft, were fixed on the 22d July, in the year 1794, at the following rates:—Wheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per $1\frac{11}{16}$ bushel; rye, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; barley, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; oats, from 9d. to 1s. 3d.; and pease, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

It was ordained that the higher or lower prices between these limits, should be determined according to the greater or less distance of the several estates from the sea-ports, which were considered as the chief markets for corn. It must be observed, that at the time these prices were taken as a guide, the duty-work system was still in existence, and could be made available in the management of the estates. The estates valued in conformity with these prices of grain, were then in a prosperous state; and they were enabled, without difficulty, to fulfil the engagements that might be contracted, as long as the market prices were obviously higher than the valuations assumed. As the prices began and continued to decline, embarrassment and insolvency have been produced, where no peculiar circumstances favourable to the proprietors, interposed to assist them.

In this distressing state of affairs, the government has resolved, in a constitutional way, with the concurrence of the deputies of the landschaft, to reform the principles of the valuation, the result of which may be shortly expected.

2.—*What proportion did the amount to be advanced upon the estates, bear to the valuation?*

The sum advanced upon the estates was determined to be half the amount of their valuations; however, under peculiar circumstances, a tenth part more than half their value, might be borrowed, with the consent of the landschaft.

3.—*On what class of estates, and on what number, in the province of West Prussia, has money been borrowed by means of the landschaft, and how many of them are at present unincumbered by such mortgages?*

At first, only such estates as were of noble or knightly tenure were inscribed on the Hypothecation books, but afterwards all other lands held in absolute property were admitted.

The divisions of the landschaft do not exactly correspond with the political divisions of the provinces, and hence the answer cannot be given, confined to the exact limits in which it is put to the question, "On what number in West Prussia has money been borrowed by means of the landschaft, and how many are at present incumbered." It is hoped that the inquiry may be satisfied by stating that, within a district of about 150 square leagues, (3200 English square miles, or 2,048,000 acres), one hundred and ninety-five estates are incumbered with mortgage deeds, and sixty-seven remain without such incumbrances.

4.—*How many of these estates are actually under sequestration, or are likely soon to be so?*

Of those hundred and ninety-five incumbered estates, seventy-one are under sequestration: the remaining part endeavour to maintain

themselves in a state of solvency, by the breeding of fine-woolled sheep, and by giving a different direction to their farming capital. Every possible support is given to them.

5.—*What was the net revenue of the royal domains in the year* 1815? *How much do they yield now? Are the rents paid regularly? Are many of the smaller landholders or farmers in arrears?*

According to the budget of 1815, the net revenue of the royal domains, amounted to 173,630 D^s 8 Sg^s 9 Pf. (or 26,044l. 10s. 9d. sterling), but in the year 1824, was stated to be (170 D^s 11 Sg^s 7 Pf. or (25,584l. 16s. sterling.) Of the latter sum, 6,506 D^s 10 Sg^s 3 Pf. (or 975l. 19s. sterling,) has been abated to the farmers in the last year, in consideration of the unfavourable circumstances. But though in strictness this rent should be received, yet of those of the last year only there are arrears, amounting to the considerable sum of 31,713 D^s 2 Sg^s 4 Pf. or (4,756l. 19s. 2d. sterling,) and no reliance can be placed on their being discharged. The greatest part is due from the smaller farmers.

6.—*Are many seizures made of the effects of those individuals, to get the taxes paid?*

As to the taxes, the Government facilitates their discharge, by allowing them to be paid in small instalments, and at such periods as are the least inconvenient to the contributors. It occurs therefore but very seldom that seizures are made for arrears of that nature. This is, however, not the case with regard to the rents; and whereas they were formerly paid without proceedings being instituted, and even generally without any previous notice being given; yet compulsory means must now very frequently be had recourse to for securing payment, and even these prove often unavailing, as is shown by the former answer.

7.—*What is the estimate of the cost of production of the different descriptions of grain, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats, exclusive of rent?*

The results vary extremely, from the quality of the soil, its greater or less fertility, the quantity of labour which each of the estates may command, and even from the influence of the season on one and the same estate. It is therefore necessary to refer to individual estates, and to particular years.

It appears from the first table, of a statement produced under the title of "Agricultural Notices," by a conscientious individual, that the expences of production on the estate of Kopitkowo, exceeded in the year 1824 (when the market price was for wheat, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.; rye, 1s. 6d.; barley, 1s. 2½d.; and oats, 11d. per $1\frac{11}{20}$ bushel) 472 D^s (or 70l. 16s. sterling) the amount for which the grains were sold. Another agriculturist calculates in his statement, his loss upon the farm of Subkaw to be still greater, namely, 259 D^s 25 Sg^s (or 38l. 19s. 6d. sterling) on a sale of 969 D^s 4 Sg^s (or 145l. 7s. 3d. sterling *).

* In the latter calculations the prices were laid down somewhat lower, and also the expences of transport were added to it, to which however no objection can be made.

In both calculations no notice has been taken of rent; in the former it is brought forward separately, amounting to 3,605 D^s (or 540l. 5s. sterling), according to the cost of the land originally. Hence the result that the cost of production proves to be higher than the abovementioned prices of 4s. or 4s. 6d. for wheat; rye, 1s. 6d.; barley, 1s. 2½d.; and oats, 11d. per $1\frac{11}{20}$ bushel. But it cannot be ascertained with sufficient accuracy, how much the expences may be higher than the market price. The result of both calculations leaves an average loss of 20 per cent.

It is material to remark, that 1824 was a year extremely favourable, and remunerated agriculture with a rich harvest in a peculiar degree. A less plentiful crop will therefore prove still more prejudicial to the interests of the grower. That in such a case higher prices might counterbalance the deficiency of produce, cannot be generally maintained, and still less with regard to a district in which the production of corn, even in years of less abundance, exceeds the consumption, and into which grain is imported from the neighbouring country. It would then require very complicated comparisons and combinations to answer this question with accuracy, or even to collect together the requisite materials. To effect this more time will be necessary than is allowed for giving the requisite answers. But to what purpose will such a calculation serve, since it is certain that the market is not governed by the cost of production, but that the demand has a far more decided influence in raising prices: and that, on the other hand, the grower will not be induced to continue production for the mere cost of cultivation, but will endeavour speedily to turn his land to other purposes? A great many intelligent agriculturists indeed have already effected this change, by introducing a system of husbandry that tends to diminish tillage.

The author of the abovementioned statement presents sub. No. I. a valuable document relative to the proportionate alterations which rural economy has already undergone, and by which it appears that of 6927 acres of tillage land that were formerly under the plough in his neighbourhood, only 4865 acres are at this time occupied with the cultivation of grain, and the remaining 2962 acres are applied to other purposes.

The breeding of sheep offers, by the propagation inherent in that branch of rural economy, a substitute no less remunerating than susceptible of extension.

8.—*What is the amount of the wages of agricultural labour? Are they paid in money, or in kind?*

The wages of agricultural labour in the greater part of the district, on an average amount to 4 sgs. (near five pence) a day, and which is generally paid in money; payment in kind is but seldom given, and it is rather customary that the labouring families who engage themselves on an estate, obtain tenements, garden ground, and in some cases, fuel; they generally pay rent for these, which is deducted at the settlement or

quarter-day, from the wages they have earned. This price of labour, or amount of 30 dollars (4l. 10s. sterling) a-head annually, yielding no more than what a person wants for bread, salt, clothing, taxes, and minor objects, cannot be diminished without lessening the power of labour and its usefulness.

Besides this description of labour, a number of servants, males and females, of different degrees, are employed in each farm, about other work of husbandry, and to attend the agricultural and grazing cattle; they receive wages from 30 down to 10 dollars (4l. 10s. to 1l. 10s. sterling.)

On a considerable estate, consisting of several farms, and where husbandry is still vigorously kept up, these wages amount as high as 800 to 1000 dollars (120l. to 150l. sterling) besides free board. The duty work hitherto in use has been entirely abolished in the royal domains, and also for the greater part in the estates of noble and knightly tenure. It does not therefore come here into consideration.

9.—*What proportion does the net surplus of produce bear to the whole production?*

This question does not admit of a general answer. Some information is however given by the author of the Agricultural Notices, in his statement, No. 11, by which he shows, that out of a lot of estates, comprehending about 12,600 acres, with about 2000 souls, a stock of 10,000 sheep, with a proportionate number of agricultural and grazing cattle; the produce of grain to have been 10,000 quarters, the quantity sold 3040, of which 1820 quarters remained, consequently, as the surplus quantity for the markets.

It must be observed:—

1.—That the quantity of grain mentioned in this statement, as being bought in, was supplied to the breweries and distilleries, and refers therefore only to those estates where that branch is still cultivated.

2.—That this surplus cannot be considered as the net surplus growth of the district, but that the towns first provide their own supply out of it.

10.—*What proportion do the taxes of every description bear to the surplus production?*

The public taxes, under which denomination is probably meant, not only those that are paid to the government, but also for churches, schools, the poor, repair of roads, and other similar institutions of public utility, have no determinate relation to the production. Even of such as are levied upon the land itself, the taxation was made in former times, and so far rendered permanent upon public grounds, that no subsequent changes had produced any alteration on it.

The other taxes extend partly to trade and industry, partly to luxury, and even to the goodwill of the individual, and cannot therefore be estimated.

Thus much, however, can be asserted as obvious, that when once a more open intercourse connected the nations together, and reciprocal assistance from the various productions raised and promoted each other's activity, yielding to it in unrestrained course an encouraging remuneration, all those taxes, so far from having been found oppressive, allowed, even to the lower classes, the means of providing themselves with the produce and manufactures of nearer and remoter countries.

It is also obvious, that as an individual from whom his former commercial connexions withdraw, will retire more and more within himself, and rely more upon his own means, so a nation with whom intellect, intensely as well as extensively, is advancing from year to year with considerable strides, and which moreover possesses in abundance all the necessaries for subsistence, will not despair, but will know how, by means of reducing her enjoyments, and by improving on her exertions and experience, to restore the balance disturbed by unfavourable external circumstances, and learn to rely upon her own resources.

11.—*What quantities of the different kinds of grain have been shipped down the Vistula, from the year 1815 to the year 1825, that paid the duty at the custom-house at Thorn?*

This question can only be answered here as far as it regards the importation into Dantzic. The quantities imported are as follows:

Years.	Qrs. of Wheat.	Qrs. of Rye.
1815	36,793	32,666
1816	172,724	15,403
1817	258,307	173,329
1818	369,698	59,485
1819	388,404	50,906
1820	322,256	65,762
1821	103,555	47,360
1822	40,775	13,043
1823	75,275	17,228
1824	134,617	49,755

12.—*How much of these quantities that paid duty has been imported from the Russian, and how much from the Austrian dominions?*

Detailed accounts from Thorn have been requested, and may be shortly expected.

ROTHE,
President of Government.

Appendix, No. 11, (B.)—(Translation.) AGRICULTURAL NOTICES.

Kopitkowo, 16th June, 1825.—JULIUS PREHN.

I.—ACCOUNT of the Expences of Production, and of the Proportion they bear to the Produce of Grain, during the agricultural Year of 1824-25, on the Estate of Kopitkowo, containing about 2018 acres of Arable Land, and 504 acres of Pasturage, of which about 1040 acres were cultivated with Grains of every description. The Grains sold in the market fetched the following prices; viz. Wheat, 4s. 6d.; Rye, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d.; Peas, 2s.; and Barley, 1s. 5d. per scheffel of 1,55 bushel.

	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.
Money entered in the year 1824-25, for different kinds of grain sold, M° 2553 dollars	...	382 9 0
Amount of all the expences of management, 3408 dollars	511 4 0	
Discharge:		
To the account of the flock, corn consumed, and wages to the shepherds, 383 dollars	57 19 0	
Cost of production		453 5 0
Loss on corn	...	70 16 0
For interest on the purchase capital, originally, 3000 dollars	...	450 0 0
Taxes levied upon the land, 255 dollars	...	38 5 0
Interest on the husbandry capital employed, 350 dollars	...	52 10 0
The cultivation of grain alone would bring a loss of 4077 dollars	or £	611 11 0

II.—ACCOUNT of the approximate Production of Grain, of the following neighbouring Estates, and of the Quantities they bring to market.

Estates.	Their Produce of Grain.	Of which they brought to Market.	Bought in for their Distilleries.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*
Ostrowitt	2,330	465	190
Kopitkowo	1,940	775	...
Alt Jahn	1,550	735	...
Borkau	1,360	155	700
Bielsk	1,550	620	...
Brodden	1,270	290	390
	10,000	3,040	1,280

ESTIMATE of the Decrease in the Cultivation of Grain, in the before-mentioned Estates, since the last three or four years, resulting from the Decline of the Prices of the Grain.

Estates.	Tillage Land cultivated 8 years ago.	Land presently cultivated.	Cultivation of Corn diminished.
Ostrowitt	2/3	2/5	4/15
Kopitkowo	2/3	7/15	3/15
Bielsk	2/3	4/9	2/9
Alt Jahn	2/3	1/2	1/6
Brodden	2/3	4/9	2/9
Borkau	2/3	3/5	1/15

III.—ESTIMATE of the area of Tillage Land, withdrawn from the Cultivation of Grain, in the following Estates, since the decline of the Prices of Grain.

Estates.	Their Area.	2/3 of their extent formerly cultivated with Grain.	Present Cultivation only.		Withdrawn from the Cultivation of Grain.	Extent of land less cultivated.
	Acres.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Ostrowitt	2,421	1,614	2/5	968 2/5	645 3/5	4/15
Kopitkowo	2,017	1,344 2/3	7/15	941 1/5	403 7/15	3/15
Alt Jahn	1,614	1,076	1/2	807	269	1/6
Borkau	1,412	941 1/3	3/5	847 1/5	94 2/15	1/15
Bielsk	1,614	1,076	4/9	717 1/3	358 2/3	2/9
Brodden	1,312	874 2/3	4/9	583 1/9	291 5/9	2/9
		6,926 1/3		4,864 $\frac{11}{45}$	2,061 $\frac{11}{45}$	

Appendix, No. 11, (C.)—(Translation.) Mr. ROTHE'S LETTER, in explanation of some parts of his answers to the Questions proposed to him.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and beg to remark, that much time will be required for giving a general view of the proportion which the extent of all the agricultural lands bears to the rent paid for them. I can, however, with confidence, state the following facts:—

The estate of Lubkaw, containing four farms of 4843 morgen (3054 acres), pays a rent of 3683 dollars, 20 silver gr. or ⅔ dollars per morgen (552l. 11s. 8d. sterling, or 3s. 7⅞d. per acre.) This rent was fixed at a much more favourable period, and can only be paid now, in consequence of the extensive breed of sheep on the farms.

The estate of Sobberitz, near Dantzig, containing 2724 morgen, 98 square ruthen (1748 acres) pays 1057 dollars, 16 silver gr. (or 158l. 12s. 7d. sterling.) But two farmers of this estate, which does not yield much more than the third of a dollar per morgen (near 1s. 10d. per acre), became insolvent one after the other. The present occupier having, at the beginning, introduced the breeding of sheep with some success, preserves the capital which he has advanced.

I shall be happy if these instances will prove satisfactory, and beg you to accept, &c. &c. &c.

Dantzig, 27th August, 1825. ROTHE.

Appendix, No. 12.—(Translation.)

Cultivation of an Estate belonging to Baron ———, divided into four Farms.

The Estate of ———, belonging to Baron ———, consists of nearly 10,000 Berlin morgen, about 6300 English acres, of which 6000 morgen is arable land, 200 meadow, 2000 woods, and the remainder barren heaths and sandy poor soil, not worth ploughing without manure.

The good arable land is managed in four farms.

First farm.

1800 morgen, or 1200 acres of a good loamy soil, is cultivated in a nine years rotation, as follows:

First year,	a summer fallow manured.
Second	wheat and rye, with clover, sowed in the March or April following.
Third	clover gypsumed in the spring; cut twice for hay.
Fourth	clover pastured, broken up in October.
Fifth	potatoes.
Sixth	barley.
Seventh	half fallow, part drilled beans, of which some are cut green, and part vetches for soiling.
Eighth	wheat and rye.
Ninth	barley and oats.

200 morgen of meadow, and 45 morgens of grass inclosures, for mares and foals.

This farm has a flock of a thousand sheep.

Second farm.

700 morgens of good loamy soil in a six years rotation.

First year,	a summer fallow,
Second	wheat and rye.
Third	barley and oats sowed with clover.
Fourth, fifth, and sixth,	pastured.

A flock of 1000 sheep.

Third farm, loamy soil, in a rotation of seven years.

First year,	summer fallow.
Second	wheat and rye,
Third	pease
Fourth	oats with clover, for pasture.
Fifth, sixth, and seventh years,	pasture.

A flock of 1000 sheep.

Fourth farm, more sandy soil, with a rotation, the same as No. 2.

A flock of 1000 sheep.

Besides the flocks of 4000 sheep, the live stock consists of 45 milch cows, 25 young cattle, 50 plough oxen, 25 farming horses, and 50 brood mares and foals.

The three farms, second, third, and fourth, are surrounded by about 3000 acres of barren heath, on which the flocks of sheep occasionally run.

Appendix, No. 13.—(Translation.)

With the Calculations in English Denominations.

The costs of Ship-building in Prussia are from 240 to 260 florins (12l. to 13l. sterling) the Prussian Last, which is equal to 1⅔ Ton British Register.

Contracts have been made this year, for building ships at fl. 115 to f. 150 (5l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. sterling) per last, without the rigging.

The expences of fitting out a Prussian three mast ship, of 414 last, (580 tons) on a voyage to England for three months, are as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Wages:			
1 Captain	4 10 0 p. month, making for 3 months.	...	13 10 0
1 Mate	2 14 0	...	8 2 0
1 Carpenter	2 0 6	...	6 1 6
1 Boatswain	1 13 0	...	4 19 0
6 Sailors...	1 7 0 each	...	24 6 0
4 Do.....	1 0 3	...	12 3 0
5 Do. (half men)	0 13 6	...	10 2 6
1 Cabin boy	0 13 6	...	2 0 6
20 men; their amount of wages for 3 months		...	81 4 6
Provisions:			
1. Indemnification to the captain, for tea, sugar, and sundry articles not belonging to the regular provisions, at 1l. 10s. a month...		4 10 0	
2. Provisions for each head, as specified in the muster-roll; viz.			
One pound of beef, or half a pound of pork One pound of bread ..... One quart and a half of beer..... } a day.			
One pound of butter .... a week.			
Twenty-two pounds of peas ..... Eleven pounds of grots ..... } a month.			
Amounting for 20 men, during three months, as follows:			
792	pounds of beef, at 17¼ shillings per hundred weight	6 15 9	
528	do. of pork, at 19⅓.....	5 2 1	
1,680	do. bread, at 6s.....	5 0 10	
252	do. butter, at 4d. a pound	4 4 0	
26¼	bushel of peas, at 1s. 3½d. per bushel	1 14 0	
13	bushel of grots, at 2s. 11d.	1 18 3	
14	hogsheads of beer, at 9s. per hogshead	6 6 0	
1	ton of salt	2 5 0	
1	barrel of brandy	0 12 0	
	Fuel	1 12 0	
			39 19 11
Total amount ..... £			121 4 5

Appendix, No. 13[a].

Accounts of CORN EXPORTED from DANTZIC

Year.	Exported from Dantzic.						
	Wheat.			Rye.			Flour.
	For England.	For other Countries.	Total.	For England.	For other Countries.	Total.	
	Lasts.	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Barrels.*
1791	..	...	12,119	...	...	...	...
1792	...	...	9,583	...	...	15,164	...
1793	...	...	16,555	...	...	17,054	...
1794	6,244	12,529	18,773	1,395	10,099	1,149	...
1795	4,263	9,491	13,774	...	179	179	...
1796	20,407	6,474	26,881	3,708	4,964	8,672	...
1797	17,496	6,488	23,984	803	6,879	7,682	...
1798	18,357	7,991	26,348	335	532	858	...
1799	16,713	8,311	25,024	1,253	11,400	12,653	...
1800	37,202	3,661	40,864	1,740	474	2,214	...
1801	33,748	3,855	37,603	2,171	7,421	9,592	...
1802	27,028	25,388	52,416	1,402	22,220	23,622	...
1803	11,725	22,514	34,239	533	28,338	28,871	...
1804	23,747	18,040	41,787	213	9,111	9,324	...
1805	33,274	11,646	44,920	...	943	943	...
1806	3,109	2,765	5,874	...	...	...	...
1807	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1808	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1810	...	...	19,135	...	..	...	...
1811	...	...	4,284	...	...	...	...
1812	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1813	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1814	5,631	186	5,817	...	1,263	1,263	...
1815	149	1,330	1,479	...	218	218	...
1816	7,183	5,638	12,821	623	2,580	3,203	...
1817	13,898	7,264	21,142	1,902	11,013	12,915	...
1818	24,669	2,278	26,947	671	3,407	4,078	...
1819	93	11,639	11,732	2	2,294	2,296	...
1820	1,424	28,577	30,001	306	3,142	3,448	...
1821	2,614	7,667	10,281	...	969	969	1,229
1822	419	2,152	2,571	...	40	40	2,324
1823	909½	4,442½	5,352	...	5,367	5,367	15,296
1824	1,867	3,429	5,296	...	478	478	54,533
1825 to 16th Aug.	5,662	1,357	7,019	106	808	914	4,883

In the list above, the lasts exported contain 56½ sheffels, those of the stocks, may be rated at 60 sheffels. The stocks at Elbing, at end of 1817, 1819, 1821, and 1824, are not yet got.

The average prices in sterling money, for the years 1791 to 1821 inclusive, are struck from the highest and lowest exchanges in each month, but without taking the quantity at each price, this not being known. The average prices from 1822, are struck from the average weekly prices and exchanges. These are the market prices from the granary. The prices at Elbing, in the years of exportation, are much the same as at Dantzic. There being no regular course of exchange at Dantzic, in the years 1809 to 1813 inclusive, the average of that at Konigsberg is taken for these years. The last is rated, previous to 1821, at 10¾ quarters.

Appendix, No. 13[a].

and ELBING, from the year 1791 to 1825.

Exported from Elbing.		Stock end of the Year.			Average Prices per Quarter at Dantzic, of Wheat at Market.	
		Dantzic.		Elbing.		
Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.		Year.
Lasts.	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*s. d.*	*In*
12,327	2,449	...	...	...	35/5	1791
11,802	10,263	...	...	...	29/9	1792
12,359	14,266	...	...	...	32/10	1793
6,898	5,721	...	...	...	36/8	1794
9,830	...	...	...	...	62/7	1795
12,760	8,261	...	...	...	56/	1796
9,226	2,958	...	...	...	33/	1797
10,377	1,905	...	...	...	32/11½	1798
7,637	2,648	...	...	...	45/2	1799
11,871	321	...	...	...	76/	1800
8,507	3,559	...	...	...	80/6	1801
12,393	10,788	...	...	...	54/2	1802
9,575	13,464	...	...	...	46/	1803
10,048	3,476	...	...	...	52/8	1804
11,759	743	...	...	...	73/2	1805
403	181	...	...	...	58/2	1806
...	...	...	...	...	...	1807
...	...	...	...	...	...	1808
950	...	...	...	...	...	1809
5,108	...	...	...	...	46/11	1810
2,630	...	...	...	...	37/8	1811
171	...	...	...	...	...	1812
7,603	1,785	...	...	...	...	1813
3,768	1,858	2,043	1,976	...	47/	1814
991	761	2,436	545	2,000	46/4	1815
3,462	2,108	2,970	1,104	900	51/3	1816
4,506	6,089	2,928	2,006	...	78/6	1817
5,031	3,533	7,272	1,910	773	64/11	1818
1,384	1,629	24,020	1,400	...	41/5	1819
3,450	2,294	21,288	2,084	3,823	32/7	1820
1,732	567	19,126	3,364	...	25/3	1821
1,653	66	19,578	1,936	5,515	31/	1822
1,148	1,716	19,100	800	5,993	27/8	1823
437	88	22,296	2,397	...	23/7	1824
...	...	...	...	...	23/6	to 16th Aug. 1825

In 1806 the port was blockaded till autumn by the Swedes, and the war with England limited the trade. In 1807, 1808, 1809, 1812, and 1813, the export from Dantzic was prevented by the French; in 1810 and 1811, it was circumscribed. In these two latter years, the wheat went only to England; and the grain exported from Elbing in the French times, could also only go thither. No rye must have been exported in these years.

(Nos. 14 and 15 have been withdrawn, being only Duplicates.)

Appendix, No. 16.—(Translation, and the Prussian rendered into English Money and Measure.)

An Account of the Prices of Grain at Berlin, in the Months of March and September, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

Year.	Month.	Wheat, per Quarter.	Rye, per Quarter.	Peas, per Quarter.	Barley, per Quarter.	Oats, per Quarter.	Rate of Exchange.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Doll. Grosch.
1815.	March 15	Polish 1st 45 10	35 0	28 5	21 11	18 8	5 21½
..	..	2d 42 0	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 38 9	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sept. 15	Polish 1st 42 0	29 8	..	19 4	17 6	5 21½
..	..	2d 40 8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 38 9	..	..	..	..	..
1816.	March 15	Polish 1st 38 9	..	..	..	..	6 12
..	..	Do. 2d 37 5	26 6	25 10	25 10	17 6	..
..	Sept. 16	Do. 1st.... 52 4	37 5	28 5	31 0	21 11	6 18¾
..	..	Do. high red 54 11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Do. 2d 50 4	..	..	..	..	..
1817.	March 14	Do. 1st.... 73 0	45 2	39 5	34 10	21 4	6 14½
..	..	Do. 2d 71 0	p' May 42 0	May 37 5	..	..	..
..	Sept. 15	Do. 1st 49 8	36 2	37 5	31 0	20 0	6 11½
..	..	Do. 2d 47 2	..	Nov. 32 4	..	..	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 43 3	..	..	..	..	..
1818.	March 14	Polish 1st 53 7	34 2	..	31 0	21 11	6 6¼
..	..	Silesia 55 6	May 31 0	40 0	May 23 3	..	..
..	..	Do. 2d.... 53 7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 49 8	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sept. 14	Polish 1st 52 11	34 10	..	16 10	20 8	6 8½
..	..	Silesia 58 11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Do. 2d 53 7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 49 8	..	..	..	..	..
1819.	March 16	Silesia 40 8	27 1	34 10	24 6	15 6	6 6½
..	..	Do. 2d.... 38 9	..	May 31 0	..	..	..
..	Sept. 14	Polish 1st 34 2	23 3	28 5	21 11	18 8	6 21
..	..	Silesia 33 8	..	..	..	..	..
1820.	March 14	Polish 1st 27 9	21 11	May 23 11	18 2	14 10	6 22
..	..	Silesia 29 8	May 20 0	..	15 10	..	..
..	..	Do. 2d 27 1	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sept. 16	Polish 1st 31 8	18 8	18 2	16 2	12 3	7 7½
1821	March 15	Do. 1st.... 32 4	..	16 2	12 11	10 4	7 2¾
..	..	Do. 2d 31 0	May 16 6	May 14 2	11 7	May 9 4	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 28 5	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sept. 15	Polish 1st 31 0	14 10	14 2	12 11	10 0	7 2½
..	..	Do. 2d 29 8	..	..	..	Polish 9 0	..
..	..	Do. white.. 34 2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 27 1	..	..	..	..	..
1822.	March 16	Polish 1st 27 1	16 2	12 3	11 0	9 4	7 1½
..	..	Do. 2d 25 10	May 14 0	..	Polish 9 0	Polish 7 9	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 23 11	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sept. 14	Polish 1st 25 10	15 6	21 11	11 7	..	7 1½
..	..	Do. 2d 23 11	..	..	Polish 10 0	12 2	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 22 7	..	..	..	Polish 11 0	..
1823.	March 15	Polish 1st 29 8	23 3	..	..	..	7 5½
..	..	Do. 2d 27 1	..	23 3	16 2	15 6	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 27 1	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sept. 22	Polish 1st 27 1	13 7	18 8	10 4	9 3	7 4½
..	..	Do. 2d 24 6	..	..	..	Polish 7 9	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 23 3	..	..	..	..	..
1824.	March 19	Polish 1st 27 9	13 11	16 2	11 0	9 0	7 1¼
..	..	Do. 2d 25 10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Do. white .. 29 8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 24 6	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sept. 14	Polish 1st 18 8	10 4	10 8	7 1	9 0	6 20¾
..	..	Do. 2d 16 2	May 10 4	May 12 3	Polish 6 9	Polish 7 1	..
..	..	Do. white.. 21 4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 14 10	..	..	..	..	..
1825.	March 15	Polish 1st 22 7	11 0	13 7	old .. 7 5	8 9	6 19½
..	..	Do. 2d 20 0	..	May 12 3	May 9 8	Polish 7 1	..
..	..	Do. white.. 24 6	..	..	..	May 7 1	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 18 8	..	..	..	..	..
..	July 26	Polish 1st 20 0	9 8	13 7	old .. 6 2	7 5	6 16¾
..	..	Do. 2d 16 10	Aug. 9 0	..	Saal 10 6	..	..
..	..	Do. white.. 21 4	..	..	Polish 7 9	Pomer. 7 4	..
..	..	Mecklenburg.. 16 2	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix, No. 17.—(Translation, with the Prussian Measure and Money rendered into English denominations.)

An Account of the AVERAGE PRICES of CORN in the Market of BERLIN, on St. Martin's Day, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1824.

Year.	Wheat.		Rye.		Winter Barley.		Summer Barley.		Oats.	
	Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1774	25	2	18	3	13	3	11	9	8	5
1775	24	4	19	4	15	3	13	3	11	2
1776	19	0	14	4	12	7	11	11	8	9
1777	20	0	13	3	11	9	10	7	8	9
1778	23	3	15	6	11	11	11	3	8	7
1779	18	7	14	10	10	7	10	0	8	1
1780	21	3	19	2	12	8	11	7	9	10
1781	22	11	21	0	15	2	14	10	11	8
1782	22	11	21	0	17	3	16	8	12	11
1783	27	6	21	10	16	7	15	2	11	0
1784	25	2	18	5	16	8	15	10	11	0
1785	27	4	21	2	15	2	13	7	11	7
1786	29	6	22	2	15	2	13	7	10	4
1787	24	2	18	1	13	10	12	1	10	2
1788	26	11	19	2	15	6	14	2	11	10
1789	33	4	21	10	17	7	16	4	12	10
1790	26	3	22	0	18	3	16	2	12	11
1791	27	4	19	2	15	6	13	11	11	0
1792	26	5	19	10	16	7	16	6	11	7
1793	27	1	20	0	17	3	16	6	11	0
1794	31	4	25	10	20	8	20	8	15	2
1795	39	0	23	10	23	6	23	7	17	3
1796	28	9	17	11	16	7	14	10	10	4
1797	29	8	20	4	17	3	14	6	10	8
1798	31	8	26	8	20	10	18	1	15	10
1799	39	5	26	6	24	6	21	11	15	9
1800	39	1	35	4	23	7	19	9	13	11
1801	42	4	29	8	25	10	21	9	19	9
1802	47	2	41	4	32	8	29	8	20	4
1803	56	10	27	9	27	1	23	3	14	10
1804	56	6	49	6	34	6	28	9	20	0
1805	60	1	57	6	40	8	34	10	29	1
1806	77	6	61	4	58	1	56	2	31	8
1807	49	8	27	5	31	8	26	2	22	11
1808	45	6	42	6	37	4	34	1	20	4
1809	27	9	20	4	17	10	16	10	11	0
1810	26	0	16	0	16	4	14	7	12	3
1811	38	8	26	10	20	8	17	2	13	6
1812	38	0	25	2	20	1	19	10	13	3
1813	36	8	26	5	24	6	22	1	17	3
1814	39	4	28	8	22	7	20	0	15	2
1815	38	3	25	8	19	4	20	2	13	11
1816	65	10	45	5	36	6	30	4	19	6
1817	54	7	43	1	36	10	33	8	25	7
1818	51	8	38	1	35	6	29	8	20	10
1819	34	0	24	6	22	9	21	11	17	10
1820	31	8	18	0	15	0	13	11	9	10
1821	30	8	16	2	13	4	11	4	9	6
1822	26	10	21	2	17	1	14	4	14	7
1823	26	6	14	0	12	4	11	2	8	11
1824	20	4	11	6	10	11	11	0	7	10

Appendix, No. 18.—(Translation, with the money and measures rendered from the Polish into English denominations.)

Statistical Account of the LORDSHIP of PULAWY and KONSKOWOLA, in the Province of LUBLIN, in POLAND.

Surface & extent.—These estates contain a superficies of..... 119,232 acres.

Consisting of:—

	Acres.
Tillage land	61,920
Meadows	4,416
Forests	38,688
Rocky and waste lands	14,208

Of which are cultivated:—

Tillage land	By the proprietor...	10,944	
	subjects.....	50,976	
Meadows...	proprietor...	1,824	
	subjects.....	2,592	

Cattle.—Kept by the proprietor:—

Black cattle.....	960	6,610
Sheep	5,500	
Horses	150	

By the subjects:

Black cattle.....	3,490	6,689
Sheep	755	
Working oxen.....	1,008	
Horses	620	
Hogs	816	

Population .... 13,120 souls.

Roman Catholics and Protestants	Males...	5,794
Do. do.	Females	5,858
Jews	Males...	768
Do.	Females	700

The subjects, when called to work with their teams on the estate, beyond the days of stipulated service, receive six-pence a day for agricultural labour (ploughing and sowing), and three-pence for other manual work. If they do not work on the estate, but are employed elsewhere, they are paid from eight to twelve-pence for agricultural labour, with their team, and from three pence to six-pence for their own work.

The production of the soil is not equal every year. On an average of five years, the grains yield annually in the following proportion, on the proprietors' land:—

Rye.....	five fold.
Wheat	eight do.
Barley.....	ten do.
Buck wheat	five do.
Oats	six do.
Peas	ten do.
Millet	twelve do.

The consumption of the peasantry is about 17,690 quarters of grain; their surplus produce, amounting to about 8400 quarters, they sell in the country.

The annual consumption, for account of the proprietor, together with seed, amounts to 6180 quarters, namely.

	Quarters.	
Rye	1798	6200 quarters.
Wheat	261	
Barley	2022	
Oats	1483	
Buck wheat	494	
Peas	117	
Millet	25	

Remaining for sale:—

	Quarters.	
Rye	1034	2831 do.
Wheat	809	
Oats	629	
Buck wheat	359	

The contributions and taxes paid by the Lord of the manor, amount annually to 1404l. 7s. 6d. sterling:—*viz.*

	£	s.	d.	
Tenth groschen tax	690	0	0	sterling.
Military contribution	135	0	0	...
Excise	558	10	0	...
Duty work, and chimney tax	20	17	6	...

Those paid by the inhabitants amount to ..... 666l. 5s. sterling:—*viz.*

	£	s.	d.	
Military tax	275	0	0	sterling.
Chimney tax	236	5	0	...
Duty work	155	0	0	...

During the last five years the estates have not yielded any profit. There were, on the contrary, the following losses on them:

		£	s.	d.	
For the year	1820/21	1275	0	0	sterling.
..	1821/22	1150	0	0	...
...	1822/23	1075	0	0	...
...	1823/24	1450	0	0	...
...	1824/25	2950	0	0	...
	Together	7900	0	0	...

Appendix, No. 19.—(Translation.)

An Account of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN shipped down the Vistula, through the City of Thorn, from RUSSIA and POLAND, to DANTZIG, and ELBING, in the Years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825.

Year.	From Russia.					From Austria.					From Poland.				
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Oats.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1816	62,221	115	252	...	...	2,048	...	12	...	...	60,173	3,856	264	4	58
1817	81,733	51,267	1,535	...	535	2,108	3,526	1,143	...	186	111,542	66,418	2,687	13	721
1818	100,750	22,281	1,744	4	271	3,895	51	51	...	23	143,395	44,663	3,590	12	5,472
1819	139,325	51,566	1,306	378	17,656	1,841	1,695	101	107	669	141,166	53,261	1,734	484	18,326
1820	122,860	37,611	717	599	3,819	3,305	804	58	188	104	126,164	38,415	775	932	3,922
1821	31,277	15,541	850	291	2,027	1,057	305	70	48	88	32,335	15,846	920	339	2,115
1822	14,013	...	...	...	8	646	...	...	...	...	16,328	5,185	64	12	1,267
1823	20,684	5	...	...	17	1,976	...	67	...	581	34,943	5,108	7	4	384
1824	25,137	1,367	62	...	25	8,278	5	...	...	17	93,968	4,009	65	...	17
1825	13,352	1,471	309	137	...	240	...	...	1	...	176,215	7,528	487	496	27
	611,352	181,224	6,775	1,409	24,358	25,394	6,386	1,502	344	1,668	936,229	244,289	10,593	2,296	32,309

I do herewith duly certify, that the quantities as above stated (Scheffel Anzahl in the original German account) have been extracted from authentic papers, and the registers of the Custom-house.

Thorn, 23d of August, 1825.

MELLIN, Burgomaster.

Appendix, No. 20.—(Translation.)

An Account of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN imported into SILESIA and the GRAND DUCHY of POSEN, from POLAND and AUSTRIA, in the years 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

Year.	Silesia.		Grand Duchy of Posen.	
	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats.	Wheat.	Rye, Barley.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1819	1,289	83,053	3,424	14,235
1820	2,041	32,636	5,644	18,526
1821	2,580	24,279	3,741	20,953
1822	4,079	60,494	3,782	21,642
1823	6,913	36,216	3,679	9,141
1824	7,329	13,455	3,524	6,106
	24,231	251,063	23,767	90,603

The Returns previous to the year 1819, are wanting.

Appendix, No. 21.

List of PRICES in WARSAW and PRAG, of the last Ten Years: each Price is a Medium of the whole Year's Prices, from the 1st January to the last of December.

Years.	Rye.	Wheat.	Field Peas.	Garden Peas.	French Beans.	Buck Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	
	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	Korsec.	
	flor. gr.	*flor. gr.*	*flor. gr.*	*flor. gr.*	*flor. gr.*	*flor. gr.*	*flor. gr.*	*flor. gr.*	
1815	24 0	33 7½	...	...	...	15 15	17 0	11 10	Old Measure.
1816	20 0	30 0	18 0	21 15	58 0	14 0	15 0	10 15	
1817	24 15	42 0	24 0	32 0	58 0	15 22½	17 15	12 10	
1818	22 0	35 0	22 7½	32 0	57 0	14 7½	17 0	12 15	
1819	16 15	27 0	15 20	25 0	42 0	12 0	13 7½	9 15	
1820	12 0	20 0	11 24	17 0	28 0	8 9	9 24	7 12	New Measure.
1821	12 0	22 0	10 22½	14 6	29 0	9 8	9 0	6 20	
1822	14 20	21 7½	16 7½	23 0	39 0	12 18	12 15	7 13	
1823	14 10	17 20	20 13	29 0	38 0	14 0	12 0	8 17	
1824	6 12	12 0	7 0	15 7½	21 10	7 0	6 0	4 24	
Average ...	16 19	26 0	16 7	23 7	41 4	12 8	12 27	9 3	

Appendix, No. 21.—Reduced from Polish to English Money.

List of PRICES in WARSAW and PRAG, of the last Ten Years;—Reduced from Polish to English Money and Measures. Each Price is a Medium of the whole Year's Prices, from the 1st January to the last of December.

Rye.	Wheat.	Field Peas.	Garden Peas.	French Beans.	Buck Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Per Qr.	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
29 3¾	40 7½	...	...	...	18 11	20 9	15 6¼
24 5	34 11½	21 11¾	26 3	70 10¼	17 1	18 3½	14 5¾
29 9	51 3½	29 3¾	40 9¾	70 10¼	19 2¾	21 4½	15 0¾
26 9	42 9	27 2	39 1	69 7½	17 4¾	20 9	15 3
20 1¾	32 11¾	19 1½	30 6¼	51 3½	14 7¾	16 2	11 7¼
13 9	22 11¼	13 6¼	19 5¾	32 1¼	9 6	10 5½	8 4¾
13 9	25 2¾	12 3¾	18 10½	33 3¼	10 6¾	10 3¼	7 7½
16 5¼	25 8¼	18 7½	26 4½	44 8¾	14 5	14 2¼	9 4
16 5¼	20 3	23 5	32 1¼	43 7	16 0¾	13 9	9 8¾
7 3½	13 9	8 0¼	17 5¾	24 5¾	8 0¼	6 10½	6 3
19 9¾	31 0½	19 3¼	27 10¼	48 11¾	14 7	15 3½	11 3¾

Extracted from the Accounts of the Municipality of Warsaw.

Appendix, No. 22.

MARKET PRICES per Korzec of RYE and WHEAT in WARSAW, from the 24th June, 1796, to the 24th June, 1820.

The price of every year being the medium of all prices through the whole year from Midsummer, for one Korzec old Polish measure, in Florins and Groszes; one Florin having 30 Groszes.

Years.	Rye.		Wheat.	
	f.	*g.*	*f.*	*g.*
1796-7	9	3½	17	0
1797-8	10	9	18	0
1798-9	12	14	20	0
1799—1800	16	15	26	16
1800-1	23	20	39	7
1801-2	16	0	27	10
1802-3	16	5	26	11
1803-4	16	15	28	17
1804-5	23	3	32	10
1805-6	33	7½	40	22
1806-7	28	10	36	23
1807-8	25	6	31	15
1808-9	24	5	30	17
1809-10	11	14	20	4
1810-11	8	0	20	15
1811-12	18	0	23	25
1812-13	12	25	18	25
1813-14	10	26	19	0
1814-15	24	5	33	10
1815-16	19	0	28	0
1816-17	23	10	39	0
1817-18	22	22½	37	5
1818-19	20	15	33	5
1819-20	13	7	20	15
Average per korzec	18	8	27	26

Appendix, No. 22—Reduced into English Money.

REDUCTION into English Measures and Money of the MARKET PRICES per Quarter of RYE and WHEAT in WARSAW, from the 24th June, 1796, to the 24th June, 1820.

The price of every year being the medium of all prices through the whole year from Midsummer to Midsummer, for one quarter.

Years.	Rye.		Wheat.	
	f.	*g.*	*f.*	*g.*
1796-7	11	1	20	9
1797-8	12	6¾	21	11¾
1798-9	15	2½	24	5
1799—1800	20	1¾	32	4¼
1800-1	28	10¾	47	10½
1801-2	19	6½	33	9½
1802-3	19	6½	32	2
1803-4	20	1¾	32	5
1804-5	28	2¼	39	6
1805-6	40	7¼	49	6¾
1806-7	34	7¼	44	10¾
1807-8	30	8¾	38	5¾
1808-9	29	6¼	37	3½
1809-10	13	11¾	24	7¾
1810-11	9	9¼	25	0½
1811-12	21	11¾	29	1
1812-13	15	8	23	0
1813-14	13	2¾	23	2¼
1814-15	29	6¼	40	8½
1815-16	23	2¼	34	2¼
1816-17	28	6	47	7¾
1817-18	27	9½	15	0¾
1818-19	25	0½	40	6
1819-20	16	1½	25	0½
Average	22	3¾	33	0¼

Present new Polish Corn Measure of the year 1820:

1 Laszt = 30 Korzec.
1 Do. = 32 Garnice.
1 Do. = 4 Kwart.
1 Do. = 1 French Litre, or 1 Cubic Decimetre.

A Korzec, new Polish Measure = 1 Korzec 1 $\frac{062}{1000}$ Garnice, old Polish Measure;
or 30 $\frac{1413}{10000}$ Garnice do. do. = 1 Korzec ——— do. do. do.

86 $\frac{86}{125}$ Florins are coined out of one Cologne Mark, fine Silver.

Appendix, No. 23.—(Translation—
With the Measure and Money calculated in English Denominations from the Polish Cracow Returns.)

An authentic Account of the PRICES of the best Qualities of WHEAT and RYE, extracted from the Market Returns of the Free Town of CRACOW, on the 25th of September, 1825.

Year.	Months.	Day.	Wheat. Quarter. s.	d.	Rye. Quarter. s.	d.	Year.	Months.	Day.	Wheat. Quarter. s.	d.	Rye. Quarter. s.	d.
1814	June	7, 8	33	4	24	6	1815	September	4, 5	26	9	18	11
..	..	13, 14	30	0	24	6	..	..	11, 12	26	9	21	8
..	..	20, 21	27	9	24	6	..	..	18, 19	26	9	21	8
..	..	27, 28	26	8	25	7	..	..	25, 26	29	5	21	2
..	July	4, 5	26	8	23	5	..	October	2, 3	29	5	21	2
..	..	11, 12	26	8	23	5	..	..	9, 10	30	1	21	2
..	..	18, 19	27	9	23	11	..	..	16, 17	29	0	21	2
..	..						..	..	23, 24	30	1	23	5
..	August	16	30	1	23	5	..	..	30, 31	29	0	22	4
..	..	22, 23	33	4	25	0							
..	..	29 30	28	11	21	2	..	November	6, 7	31	2	24	6
							..	..	13, 14	29	0	23	5
..	September	5, 6	30	1	22	4	..	..	20, 21	29	0	22	4
..	..	12 13	32	4	25	7	..	..	27, 28	29	0	20	1
..	..	19, 20	33	4	26	1							
..	..	26, 27	34	5	26	9	..	December	4, 5	26	9	17	10
							..	..	11, 12	25	7	17	2
..	October	3, 4	33	4	26	9	..	..	18, 19	24	6	16	1
..	..	10 11	32	3	27	10	..	..	25	..		..	
..	..	17, 18	31	1	30	1							
..	..	24, 25	35	7	31	8	1816	January	2	23	8	17	2
..	..	31	34	5	31	2	..	..	8, 9	23	5	17	10
							..	..	15, 16	23	0	17	10
..	November	7, 8	34	5	30	7	..	..	22, 23	22	4	17	10
..	..	14, 15	36	8	30	7	..	..	29, 30	21	9	17	10
..	..	21, 22	38	11	30	7							
..	..	28, 29	37	9	30	1	..	February	5, 6	21	9	18	11
							..	..	12, 13	22	4	18	11
..	December	5, 6	37	9	31	2	..	..	19, 20	22	4	18	11
..	..	12, 13	37	9	32	4	..	..	26, 27	22	4	18	11
..	..	19, 20	36	8	31	2							
..	..	26, 27	37	9	31	8	..	March	4, 5	23	4	18	11
							..	..	11, 12	25	0	20	1
1815	January	2, 3	35	7	31	2	..	..	18, 19	25	7	20	1
..	..	9, 10	33	4	31	2	..	..	26	25	7	20	7
..	..	16, 17	33	4	31	8			26				
..	..	23, 24	34	5	32	4							
..	..	30, 31	32	10	32	4	..	April	1, 2	23	11	18	11
							..	..	7, 9	24	7	20	1
..	February	6, 7	33	4	33	11	..	..	15, 16	..		..	
..	..	35, 14	36	8	36	2	..	..	22, 23	22	10	17	10
..	..	20, 21	37	9	37	3	..	..	29, 30	21	9	17	10
..	..	27, 28	37	9	36	9							
							..	May	6, 7	20	8	17	10
..	March	6, 7	38	11	38	4	..	..	13, 14	22	4	18	11
..	..	13, 14	41	1	39	5	..	..	20, 21	25	7	21	2
..	..	20, 21	41	1	40	1	..	..	27, 28	26	9	23	5
..	April	4	41	1	38	11	..	June	4	27	10	24	6
..	..	10, 11	37	9	36	9	..	..	10, 11	30	1	24	6
..	..	17, 18	35	7	33	5	..	..	17, 18	29	0	23	5
..	..	24, 25	31	1	26	9	..	..	24, 25	30	1	24	6
..	May	1, 2	33	4	29	6	..	July	1, 2	33	4	27	3
..	..	9	35	7	30	7	..	..	8, 9	37	9	30	1
..	..	16	34	5	31	2	..	..	15, 16	32	4	23	11
..	..	22, 23	31	1	29	6	..	..	22, 23	31	2	23	5
..	..	29, 30	31	1	27	10	..	..	29, 30	32	10	23	5
..	June	5, 6	29	6	27	4	..	August	5, 6	38	11	26	9
..	..	12, 13	27	9	26	9	..	..	12, 13	33	4	25	7
..	..	19, 20	27	9	26	9	..	..	19, 20	36	9	26	9
..	..	26, 27	28	11	26	9	..	..	26, 27	42	4	33	2
..	July	3, 4	27	9	27	10	..	September	2, 3	50	1	38	11
..	..	10, 11	28	3	27	10	..	..	9, 10	46	9	36	9
..	..	17, 18	33	4	31	2	..	..	16, 17	49	0	37	10
..	..	24, 25	33	4	29	0	..	..	23, 24	49	0	36	9
..	August	1	34	5	26	9	..	October	1	47	10	36	9
..	..	7, 8	33	4	25	7	..	..	7, 8	46	9	36	9
..	..	14	27	10	20	1	..	..	14, 15	46	9	37	10
..	..	21, 22	26	1	16	2	..	..	21, 22	44	6	36	9
..	..	28, 29	26	9	16	18	..	..	28, 29	46	9	37	10

Appendix, No. 23, *(continued.)*

Year.	Months.	Day.	Wheat. Quarter. s.	d.	Rye. Quarter. s.	d.	Year.	Months.	Day.	Wheat. Quarter. s.	d.	Rye. Quarter. s.	d.
1816	November ..	4, 5	46	9	38	4	1818	March	2, 3	29	0	21	2
..	..	11, 12	47	10	41	2	..	..	9, 10	29	0	21	6
..	..	18, 19	49	0	45	8	..	..	16, 17	26	9	20	1
..	..	25, 26	49	0	46	9	..	..	24	..	..	..	..
..	..						..	..	31	27	10	18	11
..	December	2, 3	54	6	46	9							
..	..	9, 10	51	2	44	6	..	April	6, 7	26	9	17	10
..	..	16, 17	51	2	44	6	..	..	13, 14	23	5	16	8
..	..	23, 24	53	5	42	4	..	..	20, 21	23	5	16	1
..	..	30, 31	51	2	42	4	..	..	27, 28	23	5	16	1
1817	January	6, 7	50	1	41	2	..	May	4, 5	24	6	16	1
..	..	13. 14	47	10	40	1	..	..	12	26	9	16	8
..	..	20, 21	46	9	40	1	..	..	18, 19	26	9	16	8
..	..	27, 28	47	10	40	1	..	..	25, 26	25	7	15	7
..	February	3, 4	50	1	42	4	..	June	1, 2	24	6	15	7
..	..	10, 11	49	0	42	4	..	..	8, 9	25	7	16	8
..	..	17, 18	50	1	41	2	..	..	15, 16	25	7	20	1
..	..	24, 25	49	0	41	2	..	..	22, 23	26	9	23	5
							..	..	30	29	0	23	5
..	March	3, 4	50	1	40	1							
..	..	10, 11	50	1	40	1	..	July	6, 7	30	1	22	4
..	..	17, 18	49	0	38	11	..	..	13, 14	30	1	21	2
..	..	24	50	1	40	1	..	..	20, 21	29	0	20	1
							..	..	27, 28	30	1	16	8
..	April	1	47	10	35	8							
..	..	7, 8	..	..	..	..	..	August	3, 4	32	4	17	10
..	..	14, 15	46	9	35	8	..	..	10, 11	31	2	18	11
..	..	21, 22	46	9	33	5	..	..	17, 18	30	1	17	10
..	..	28, 29	50	1	35	8	..	..	24, 25	29	0	15	7
..	May	5, 6	46	9	34	6	..	September	1	29	0	16	1
..	..	12, 13	49	0	35	8	..	..	14, 15	35	8	16	1
..	..	19, 20	47	10	36	9	..	..	21, 22	31	2	17	10
..	..	27	47	10	36	9	..	..	28, 29	32	4	18	4
..	June	2, 3	53	5	41	2	..	October	5, 6	33	5	18	11
..	..	9, 10	47	10	40	1	..	..	12, 13	32	4	18	11
..	..	16, 17	51	2	41	2	..	..	19, 20	30	1	17	10
..	..	23, 24	50	1	42	4	..	..	26, 27	29	0	16	8
..	July	1	52	4	43	8	..	November	2, 3	27	10	16	1
..	..	7, 8	54	6	44	6	..	..	9, 10	29	0	16	8
..	..	14, 15	53	5	44	6	..	..	16, 17	27	10	15	7
..	..	21, 22	54	6	44	6	..	..	23, 24	29	1	15	7
..	..	28, 29	57	10	46	9							
							..	December	1	30	1	15	7
..	August	4, 5	51	2	33	5	..	..	7	29	0	13	11
..	..	11, 12	37	10	26	9	..	..	14, 15	27	10	13	5
..	..	18, 19	40	1	29	0	..	..	21, 22	29	0	14	6
..	..	25, 26	40	1	29	0	..	..	28, 29	30	1	15	7
..	September ..	1, 2	40	1	29	0	1819	January	4, 5	31	2	14	6
..	..	9	38	11	27	10	..	..	11, 12	30	1	13	5
..	..	15, 16	38	11	27	10	..	..	18, 19	29	0	13	5
..	..	22, 23	37	10	27	10	..	..	25, 26	26	9	12	3
..	..	29, 30	35	8	26	9							
							..	February	1	25	7	12	9
..	October	6, 7	29	0	24	6	..	..	8, 9	26	9	12	9
..	..	13, 14	29	0	25	7	..	..	15, 16	26	9	13	5
..	..	20, 21	29	0	25	7	..	..	22, 23	26	9	13	5
..	..	27, 28	29	0	24	6							
							..	March	1, 2	27	10	15	7
..	November	3, 4	31	2	25	7	..	..	8, 9	26	9	14	6
..	..	10, 11	33	5	25	7	..	..	15, 16	27	10	13	5
..	..	17, 18	34	6	26	9	..	..	22, 23	26	9	13	5
..	..	24, 25	35	8	26	9	..	..	29, 30	27	10	13	5
..	December	1	33	5	25	7	..	April	5, 6	26	9	13	5
..	..	7	33	5	24	6	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
..	..	14, 15	32	4	23	5	..	..	19, 20	24	6	12	3
..	..	21, 22	29	0	23	5	..	..	26, 27	23	5	12	3
..	..	28, 29	27	10	22	4							
							..	May	3, 4	22	4	11	8
1818	January	5	27	10	22	4	..	..	10, 11	24	6	11	8
..	..	12, 13	27	10	21	2	..	..	17, 18	22	4	11	8
..	..	18, 19	29	0	22	4	..	..	24, 25	23	5	12	3
..	..	26, 27	29	0	21	2							
							..	June	1	24	6	12	9
..	February	2, 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7, 8	23	5	12	3
..	..	9, 10	33	5	22	4	..	..	14, 15	21	2	11	2
..	..	16, 17	31	2	22	4	..	..	21, 22	20	7	11	2
..	..	23, 24	30	1	21	2	..	..	28, 29	..	..	..	..

Appendix, No. 23.—*continued.*

Year.	Months.	Day.	Wheat. Quarter. s.	d.	Rye. Quarter. s.	d.
1819	July	8, 9	23	5	12	3
..	..	12, 13	21	2	12	3
..	..	19, 20	23	5	12	3
..	..	26, 27	23	5	12	9
..	August	2, 3	20	1	12	3
..	..	9, 10	20	1	12	9
..	..	16, 17	20	1	12	9
..	..	23, 24	20	1	12	3
..	..	30, 31	21	2	12	3
..	September	6, 7	19	6	12	5
..	..	13, 14	21	1	12	3
..	..	20, 21	21	2	12	11
..	..	27, 28	18	4	11	8
..	October	4, 5	17	4	10	6
..	..	11, 12	17	4	10	6
..	..	18, 19	16	8	10	6
..	..	25, 26	15	7	10	6
..	November	2	14	6	10	5
..	..	8, 9	15	7	10	6
..	..	15, 16	16	8	11	2
..	..	22, 23	17	4	10	0
..	..	29, 30	14	6	9	5
..	December	6, 7	15	7	8	11
..	..	13, 14	14	6	9	5
..	..	20, 21	16	1	9	5
..	..	27, 28	15	7	9	5
1820	January	3, 4	13	5	9	5
..	..	10, 11	14	6	8	11
..	..	17, 18	13	5	8	3
..	..	24, 25	13	5	8	11
..	February	1	13	5	8	3
..	..	7, 8	13	5	8	3
..	..	14, 15	13	5	8	3
..	..	21, 22	14	6	8	11
..	..	28, 29	14	6	7	9
..	March	6, 7	12	3	7	9
..	..	13, 14	13	11	7	7
..	..	20, 21	15	0	8	3
..	..	27, 28	16	8	8	3
..	April	4	..		..	
..	..	10, 11	22	4	11	8
..	..	17, 18	16	8	10	0
..	..	24, 25	15	7	10	0
..	May	1, 2	16	1	10	0
..	..	8, 9	18	11	11	2
..	..	15, 16	20	1	11	2
..	..	22, 23	16	8	11	2
..	..	29, 30	16	8	11	2
..	June	5, 6	18	11	10	0
..	..	12, 13	16	8	9	3
..	..	19, 20	16	8	10	6
..	..	26, 27	16	8	10	6
..	July	3, 4	18	11	10	6
..	..	10, 11	17	10	10	6
..	..	17, 18	18	11	10	6
..	..	24, 25	17	10	11	2
..	August	1	18	4	11	2
..	..	7, 8	18	4	11	2
..	..	14	17	10	11	2
..	..	21, 22	17	10	11	2
..	..	28, 29	18	4	10	6
..	September	4, 5	20	7	12	3
..	..	11, 12	20	1	13	5
..	..	18, 19	17	10	11	2
..	..	25, 26	16	8	11	2
..	October	2, 3	16	8	12	3
..	..	9, 10	18	11	13	5
..	..	16, 17	20	1	14	6
..	..	25, 24	22	4	14	6
..	..	30, 31	23	5	15	0
1820	November	6, 7	24	6	15	7
..	..	13, 14	24	6	16	8
..	..	20, 21	24	6	15	7
..	..	27, 28	21	8	14	6
..	December	4, 5	20	1	13	11
..	..	11, 12	20	1	13	11
..	..	18, 19	20	1	14	6
..	..	25, 26	..		..	
1821	January	2	20	1	14	6
..	..	8, 9	18	4	11	8
..	..	15, 16	18	11	11	2
..	..	22, 23	18	11	12	3
..	..	29, 30	17	10	11	8
..	February	5, 6	17	10	11	8
..	..	12, 13	17	2	11	2
..	..	19, 20	17	10	11	2
..	..	26, 27	18	4	11	8
..	March	5, 6	17	10	11	8
..	..	12, 13	18	2	12	3
..	..	19, 20	18	4	12	3
..	..	27	20	1	13	5
..	April	2, 3	22	4	14	6
..	..	9, 10	23	5	15	7
..	..	16, 17	21	8	14	6
..	..	24	20	7	13	11
..	May	1	18	4	12	3
..	..	7	17	10	12	3
..	..	14, 15	16	8	11	2
..	..	21, 22	17	2	11	8
..	..	28, 29	17	10	13	5
..	June	4, 5	18	11	13	5
..	..	12	17	10	13	5
..	..	18, 19	18	4	13	11
..	..	25, 26	17	10	13	5
..	July	2, 3	18	11	13	11
..	..	9, 10	20	1	15	7
..	..	16, 17	22	4	19	5
..	..	23, 24	18	4	15	7
..	..	30, 31	20	1	15	7
..	August	6, 7	22	4	17	10
..	..	13, 14	22	4	18	4
..	..	20, 21	22	4	18	11
..	..	27, 28	22	10	20	1
..	September	3, 4	22	10	20	1
..	..	10, 11	21	2	21	2
..	..	17, 18	21	8	20	1
..	..	24, 25	21	2	17	10
..	October	1, 2	24	6	22	4
..	..	8, 9	25	7	21	2
..	..	15, 16	29	0	23	5
..	..	22, 23	29	0	23	5
..	..	29, 30	29	0	25	7
..	November	6, 7	26	9	22	4
..	..	12, 13	28	4	21	8
..	..	19, 20	27	10	23	5
..	..	26, 27	27	10	23	5
..	December	3, 4	27	10	23	5
..	..	10, 11	27	3	22	4
..	..	17, 18	26	9	21	2
1822	January	7, 8	26	1	21	2
..	..	14, 15	24	6	20	1
..	..	21, 22	23	5	19	5
..	..	28, 29	22	4	20	1
..	February	4, 5	25	0	22	4
..	..	11, 12	25	7	22	4
..	..	18, 19	24	6	22	4
..	..	25, 26	24	6	22	4

Appendix, No. 23—*continued.*

Year.	Months.	Days.	Wheat. Quarter. s. d.	Rye. Quarter. s. d.
1822	March	4, 5	24 6	21 2
..	..	11, 12	24 6	21 2
..	..	18, 19	23 5	21 2
..	..	26	23 11	21 2
..	April	1, 2	23 5	20 7
..	..	8, 9	..	..
..	..	15, 16	23 11	21 2
..	..	22, 23	24 6	20 7
..	..	29, 30	23 11	20 7
..	May	6, 7	23 11	20 7
..	..	13, 14	23 5	20 1
..	..	20, 21	22 10	20 7
..	..	28	22 4	20 1
..	June	3, 4	22 4	20 1
..	..	10, 11	22 4	20 1
..	..	17, 18	24 6	21 2
..	..	24, 25	26 1	22 4
..	July	1, 2	26 9	22 4
..	..	8, 9	24 6	17 10
..	..	15, 16	24 6	16 8
..	..	22, 23	24 6	17 10
..	..	29, 30	22 4	16 8
..	August	5, 6	22 4	16 8
..	..	12, 13	18 11	15 7
..	..	19, 20	18 11	15 7
..	..	26, 27	18 11	16 1
..	September	2, 3	18 11	15 7
..	..	9, 10	19 5	15 7
..	..	16, 17	18 11	15 7
..	..	23, 24	20 3	17 10
..	October	1	19 5	16 1
..	..	7, 8	20 1	17 10
..	..	14, 15	18 11	16 8
..	..	21, 22	18 11	16 8
..	..	28, 29	18 11	17 10
..	November	4, 5	18 4	16 8
..	..	11, 12	20 1	16 8
..	..	18, 19	18 11	18 11
..	..	25, 26	18 9	17 10
..	December	2, 3	17 2	16 8
..	..	9, 10	17 10	17 2
..	..	16, 17	16 8	16 1
..	..	23, 24	17 10	17 10
..	..	30, 31	17 10	17 10
1823	January	7	17 10	17 10
..	..	13, 14	18 11	17 10
..	..	20, 21	18 4	17 10
..	..	27, 28	17 10	17 10
..	February	3, 4	18 4	18 11
..	..	10, 11	17 2	17 10
..	..	17, 18	18 4	17 10
..	..	24, 25	18 4	18 4
..	March	3, 4	18 4	18 11
..	..	10, 11	18 4	19 5
..	..	17, 18	19 10	20 1
..	..	24, 25	19 5	19 5
..	April	8	19 5	19 5
..	..	15	18 11	18 4
..	..	21, 22	18 11	18 4
..	..	28, 29	18 4	17 10
..	May	5, 6	17 10	17 8
..	..	12, 13	17 10	17 4
..	..	20	18 4	17 10
..	..	26, 27	18 11	17 10
..	June	2, 3	21 8	18 11
..	..	9, 10	20 1	18 11
..	..	16, 17	18 11	17 10
..	..	23, 24	18 11	17 10
1823	July	1	17 10	17 10
..	..	7, 8	16 8	13 5
..	..	14, 15	16 8	13 5
..	..	21, 22	16 8	12 9
..	..	28, 29	17 10	13 5
..	August	4, 5	17 10	12 9
..	..	11, 12	17 10	12 3
..	..	18, 19	17 10	11 2
..	..	25, 26	15 7	8 3
..	September	1, 2	15 9	8 11
..	..	9	16 1	8 11
..	..	15, 16	16 8	9 5
..	..	22, 23	15 7	8 11
..	..	29, 30	15 7	9 5
..	October	6, 7	15 7	9 5
..	..	13, 14	14 6	9 5
..	..	20, 21	13 11	9 5
..	..	27, 28	13 5	8 11
..	November	3, 4,	13 11	9 5
..	..	10, 11	14 6	9 5
..	..	17, 18	14 6	8 11
..	..	24, 25	14 6	8 11
..	December	1, 2	14 6	8 3
..	..	9	14 6	8 3
..	..	15, 16	13 11	7 9
..	..	22, 23	13 5	7 9
..	..	29, 30	12 9	8 3
1824	January	5	13 5	8 3
..	..	12, 13	12 3	7 9
..	..	19, 20	12 3	7 9
..	..	26, 27	11 2	7 2
..	February	3	10 7	7 2
..	..	9, 10	11 8	7 9
..	..	16, 17	14 6	7 9
..	..	23, 24	14 6	7 9
..	March	1, 2	13 5	8 11
..	..	9, 10	13 5	8 3
..	..	15, 16	13 5	8 3
..	..	22, 23	13 3	8 3
..	..	29, 30	13 5	7 9
..	April	5, 6	14 6	8 3
..	..	12, 13	13 11	7 9
..	..	19, 20	..	..
..	..	26, 27	13 5	7 9
..	May	3, 4	12 3	6 8
..	..	10, 11	12 11	7 2
..	..	17, 18	12 3	6 8
..	..	24, 25	11 8	6 8
..	June	1	11 8	7 0
..	..	8	11 2	7 0
..	..	14, 15	12 3	7 2
..	..	21, 22	11 8	6 10
..	..	28	12 11	7 2
..	July	5, 6	12 19	6 10
..	..	12, 13	12 9	7 2
..	..	19, 20	12 3	7 4
..	..	26, 27	12 9	7 4
..	August	2, 3	12 9	7 0
..	..	9, 10	13 5	7 9
..	..	16, 17	12 9	7 9
..	..	23, 24	12 3	8 0
..	..	30, 31	11 8	7 9
..	September	6, 7	11 2	7 2
..	..	13, 14	12 3	7 9
..	..	20, 21	12 9	7 9
..	..	27, 28	12 3	8 1
..	October	4, 5	11 8	7 2
..	..	11, 12	11 8	7 2
..	..	18, 19	11 8	7 2
..	..	25, 26	12 3	7 9

Appendix, No. 23—*continued.*

Year.	Months.	Day.	Wheat.	Rye.	Year.	Months.	Day.	Wheat.	Rye.
			Quarter.	Quarter.				Quarter.	Quarter.
			s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*				*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1824	November....	2	11 10	7 9	1825	February	14, 15	11 8	6 1
..	..	8, 9	11 8	7 4	..	..	21, 22	11 8	6 8
..	..	15, 16	11 2	7 2					
..	..	22, 23	12 3	7 9	..	March	1	12 3	6 8
..	..	29, 30	12 3	7 2	..	..	7, 8	11 8	6 1
					..	..	14, 15	12 3	6 8
..	December	6, 7	12 3	7 2	..	..	21, 21	12 3	6 8
..	..	13, 14	11 8	6 8	..	..	29, 30	12 3	6 8
..	..	20, 21	12 9	7 2					
..	..	27, 28	..	..	..	April	5	..	..
					..	..	11, 12	12 9	6 8
1825	January	3, 4	12 3	7 2	..	..	18, 19	12 3	6 8
..	..	10, 11	12 3	7 0	..	..	25, 26	12 3	6 8
..	..	17, 18	11 8	6 8					
..	..	24, 25	11 2	6 1	..	May	2, 3	12 5	6 8
					..	..	9, 10	11 10	6 8
..	February	1	10 7	5 11	..	..	16, 17	11 10	6 8
..	..	7, 8	11 2	6 1	..	..	24	11 8	6 8
					..	..	30, 31	12 5	6 1

Appendix, No. 24.—(Translation, with the Money and Measures rendered into English denominations.)

An Account of the Quantities of WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, and OATS, imported into DANZIG, and exported from the same place, from the Year 1650 to the Year 1825, as also their highest and lowest Prices during the same period.

	Importation.				Exportation.			
Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1650...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1651...	...	...	...	...	130,567½	419,837	15,477	...
1652...	...	...	..	...	86,121	267,372	6,473	...
1653...	..	...	...	...	55,923	281,305	11,077	...
1654...	...	...	...	..	101,546	354,785	17,546	...
1655...	...	...	...	...	75,159	394,075	2,940	...
1656...	...	...	...	...	47,922	63,483	...	...
1657...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1658...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1659...	...	...	...	...	3,884	1,327	138	21
1660...	...	...	...	..	30,943	...	..	...
1661...	...	...	...	...	216,951	...	...	...
1662...	No Returns.		...	...	85,806	270,163	...	...
1663...	...	...	...	...	66,785	228,537	3,076	976
1664...	...	...	...	...	40,932	174,798	...	...
1665...	...	...	...	...	25,893	144,170	...	...
1666...	...	...	...	...	33,847	144,035	...	..
1668...	...	...	...	...	127,695	343,119	41,874	1,985
1669...	...	...	...	...	108,350	313,591	22,170	210
1670...	...	...	...	...	128,756	298,746	37,904	3,667
1671...	...	...	...	...	99,750	208,866	7,822	1,811
1672...	...	...	...	...	35,248	109,967	1,922	...
1673...	...	...	...	...	69,080	84,084	9,660	1,764
1674...	...	...	...	...	140,343	228,511	6,583	892
1675...	...	...	...	...	87,497	175,476	6,111	368
	...	...	...	...	1,799,048	4,506,247	190,773	11,694
1676...	47,271	154,686	...	...	49,424	144,774	5,103	63
1677...	55,335	191,310	...	...	55,283	127,543	4,200	3,286
1678...	95,309	259,266	12,758	840	219,072	224,521	18,554	2,930
1679...	...	...	...	...	130,022	399,420	16,054	...
1680...	185,535	346,405	30,145	2,077	112,528	271,026	9,597	1,165
1681...	...	...	...	...	128,426	331,201	17,315	7,760
1682...	...	...	...	...	147,819	222,936	19,897	2,226
1683...	192,539	302,085	17,955	2,615	172,200	320,407	16,206	1,166
1684...	187,015	330,309	26,103	997	249,081	343,602	35,437	2,362
1685...	187,173	369,810	46,063	3,077	206,682	355,183	50,369	4,442
1686...	185,294	326,036	39,386	2,425	155,138	305,602	34,503	10
1687...	206,325	381,360	30,786	725	114,996	289,663	39,469	1,722
1688...	134,367	299,554	28,980	2,199	108,738	263,214	33,117	798
1689...	126,221	327,716	34,156	893	125,826	291,007	27,772	42
1690...	79,569	157,951	15,246	2,152	66,759	140,469	5 481	199
1691..	59,693	113,133	6,298	420	80,661	93,544	11,288	378
1692...	72,219	137,823	5,302	1,260	114,377	118,419	12,096	630
1693..	88,053	183,687	12,379	892	203,164	210,284	7,140	1,103
1694...	99,572	199,164	16,086	...	192,224	208,383	21,893	179
1695...	79,548	171,770	5,345	2,730	102,637	126,546	8,095	...
1696...	59,987	101,566	15,750	1,102	65,079	139,534	14,185	21
1697 .	71,053	162,740	14,648	2,026	88,651	257,481	38,084	2,195
1698...	...	...	...	...	106,586	223,713	28,140	840
1699...	73,154	146,737	30,544	1,123	94,489	177,344	22,491	619
1700...	38,640	111,626	12,978	378	32,571	101,241	11,498	21
	2,323,869	4,774,734	400,908	28,231	3,122,433	5,687,058	507,984	34,157

Appendix, No. 24—*continued.*

Year.	Importation.				Exportation.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1701	39,995	131,271	10,290	1,533	33,821	89,565	2,866	115
1702	64,995	218,809	13,776	1,648	42,872	180,379	8,216	158
1703	23,289	59,294	6,594	189	33,106	60,365	2,163	221
1704	46,778	122,714	4,557	798	50,935	121,369	5,817	...
1705	50,788	168,514	3,213	609	66,032	151,368	6,017	...
1706	77,070	212,719	8,463	283	72,261	189,220	10 668	32
1707	75,086	115,332	13,083	210	63,998	118,745	10,426	...
1708	28,381	70,644	8,904	704	95,896	183,078	8,830	42
1709	47,450	129,580	14,501	3,181	81,239	173,607	...	110
1710	32,665	73,847	22,837	10,519	37,233	72,628	7,917	...
1711	51,051	209,790	28,161	6,373	45,350	177,786	9,838	...
1712	83,958	268,432	1,795	6,657	81,395	253,827	4,421	1,954
1713	107,719	275,835	27,148	9,177	127,659	296,457	4,137	3,675
1714	55,157	138,054	21,399	9,051	47,680	74,508	1,858	535
1715	20,947	36,466	15,939	7,760	10,647	23,971	1,354	273
1716	25,925	95,561	15,939	5,449	19,089	61,320	3,864	147
1717	45,790	104,170	13,387	3,297	36,204	66,423	1,470	...
1718	34,818	132,079	13,797	2,950	23,268	140,721	5,208	441
1719	45,192	163,002	12,390	5,187	53,456	195,615	157	2,646
1720	29,904	139,587	10,941	5,397	36,624	136,458	3,980	4,421
1721	75,411	287,669	17,052	7,570	58,432	188,245	893	2,310
1722	81,049	290,797	27,321	7,854	66,182	246,808	5,775	16
1723	88,347	364,938	36,456	10,584	96,547	352,348	16,054	8,242
1724	82,887	320,439	29,893	8,673	94,552	439,740	8,705	5,418
1725	110,828	310,915	35,742	10,237	120,404	257,937	11,098	3,979
	1,425,480	4,440,458	413,578	125,890	1,494,883	4,252,497	141,732	34,735
1726	113,820	270,837	21,325	6,604	95,739	213,076	7,539	1,249
1727	53,235	79,611	17,357	6,437	40,793	183,571	4,231	2,079
1728	122,346	269,188	33,327	15,235	90,835	201,069	17,997	13,093
1729	202,314	413,532	29,274	11,382	199,395	329,774	14,175	11,266
1730	141,078	234,192	21,178	7,990	110,817	128,908	3,318	304
1731	105,662	76,839	20,286	10,027	113,610	63,619	3,696	504
1732	120,823	133,434	22,617	8,232	72,744	77,469	2,520	...
1733	111,353	145,582	23,866	10,216	112,539	151,987	2,593	651
1734	39,375	20,307	9,838	5,744	100,916	61,876	157	84
1735	78,897	92,547	13,052	9,051	84,399	67,169	525	137
1736	33,359	22,585	9,250	18,889	24,601	20,464	...	...
1737	8,232	22,197	31,080	18,995	20,023	2,688	410	1,827
1738	50,211	64,901	13,734	9,062	48,741	86,131	934	766
1739	81,543	148,061	7,738	5,817	90,048	107,509	2,992	3,654
1740	116,781	203,416	6,195	3,980	160,314	247,506	6,731	787
1741	122,388	181,839	14,490	15,781	91,056	104,643	1,638	8,421
1742	105,147	150,202	21,588	13,975	55,020	69,972	8,169	2,352
1743	105,389	188,559	23,194	15,194	51,975	78.456	10,353	3,528
1744	108,118	265,185	13,913	14,269	52,626	125,086	1,260	178
1745	66,969	165,553	15,015	13,576	24,308	40,446	84	4,085
1746	24,244	31,668	4,924	4,389	23,478	52,048	556	505
1747	73,553	103,730	10,038	4,400	46,651	79,485	2,646	136
1748	96,484	169,554	13,891	6,363	96,642	128,310	4,809	2,625
1749	122,199	196,654	18,249	4,294	111,148	186,511	11,728	1,428
1750	132,436	251,916	36,718	15,509	97,188	186,490	10,647	462
	2,335,956	3,902,089	452,137	255,411	2,015,606	2,994,263	119,708	60,121

Appendix, No. 24—*continued.*

Lowest Prices.				Highest Prices.			
Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7/11-15/	5/3-6/7	4/6-5/3	3/5-3/9	10/2-18/	6/5-7/11	5/8-5/11	4/6-4/9
7/6-15/9	5/3-6/5	4/6-4/8	3/-3/2	8/8-15/	6/9-8/3	4/6-5/8	3/9-4/6
7/9-15/	5/-5/8	4/4-4/6	2/10-3/	9/5-16/6	6/-7/2	4/11	3/5-3/9
6/-14/3	4/6-5/10	4/2-4/6	3/-3/2	12/-15/	5/3-7/1	4/11	3/7-3/11
7/2-15/	4/9-6/	4/6-5/1	3/-3/7	8/3-15/	5/5-6/7	5/8-5/11	5/
7/11-14/3	6/-6/7	5/8-6/	3/7-3/9	14/8-20/3	11/8-13/2	7/6-7/11	4/9-5/1
15/-20/3	12/-13/1	7/6-7/11	...	26/3-45/3	19/6-20/8	10/6-10/11	5/1-5/3
13/6-22/3	10/2-12/	7/6-8/	4/4	24/-34/8	18/9-19/6	10/11-11-8	7/2-7/6
12/-21/9	7/2-9/	5/3-5/8	2/10-3/2	15/5-22/6	12/-12/5	7/4-7/11	4/2-5/1
10/6-19/6	5/10-7/1	5/8-6/	3/7-3/9	13/6-21/	8/1-9/	6/6-6/9	4/5-4/6
10/6-19/6	7/3-8/8	5/3-5/5	3/9-3/11	18/9-26/3	11/1-13/11	7/11	4/11
18/5-26/1	10/6-12/5	7/6-9/9	4/6-4/11	21/9-32/5	14/8-16/2	13/2-13/6	9/-9/5
9/-18/9	6/9-7/6	4/11-5/10	2/10-3/	19/6-28/11	12/5-13/2	9/9-14/3	6/-6/5
11/3-18/9	7/2-9/5	5/1-6/	3/7-3/9	12/-20/3	8/8-10/2	5/10-6/	3/7-3/9
10/2-18/	6/7-7/9	5/1-5/3	3/-3/2	11/3-19/6	8/3-9/9	5/8-6/	3/7-3/9
9/9-18/9	7/4-8/2	6/-6/9	3/2-3/9	13/11-22/6	9/6-10/6	6/-6/5	4/1-4/6
9/5-11/3	7/6-8/8	5/5-5/8	3/3-3/7	13/11-21/	11/6-12/5	8/8-11/3	5/10-6/
10/2-14/3	7/6-9/5	5/9-9/7	3/5	11/8-18	11/2-11/8	9/5-9/9	5/8-6/
8/3-13/6	6/-6/9	5/3-5/8	3/7-3/11	9/1-13/6	7/11-9/	5/8-6/	4/2-4/6
7/6-13/6	4/8-5/8	3/9-4/	2/1-2/3	9/9-15/	5/9-7/4	4/2-4/6	3/-3/2
10/2-15/	5/5-6/5	3/9-4/2	2/3-2/5	10/6-16/6	7/6-9/	5/6-5/8	3/-3/9
9/9-13/6	5/5-6/9	4/10-5/	3/11-4/3	10/6 16/6	7/6-9/5	9/5-5/5	4/6-5/9
10/11-18/	9/-10/2	5/8-6/	4/6	15/-19/6	10/6-12/9	8/3-8/8	5/3-5/8
10/6-16/6	7/8-9/	6/-7/2	4/3-5/3	14/8-22/6	10/1-12/	9/9-10/11	4/11-5/3
11/8-18/9	9/5-10/11	8/3-8/8	5/3-6/9	13/6-20/8	10/6-12/5	10/11	5/3-6/9
10/6-15/	7/3-8/9	5/1-5/8	3/9-4/2	11/3-18/	9/-10/6	9/	5/-5/3
9/9-16/6	4/10-7/6	4/10-4/11	4/2 4/6	10/11-16/6	7/2-9/	5/8-6/4	6/-6/5
8/3-13/6	4/5-6/5	3/5-4/2	3/-3/9	21/ 22/6	5/3-7/2	4/11-5/8	4/6-4/11
8/3-15/	4/6-6/8	3/9-4/11	3/9	8/8-15/9	7/1-9/5	4/6-5/3	...
7/11-13/6	4/10-6/6	4/2-4/6	2/3-3/5	8/8-15/9	6/7-8/3	4/11-5/8	3/9-4/6
7/6-13/6	4/8-6/5	4/1-4/6	2/8-3/9	8/8-15/9	6/5 7/11	5/3-5/5	3/5-3/7
8/3-15/9	6/7-8/5	5/1-5/5	3/7-3/9	11/3-18/5	8/1-9/9	7/2-7/6	5/1-5/8
10/2-16/6	6/5-8/1	5/1-5/5	3/11-4/6	10/11-18/	7/8-9/4	7/6-8/1	5/3-5/8
9/9-15/9	7/8-8/10	7/1-7/4	5/1-5/8	15/9-20/3	14/3-15/9	11/10-12/5	6/9-7/6
12/9-18/9	10/6-11/5	6/5-7/2	4/6-5/10	14/7-19/11	14/1-15/5	11/3-12/	7/6-8/9
9/-16/11	6/9-8/3	4/6-5/3	3/-3/9	12/-18/9	9/5-11/8	6/5 7/6	4/4-4/11
7/11-15/9	5/8-7/2	4/4-4/6	2/10-3/5	12/5-18	9/9-11/8	7/11-8/8	4/11-5/5
12/-18	8/5-9/9	7/6-7/11	4/6-5/3	27/9-32/5	16/6-18/9	11/3-12/9	7/2-7/11
12/9-24/	11/5-13/6	8/3-9/	5/8-6/5	28/6-33/11	19/2-20/3	13/6-15/	9/9-10/6
9/5-16/6	6/9-8/8	5/3-6/	3/-3/5	12/-22/6	11/3-13/11	7/6-9/	5/4-6/
9/ 13/6	5/10-7/2	4/8-4/11	3/-3/2	10/6-16/6	7/4-9/4	6/-6/2	3/9-3/11
9/5-14/3	5/10-6/9	4/-4/4	3/-3/2	11/3-15/	6/9-7/10	6/-6/5	5/5-5/8
10/11-15/5	6/9-7/6	5/10-6/	5/-5/5	15/9-21/	12/9-14/7	8/3-9/9	7/2-8/3
7/6-10/11	9/2-10/2	8/3-8/8	4/2-4/11	16/6-20/8	12/5-13/2	10/6 11/3	7/3-8/3
11/3-18/	9/5-10/6	4/11-5/3	3/9-4/3	16/6-21/5	13/3-13/6	10/6-10/10	5/8-6/5
9/9-15/	7/6-8/9	5/8-6/	4/1-4/4	14/3-18/9	10/6-11/8	9/-9/3	6/6-6/8
10/11-15/5	7/2-7/11	5/5-5/9	3/9-4/1	17/3-19/11	9/6-10/4	8/6-8/9	6/4-6/6
10/11-15/5	5/10-6/2	4/8-5/1	3/4-3/7	12/9-17/8	8/3-8/8	5/8-6/	4/1-4/4

Appendix, No. 24—*continued.*

Year.	Importation.				Exportation.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1751	203,049	354,711	17,241	8,043	197,873	329,301	6,435	231
1752	193,515	365,599	25,042	8,683	186,858	320,334	11,718	1,481
1753	164,514	144,522	20,832	13,503	143,860	160,566	5,618	3,780
1754	154,917	188,905	18,233	10,448	128,069	185,797	4,189	3,255
1755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1756	99,729	112,308	20,738	10,573	80,661	153,048	2,173	2,016
1757	159,149	203,763	27,394	25,047	178,836	129,391	3,444	12,127
1758	72,733	151,357	21,851	12,768	85,417	78,099	1,260	1,890
1759	102,827	188,160	34,933	16,437	85,575	71,841	4,914	1,638
1760	140,322	183,645	32,634	13,986	113,810	177,062	1,964	1,628
1761	80,795	124,226	34,104	21,914	66,643	120,519	1,512	4,410
1762	113,558	192,759	37,338	25,830	54,611	169,102	34,293	19,981
1763	141,540	283,742	51,166	34,440	124,299	196,403	8,358	5,607
1764	178,731	380,089	52,510	20,538	177,082	315,073	20,821	3,654
1765	178,164	308,983	40,215	21,336	185,966	280,182	15,131	2,782
1766	146,538	293,370	54,285	21,546	142,233	228,385	15,267	4,620
1767	139,094	363,342	49,465	21,000	147,903	334,992	41,018	16,548
1768	181,535	288,593	48,521	15,298	193,190	341,523	29,946	8,495
1769	170,541	358,890	43,260	15,824	121,873	359,069	22,176	7,759
1770	261,072	392,091	37,663	189	262,899	383,439	9,628	787
1771	137,498	121,369	18,617	13,093	177,198	146,769	9,282	8,316
1772	130,515	207,322	29,106	18,669	156,198	205,138	14,763	9,104
1773	115,500	175,109	29,956	13,167	106,996	140,249	14,973	7,833
1774	138,474	86,383	20,843	13,829	144,396	97,230	15,067	10,332
1775	117,547	60,994	26,155	13,482	123,470	71,841	12,180	6,510
	3,521,857	5,530,232	792,102	389,643	3,385,916	4,995,353	306,131	144,784

In the year 1756, (beginning of the war of seven years) the export of rye, barley, oats, and groats, was prohibited, mitted; but on the 1st of September, of the same year, the exportation of oats and barley was again prohibited.

On the 3d of October, 1770, the quantities of corn in the stores at Dantzic, were 98,311½ quarters of wheat; 109,620 3,475 quarters of buckwheat. The export of barley, oats, groats, and peas, was prohibited in the same month. Of end of the year 1772, 21,420 quarters of wheat; 40,624 quarters of rye; 3,150 quarters of barley; and 2,425½ quarters

1776	148,858	89,758	33,547	17,787	97,995	66,801	17,535	9,103
1777	159,611	119,889	22,554	13,209	146,664	69,384	1,134	1,544
1778	122,567	103,897	23,677	12,054	120,813	77,553	13,513	10,794
1779	100,380	103,089	26,618	9,450	110,870	81,217	17,934	10,836
1780	68,628	30,334	20,559	11,319	103,121	81,123	5,796	2,268
1781	32,203	58,884	21,178	8,368	55,009	81,889	9,975	3,297
1782	25,053	36,309	19,383	10,826	36,288	41,758	6,521	893
1783	145,173	140,291	31,143	12,610	177,555	138,232	24,139	12,611
1784	158,676	221,245	42,514	11,014	174,342	143,220	28,528	3,885
1785	146,422	222,673	40,960	12,453	148,753	224,475	26,817	6,657
1786	92,967	158,183	36,204	9,807	77,553	226,002	48,941	14,511
1787	66,707	120,771	30,849	10,017	57,026	88,179	27,027	11,277
1788	25,567	79,464	19,719	6,846	40,965	47,859	17,482	10,710
1789	81,102	117,379	19,971	8,190	89,198	146,863	13,797	4,357
1790	98,291	106,554	20,706	7,486	72,492	93,093	26,429	7,581
1791	131,428	121,737	23,898	24,728	127,249	106,701	20,191	23,142
1792	117,328	151,641	21,987	16,894	103,467	133,791	18,900	18,197
1793	175,003	170,541	20,055	5,376	173,828	154,056	20,234	4,032
1794	164,871	83,790	17,188	18,679	197,116	120,747	16,369	75,726
1795	123,911	24,517	12,012	4,242	144,627	1,879	...	...
1796	308,007	160,986	31,342	9,544	282,250	91,056	15,876	147
1797	302,159	140,143	39,018	11,382	251,832	80,661	17,168	21
1798	246,456	136,275	7,602	11,098	276,654	123,480	8,526	189
1799	282,324	115,668	29,568	12,768	262,752	132,856	8,568	4,735
1800	408,062	81,228	35,689	19,446	429,061	23,247	2,331	5,544
	3,731,754	2,895,226	647,941	295,593	3,757,480	2,576,122	413,751	242,057

Appendix, No. 24—*continued.*

Lowest Prices.				Highest Prices.			
Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
8/3-14/3	5/9-6/2	4/6-4/11	3/4-3/7	15/-18/9	9/2-9/7	7/1-7/4	5/3-5/7
12/-17/3	6/9-8/10	5/5-6/2	4/4-4/8	14/9-18/9	9/5-10/3	6/9-7/6	5/3-5/8
12/-17/3	6/5-8/10	6/5-6/9	4/2-4/6	15/-19-2	7/2-9/	7/6-8/3	6/5-6/9
11/3-15/5	6/5-7/11	6/-6/5	4/6-4/11	12/-17/8	8/3-9/2	6/9-7/2	5/3-5/8
10/2-15/	8/3-8/5	6/-6/5	4/6-4/11	11/8-17/3	9/9-10/11	7/6-8/3	6/9-10/2
10/8-16/6	10/-10/6	8/8-9/	6/5-6/9	21/-30/2	14/7-15/5	12/-12/9	8/3-9/
15/9-23/3	15/9-17/8	9/9-10/6	7/6-9/9	24/9-29/3	21/5-21/9	14/3-15/	11/1-11/5
16/6-23/3	13/2-13/10	12/-13/2	7/6-8/3	18/9-26/3	17/5-17/9	12/-12/9	8/8-9/5
13/6-20/3	8/8-13/10	6/9-7/2	6/-6/5	18/9-24/9	14/1-14/8	11/3-12/	7/11-8/3
10/6-17/3	7/2-8/3	7/6-8/3	6/9-7/2	15/9-23/3	10/11-11/8	13/6-14/3	7/11-8/3
13/6-21/9	10/3-11/	9/9-10/6	8/8-9/	16/6-23/3	12/5-13/2	12/9-13/6	9/5-10/2
15/9-23/3	13/11-14/8	14/3-15/	7/6-8/3	18/-24/9	18/9-19/2	14/3-15/	12/-12/9
15/-21/	10/11-11/3	8/8-9/9	4/6-5/3	18/-24/9	17/-17/5	14/3-15/	8/3-8/8
16/6-23/3	9/5-10/11	6/9-7/6	4/6-5/3	18/-24/9	11/8-12/9	9/-9/9	6/-6/9
17/3-24/9	11/1-11/8	9/5-9/9	6/-6/9	23/3-33/2	17/8-18/	13/6-14/3	9/5-10/2
18/-28/6	12/9-14/3	9/-10/6	7/6-8/3	22/6-33/11	17/8-18/9	14/3-15/	10/2-10/6
22/6-32/5	13/6-14/3	10/6-12/9	7/11-8/3	24/9-37/8	16/2-17/3	13/6-13/11	9/5-10/6
24/-33/2	13/11-15/5	11/3-12/9	8/3 9/	27/9 41/5	15/9-16/6	13/6-14/3	11/3-12/
18/9-30/2	14/3-15/	9/-9/9	6/9-9/	30/2-41/5	16/6-17/3	12/-13/6	8/3-9/9
15/ 22/6	10/6-11/3	7/6-9/	6/9-8/3	23/3-31/8	18/9-21/	12/-15/9	11/3-12/9
24/9-31/8	20/3-21/	15/9-18/	11/3-13/6	34/8-37/8	28/2-28/6	15/9-18/	11/3-13/6
26/3-41/5	23/3-26/3	...	...	30/11-43/8	27/9-28/6	...	...
27/-42/2	14/3-19/6	13/6-14/3	7/6-7/11	30/11-43/8	23/3-26/3	13/6-14/3	7/6-7/11
22/6-30/11	13/6-18/9	10/6-12/9	7/6-7/11	27/-42/	18/-19/6	12/-15/9	8/8-9/5
26/3-36/2	18/-20/3	12/-15/	8/8-9/5	31/8-39/2	22/6-24/	12/ /15	8/8-9/5

the supply having been very small. Rye rose to 22/6 the quarter. On the 29th of April, 1757, the export was per-

quarters of rye; 2,719½ quarters of barley; 966 quarters of oats; 4,116 quarters of millet; 1,176 quarters of peas; and wheat 31,500 quarters, and of rye 63,000, must remain in the stores; the surplus was permitted to be exported. At the of oats, remained in the market.

26/3-30/2	15/-18/	11/3-13/6	8/8-9/	24/9-35/5	18/9-21/	15/9-16/6	9/-11/3
14/3-24/9	10/11-12/3	10/6-11/3	7/6-9/	18/9-30/2	15/-18/	11/3-13/11	8/8-9/9
19/6-28/6	12/-13/6	11/3-12/	7/6-9/	19/6-28/6	14/8-16/2	12/-12/9	9/-9/9
17/3-24/9	9/9-11/8	9/-9/9	6/-6/9	19/6-28/6	13/6-14/8	12/-13/2	9/5-10/2
14/3-21/9	9/-9/9	9/-9/9	6/-6/9	21/-29/3	14/3-15/9	10/6-11/3	8/3-9/
19/6-28/6	13/2-14/3	11/3-12/	8/8-9/5	22/6-31/8	19/2-1.)/11	15/-16/6	9/5-10/2
19/6-28/6	16/2-16/6	12/9-13/6	8/3	25/6-33/11	20/3-21/	13/6-16/6	10/2
21/-30/2	12/9-14/3	12/-12/9	9/-9/9	26/3-34/8	15/9-17/3	21/9-15/9	9/9-11/3
22/6-30/11	16/2-17/3	13/6-15/	9/9-10/2	31/8-38/5	19/6-20/8	16/6-16/11	9/9-10/2
24/9-30/2	14/3-18/	13/6-15/	10/2-11/3	29/3-35/5	19/6-21/	17/3-18/9	10/6-12/
25/6-30/11	18/9-20/3	13/6-15/	9/9-11/3	29/3-35/5	27/5-28/6	17/3-18/9	10/6-12/
25/6-29/3	27/-28/6	13/6-15/	10/6-11/3	28/6-33/11	24/9-26/3	16/6-16/11	10/6-12/
27/9-29/3	17/3-18/9	13/6-16/6	9/9-10/6	30/11-33/2	24/-25/6	14/3-18/	10/6-11/3
27/-32/5	17/3-18/9	14/3-18/	9/9-10/6	52/9-58/9	26/3-28/6	14/3-21/	12/-12/9
27/9-35/5	19/6-23/3	14/3-18/	12/-12/9	46/9-54/3	27/-28/11	16/6-18/	12/-12/9
27/-33/11	21/9-16/6	12/9-13/6	8/3-9/	28/6-36/11	20/3-23/3	16/6-18/	10/6-11/3
22/6-28/6	13/6-17/3	12/-13/6	8/3-9/	30/2-39/2	22/6-24/	15/-18/	9/-9/9
28/6-34/8	18/-20/3	15/-16/6	9/9-10/6	33/2-39/11	23/3 24/9	18/-18/9	11/3-12/
29/3-37/8	19/6-24/9	15/9-18/	...	39/11-42/11	26/8-29/1	17/3-19/6	...
37/8-43/1	33/7	...	...	66/4-72/4	43/3	...	...
30/2-43/1	16/2-19/6	12/9-14/3	9/9-10/6	70/10-79/1	21/-23/3	18/-19/6	9/9-11/3
22/6-30/2	12/9-14/3	11/3-11/8	9/-9/9	39/11-47/6	18/9-20/3	15/-16/6	10/6-11/3
26/3-37/8	13/6-15/9	12/-13/6	9/-10/6	33/2-39/2	22/6-24/	19/6 15/	9/-10/6
31/8-40/8	24/-24/9	18/9-20/3	14/3-15/	52/9-60/4	34/8-37/8	21/-21/9	14/3-15/
45/3-60/4	34/8-41/5	...	16/6-18/	69/4-82/11	36/2-41/5	...	18/-19/6

Appendix, No. 24—*continued.*

Year.	Importation.				Exportation.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1801	456,901	126,735	54,568	15,088	394,831	100,716	37,789	10,090
1802	552,510	305,025	35,458	9,923	550,368	248,031	20,160	273
1803	424,421	338,446	42,547	13,471	358,515	303,145	12,694	1,491
1804	324,103	113,957	54,505	20,517	438,763	97,902	29,778	2,667
1805	...	...	...	...	471,660	9,901	4,410	...
1806	...	...	...	...	61,677	...	...	...
1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1810	...	...	...	...	200,917	...	...	...
1811	...	...	...	...	44,982	...	...	...
1812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1814	94,552	56,427	8,925	10,048	61,089	13,240	2,520	32
1815	35,322	31,342	12,285	10,657	15,530	2,289	63	...
1816	156,009	82,005	13,650	8,053	134,473	33,631	4,536	640
1817	233,310	156,555	27,300	11,141	222,201	135,607	26,155	3,223
1818	333,921	53,728	65,226	20,317	282,943	42,819	39,932	7,833
1819	305,655	45,980	30,550	5,271	123,186	23,600	30,513	4,966
1820	291,071	59,398	11,235	5,166	315,011	39,417	7,822	8,789
1821	93,534	42,777	14,343	13,493	137,256	10,174	3,792	1,155
1822	36,823	11,781	4,074	1,848	26,996	17,357	178	...
1823	67,988	15,561	4,357	2,971	56,196	56,353	557	...
1824	121,590	44,940	13,030	11,770	55,608	5,019	5,334	11,770
1825	...	...	...	...	54,379	8,484	9,912	1,879
	3,527,710	1,484,657	391,853	159,734	4,006,581	1,147,689	236,145	54,808

1806. War with England, and the blockade by Sweden. On the 16th Sept. 1806, all Export of Corn was prohibited.
1807-1809. No trade, on account of the prohibitions and exactions of the French.
1810. The prices of Corn were only noted till the month of July.

RECAPITULATION.

		Total Importation.				Annual Average Importation.			
		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
From 1676 to 1700..	21 years.	2,323,869	4,774,734	400,908 (18 years)	28,231 (18 years)	110,660	227,349	22,273	1,568
From 1701 to 1725..	25 do...	1,425,480	4,440,458	413,578	125,830	57,019	177,618	16,543	5,036
From 1726 to 1750..	25 do...	2,335,956	3,902,089	452,137	255,411	93,438	156,084	18,085	10,216
From 1751 to 1775..	24 do...	3,521,857	5,530,232	792,102	389,643	146,744	230,426	33,004	16,235
From 1776 to 1800..	25 do...	3,731,754	2,895,226	647,941	295,593	149 270	115,809	25,918	11,824
From 1801 to 1825..	15 do...	3,527,710	1,484,657	391,853	159,734	235,181	98,977	26,124	10,649
Total Importation..	135 yrs.	16,866,626	23,027,396	3,098,519	1,254,502				

Appendix, No. 24—*continued.*

Lowest Prices.				Highest Prices.			
Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
45/3-60/4	27/-30/2	21/9-23/3	13/6-14/3	79/1-94/1	36/11-38/10	30/2-31/8	15/-16/6
37/8-51/3	25/6-28/6	20/8-22/6	15/-16/6	49/3-66/4	33/11-35/5	21/9-24/	16/6-21/9
36/2-46/1	25/2-27/	18/9-21/	15/-16/6	42/11-52/9	35/1-36/2	20/8-24/	18/-20/3
31/8-33/11	22/6-25/6	14/3-17/3	13/6-15/	75/4-86/7	35/5-36/7	21/-24/	17/3-18/9
52/9-64/1	31/4-32/5	27/-28/6	17/3-18/5	71/7-86/7	45/3-46	33/2-34/8	17/3-18/9
49/-60/4	...	...	...	49/-64/1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30/11-45/3	...	..	...	37/8-56/5	...	...	...
28/6-30/2	...	...	...	30/2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22/6-35/8	16/6-18/9	...	...	25/6-41/5	38/5-42/5	...	..
26/3-31/8	16/2-16/11	14/3-15/	12/-12/9	30/2-37/8	25/6-26/3	15/9-16/6	12/9-13/6
35/2-39/1	19/1-19/6	17/2-17/7	13/8-14/7	86/-107/6	53/9-54/3	17/2-17/7	13/8-14/7
55/2-75/3	28/1-30/1	21/1-22/1	15/-17/	90/3-115/4	55/2-56/2	35/1-37/1	23/1-25/1
51/11-70/7	30/2-31/2	23/11-24/11	15/7-17/8	67/6-83/	37/5-38/5	33/4-35/5	21/10-23/11
27/-38/7	19/3-20/3	14/6-17/4	12/6-15/5	48/2-65/8	34/7-35/7	28/11-29/11	19/3-20/3
25/6-34/10	15/7-16/6	11/11-12/10	9/2-10/1	33/11-45/10	22/-22/11	14/8-16/11	11/11-14/8
21/9-30/8	12/8-16/3	9/-10/10	9/-9/11	36/3-47/9	21/9-23/8	12/8-13/7	11/9-12/8
25/7-32/11	16/-17/10	8/8-9/7	8/8-9/7	26/6-33/10	18/3-21/	16/-16/11	12/4-13/3
19/1-26/9	13/2-15/	10/4-11/8	7/8-8/6	25/6-32/10	20/-22/9	15/11-16/10	8/6-9/5
15/8-21/3	7/10-8/9	6/5½-7/5	5/6½-6/5½	24/-29/6	13/10-15/8	9/3-10/2	7/5-8/4
17/2-24/9	7/2-8/7	7/2-8/1	6/2½-7/2	22/10-30/4	9/6-11/5	9/½-10/	6/8-7/7½

1811. The exports restricted by the French, and prohibited in 1812. At the end of the year 1813 the prices rose considerably, on account of the scarcity during the siege.

.....RECAPITULATION.

		Total Exportation.				Annual Average Exports.			
		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
From 1651 to 1675..	22 years.	1,799,048	4,506,247 (20 y.)	190,773 (15 y.)	11,694 (9 y.)	81,775	225,312	12,718	1,299
From 1676 to 1700..	25 do.	3,122,433	5,687,053	507,984	34,157 (23 y.)	124,897	227,482	20,319	1,486
From 1701 to 1725..	25 do.	1,494,883	4,252,497	141,732 (24 y.)	34,735 (18 y.)	59,795	170,100	5,905	1,930
From 1726 to 1750..	25 do.	2,015,606	2,994,263	119,708 (24 y.)	60,121 (22 y.)	80,624	119,771	4,988	2,733
From 1751 to 1775..	24 do.	3,385,916	4,995,353	306,131	144,784	141,080	208,140	12,755	6,033
From 1776 to 1800..	25 do.	3,757,480	2,576,122	413,751 (24 y.)	242,057 (24 y.)	150,299	103,045	17,240	10,086
From 1811 to 1825..	20 do.	4,006,581	1,147,689 (17 y.)	236,145 (17 y.)	54,808 (13 y.)	200,330	67,511	13,891	4,216
Total Exportation..	166 yrs.	19,581,947	26,159,229	1,916,224	582,356				

Appendix, No. 25.—(Translation.)

Statistical Account of the LORDSHIP of GRANOW, in the Russian Province of PODOLIA.

Extent.—The estates of this lordship contain ..... 130,560 Acres.

Consisting of—

	Acres.	
Tillage land, belonging to the proprietor	19,680	
Do. do. ..... subjects	43,360	
Meadows and Pastures ..... proprietor	9,379	1/5
Do. do. .... subjects	9,820	4/5
Forests	34,560	
Buildings, Rivers, &c.	13,760	

Cattle.—Kept by the proprietor:—

Agricultural horses	350	5,600
Working oxen	380	
Cows	470	
Hogs	400	
Sheep (Merinos)	4,000	

Kept by the subjects:—

Horses	800	6,300
Oxen	1,100	
Cows	1,500	
Native sheep	2,900	

Population.—Males	3,560	8,600
Females	3,300	
Jews.—Males and Females	1,200	

Agricultural labour, including the team, is paid with sixpence, and other manual work with fourpence a-day.

Annual production of the soil, cultivated by the proprietor, according to an average of five years:—

Rye	10 fold.
Wheat	9 do.
Barley	7 do.
Oats	7 do.
Buck Wheat	6 do.
Peas	8 do.
Millet	2 do.
Flax	3 do.
Hemp	3 do.

From the produce of flax and hemp, 1359 pounds of flax yarn, and 4939 pounds of hempen yarn, are spun.

The annual consumption for the account of the proprietor, for expences and the distilleries, amount to 11,174 quarters of grain:—

	Qrs.	
Viz.—Wheat	1528	11,174 Quarters.
Rye	2337	
Barley	2382	
Oats	2832	
Buck Wheat	1798	
Peas	135	
Millet	90	
Hemp	72	
Linen	30	pieces.

Remaining for exportation:—

	Qrs.	
Viz.—Wheat	3146	
Barley	315	
Oats	1258	
Buck Wheat	404	5,357 Quarters.
Peas	90	
Millet	135	
Hemp	9	
Linen	120 pieces.	

The quantity of produce to be disposed of for sale is larger than the said stock; the surplus quantity increasing from year to year, as no sale can be effected in the country. The subjects consume partly their crop, and sell the surplus in the country.

	£	s.	d.	
Taxes and contributions.—Paid by the lord of the manor	545	0	0	Sterling.
Do. by the inhabitants	493	9	0	
Together	£ 1038	9	0	Sterling.

Appendix, No. 26.—(Translation.)

Statistical Account of the Lordship of Miedzyboz, in the Russian Province of Volhynia.

Extent.—The estates belonging to this lordship contain ..... 338,800 Acres.

Consisting of—

	Acres.
Tillage land, belonging to the proprietor	41,600
Do. do. subjects	106,480
Meadows and pastures proprietor	17,920
Do. do. subjects	26,560
Forests	95,040
Buildings, Rivers, &c.	51,200
	338,800

Cattle.—Kept by the proprietor:—

Agricultural horses	260	
Working oxen and cows	1,800	10,660
Hogs	600	
Sheep (Merinos)	8,000	

Kept by the subjects:—

Horses	3,200	
Oxen and cows	9,000	18,200
Native sheep	6,000	

Population.—Males	10,300	
Females	9,400	16,000
Jews.—Males and Females	6,300	

Agricultural labour, including the team, is paid with sixpence, and other manual work with fourpence a-day.

The lands of the proprietor yield annually, on an average of five years, the following proportion of produce:—

Rye	8 fold.
Wheat	9 do.
Barley	7 do.
Oats	7 do.
Buck Wheat	6 do.
Peas	8 do.
Millet	21 do.
Flax	3 do.
Hemp	3 do.

From the produce of flax and hemp, 6250 pounds of flax yarn, and 16,035 pounds of hempen yarn are spun, and woven into cloth.

The annual consumption for the account of the proprietor and his distilleries, amounts to 20,409 quarters of grain:—

	Qrs.	
Viz.—Rye	5753	20,409 Quarters.
Wheat	2607	
Barley	4045	
Oats	5843	
Buck Wheat	1573	
Peas	269	
Millet	133	
Flax	31	
Hemp	155	
Linen	75	pieces.

Remaining for exportation, 9305 quarters, and 500 pieces of linen:—

	Qrs.	
Viz.—Rye	1615	9305 Quarters.
Wheat	3820	
Barley	1528	
Oats	989	
Buck Wheat	1033	
Peas	178	
Millet	133	
Flax	9	

The quantity of produce which can be disposed of, is larger than the said stock; the surplus quantity increasing from year to year, as no sale can be effected in the country.

The subjects consume partly their crop; the surplus they sell in the country.

	£	s.	d.	
Taxes and contributions.—Paid by the lord of the manor	1332	10	0	Sterling.
Do. inhabitants	1547	10	0	
Together	£ 2880	0	0	Sterling.

Appendix, No. 27.—(Translation, with the Measures and Money calculated in English Denominations.)

An Account of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, and OATS, at VIENNA, during the Months of March and September, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

	Average Prices per Quarter.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
1815.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
March 4	43 10	31 1	23 3	13 7
7	44 10	29 10	22 11	12 11
11	43 10	30 7	21 5	13 7
14	47 11	32 1	24 8	12 11
18	45 6	31 9	22 3	13 7
21	53 6	33 2	25 2	13 7
25	48 7	32 6	22 5	15 2
28	53 4	34 8	24 8	14 5
September 2	56 7	42 8	26 10	14 3
5	56 9	43 4	29 3	13 7
9	56 11	44 4	25 2	15 2
12	59 0	46 7	32 2	15 2
16	60 2	53 6	29 1	17 0
19	63 1	52 8	34 6	17 0
23	63 9	51 2	30 11	17 0
26	62 5	50 4	30 9	17 0
30	60 4	47 5	29 11	17 0
1816.				
March 2	69 8	57 1	31 9	23 10
5	72 11	59 0	34 2	23 10
9	62 4	57 1	31 9	23 10
12	75 2	55 1	36 2	23 10
16	60 0	51 2	31 11	25 6
19	75 0	46 11	37 3	25 6
23	62 0	51 10	32 2	24 8
26	73 5	57 5	36 0	25 2
30	63 5	52 4	31 11	23 10
September 3	109 6	89 9	47 8	27 2
7	113 0	87 2	45 0	27 2
10	114 0	97 11	54 7	28 11
14	116 10	97 1	55 11	28 11
17	116 5	95 1	58 4	28 11
21	114 2	96 1	54 3	25 6
24	109 2	96 1	58 8	25 6
28	114 0	92 10	58 2	25 6
1817.				
March 1	114 1	91 10	63 3	25 6
4	112 2	83 8	65 5	24 8
8	114 5	82 9	63 11	23 10
11	111 8	87 6	62 0	23 10
15	111 4	86 4	61 10	23 10
18	110 0	84 10	63 1	22 1
22	113 2	86 8	61 10	23 10
26	112 2	89 5	..	23 10
29	110 8	86 0	66 0	22 1
September 2	67 0	50 8	34 10	21 3
6	71 1	52 2	36 8	20 5
9	66 4	52 10	36 8	22 1
13	68 0	48 3	35 0	22 1
16	69 2	52 10	36 8	20 5
20	67 8	47 5	35 6	20 5
23	63 9	48 11	38 7	20 5
27	60 8	43 0	33 2	17 10
30	59 8	46 9	36 2	18 8
1818.				
March 3	40 1	28 4	24 0	15 2
7	41 0	26 0	22 1	15 2
10	39 3	27 0	21 1	15 2
14	40 1	25 2	19 6	14 5
17	37 11	24 8	20 2	14 5
21	41 2	24 4	19 6	13 7
24	38 11	24 4	19 0	14 3
28	40 10	22 9	19 8	15 2
31	39 9	23 5	18 8	14 5

	Average Prices per Quarter.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
1818.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
September 1	24 2	17 2	10 6	10 2
5	24 2	16 8	10 2	10 2
9	24 6	15 10	9 10	10 6
12	25 8	17 2	11 11	10 2
15	25 6	17 2	10 8	10 2
19	26 0	16 8	11 4	10 2
22	24 4	16 6	11 8	10 2
26	24 0	14 11	12 1	9 10
29	23 3	15 1	11 8	9 6
1819.				
March 2	23 7	11 11	9 2	8 6
6	22 7	11 8	10 0	8 6
9	22 7	11 6	10 0	8 10
13	22 5	11 2	10 4	9 0
16	22 5	11 2	10 2	8 10
20	23 3	10 10	10 0	8 10
23	22 9	10 8	10 2	8 6
27	22 7	10 6	9 10	8 8
30	22 11	11 0	10 2	8 6
September 4	23 3	13 5	11 6	10 2
7	21 7	13 3	11 0	9 6
11	22 11	13 3	10 4	10 2
14	21 7	13 5	11 8	10 2
18	22 3	11 11	11 6	10 2
21	20 7	11 11	11 0	10 2
25	20 2	12 5	11 4	10 2
28	19 6	11 8	11 4	10 2
1820.				
March 4	20 5	11 8	10 0	8 4
7	16 4	11 8	9 8	8 2
11	21 3	12 11	10 0	8 4
14	21 3	12 9	10 2	8 0
18	21 7	12 5	10 2	8 4
21	21 9	12 7	10 8	8 4
24	21 11	12 5	10 2	9 0
28	21 7	13 1	11 6	8 10
September 2	30 3	16 8	12 7	11 6
5	27 2	17 2	12 11	11 8
9	29 11	16 2	13 3	11 0
12	27 0	17 8	13 3	11 11
16	30 3	16 0	12 5	11 6
19	28 2	18 2	13 1	11 11
23	29 11	15 10	11 4	11 0
26	26 10	18 8	12 9	11 4
30	29 5	16 8	11 8	11 2
1821.				
March 3	32 2	19 8	14 7	12 9
6	30 11	20 2	15 1	13 1
10	32 4	19 10	14 9	13 3
13	32 1	21 1	15 1	13 11
17	34 2	19 0	14 1	14 5
20	32 4	21 1	14 11	13 11
24	33 6	18 10	14 1	13 11
27	32 2	19 8	14 11	14 3
31	33 2	18 8	13 5	13 11
September 1	29 9	18 6	12 5	11 8
4	28 0	18 8	11 8	11 11
7	28 6	19 0	12 3	11 11
11	27 8	19 2	11 8	12 3
15	28 0	18 8	13 7	11 11
18	28 4	19 6	13 5	12 1
22	29 3	20 2	15 8	12 3
25	28 0	19 2	13 11	11 11
29	27 2	19 2	13 1	11 11

Appendix, No. 27—*continued.*

	Average Prices per Quarter.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
1822.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
March 2	21	5	16	4	12	5	10	2
5	21	5	15	10	14	7	9	10
9	21	7	16	6	14	9	10	0
12	20	11	16	8	13	9	9	10
16	21	7	16	0	13	5	10	2
19	21	7	14	7	13	7	10	0
23	21	3	15	8	14	1	10	0
26	21	1	15	10	14	7	10	9
30	20	5	14	3	13	5	9	10
September 3	22	1	16	0	15	8	12	5
7	23	7	16	2	15	10	12	5
10	22	7	16	4	16	4	12	7
14	23	7	15	8	16	4	11	11
17	23	3	15	8	15	8	12	1
21	24	6	17	0	14	7	12	5
24	22	11	15	8	15	2	12	3
28	23	3	15	8	15	8	12	1
1823.								
March 1	25	8	18	2	15	6	14	1
4	25	6	18	2	15	10	13	11
8	24	0	18	2	15	2	13	5
11	25	8	18	4	15	1	13	9
15	24	2	17	4	15	6	13	7
18	25	10	18	4	..		13	7
22	26	10	18	8	15	6	14	5
26	25	2	18	4	15	8	14	3
29	25	6	17	8	15	10	14	1
September 2	21	3	15	6	11	11	8	6
6	22	11	15	1	10	10	8	10
9	21	1	17	4	11	0	9	0
13	23	7	16	2	10	8	9	0
16	..		16	0	11	2	8	8
20	22	5	15	6	10	10	8	2
23	22	3	15	1	11	6	8	4
27	22	3	14	3	10	4	8	4
30	22	5	14	1	10	8	8	6

	Average Prices per Quarter.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
1824.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
March 2	20	5	10	10	9	2	7	0
6	22	3	12	3	8	6	7	0
9	20	11	..		8	10	7	4
13	22	7	11	8	8	2	7	2
16	20	11	11	2	9	4	7	0
20	22	1	11	6	9	6	7	4
33	21	7	11	0	10	6	7	6
27	22	3	11	2	8	8	7	2
30	21	7	..		8	8	6	10
September 4	20	5	8	0	7	6	7	4
7	18	0	8	2	9	2	7	2
11	20	7	9	0	8	2	7	6
14	17	4	8	10	8	8	7	8
18	19	4	11	0	8	0	7	4
21	..		10	4	8	0	7	2
25	18	4	9	4	8	0	6	10
28	16	0	8	4	8	0	7	0
1825.								
March 1	16	4	..		8	10	7	0
5	17	8	8	2	8	8	7	0
8	17	0	8	8	8	6	7	0
12	17	6	8	6	8	4	7	2
15	16	4	..		8	6	7	0
19	17	10	8	8	8	6	7	0
22	17	4	8	0	8	10	7	4
26	18	4	9	0	8	2	7	8
29	17	0	8	6	..		7	10
September 3	15	6	8	8	9	4	7	8
6	16	4	8	10	10	2	8	0
10	16	0	9	4	10	4	7	10
13	14	9	9	0	11	0	7	8
17	15	10	9	6	10	4	7	8
20	16	4	8	4	11	0	7	8
24	14	7	8	10	10	2	7	8
27	..		8	4	10	10	7	6

Appendix, No. 28.—(Translation, with the Measures and Money rendered from Bavarian into English Denominations.)

An Account of the Average Prices of Corn at Munich, from the Year 1816 to the Year 1825.

	March.				September.			
	Wheat.		Rye.		Wheat.		Rye.	
	Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.		Quarter.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1816	57	9	44	5	127	2	95	9
1817	120	6	104	5	141	2	130	3
1818	89	10	63	3	46	2	37	6
1819	38	2	24	9	33	4	21	5
1820	31	10	18	0	24	5	17	2
1821	37	4	18	7	40	11	21	6
1822	39	8	21	6	37	0	22	1
1823	33	3	23	5	32	2	20	6
1824	28	3	15	5	26	1	17	0
1825	25	11	16	6	24	11	20	10

Appendix, No. 29.—(Translation, with the Measures and Money reduced from Wurtemberg to English Denominations.)

An Account of the Prices of Wheat and Rye in the different Markets of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

Year.	Date.	Places.	Wheat.			Rye.		
			Highest Price.	Middle Price.	Lowest Price.	Highest Price.	Middle Price.	Lowest Price.
1815	March	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
...	April	...	No returns.	...	...	...	...	...
...	May	}	}	...	...	}	}	}
...	June 30	Stuttgard	...	...	...	38/6	...	34/8
...	July 9	Heilbronn	...	...	...	...	31/1	...
...	August 2	Do.	...	...	...	...	30/10	...
1816	June 30	Stuttgard	82/9	...	...	...	...	...
...	July 30	Ulm	...	...	...	...	104/8	...
...	August 19	Do.	...	...	...	...	87/7	...
...	September 14	Stuttgard	127/1	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 30	Ulm	...	...	...	...	97/6	...
1817	March 29	Stuttgard	138/7	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 24	Heilbronn	...	...	...	...	98/7	...
...	April 27	Stuttgard	138/7	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 27	Heilbronn	...	...	...	...	102/8	...
...	May 13	Stuttgard	132/10	...	...	...	...	...
...	June 14	Do.	127/1	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 24	Ulm	...	...	...	...	104/1	...
...	Do. 26	Heilbronn	...	...	...	...	115/6	...
...	July 18	Stuttgard	127/1	...	...	...	...	...
...	August 1	Do.	127/1	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 25	Ulm	...	...	...	...	76/7	...
...	September 23	Heilbronn	...	87/	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 13/29	Ulm	...	...	...	128/4	111/5	93/11
1818	March 28	Sulz	80/1	78/8	77/	...	...	...
...	Do. 28	Ulm	...	...	...	73/11	66/3	61/7
...	April 28	Sulz	55/6	54/5	53/2	...	...	...
...	Do. 29	Heilbronn	...	...	...	41/	35/2	30/10
...	May 23	Sulz	55/5	50/6	49/2	...	...	...
...	Do. 27	Heilbronn	...	...	...	46/11	41/4	34/11
...	June 27	Sulz	73/11	71/10	70/10	...	...	...
...	Do. 27	Ulm	...	...	...	54/9	46/10	41/
...	July 25	Sulz	70/10	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 25	Ulm	...	...	...	42/	38/11	36/10
...	August 21	Sulz	46/2	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 29	Ulm	...	...	...	45/1	38/6	30/10
...	September 26	Sulz	51/8	50/7	49/2	...	...	...
...	Do. 26	Heilbronn	...	43/1	...	36/11	31/10	24/7
1819	March 20	Sulz	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 31	Heilbronn	...	...	...	27/8	26/2	21/6
...	April 24	Sulz	...	36/11	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 28	Heilbronn	...	...	...	27/8	25/5	22/6
...	May 29	Do.	...	40/5	...	...	...	...
...	June 22	Stuttgard	...	46/2	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 30	Heilbronn	...	...	...	...	26/9	...
...	July 24	Sulz	...	39/	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 31	Ulm	...	...	...	...	21/4	18/5
...	August 30	Do.	...	...	...	26/9	21/5	16/5
1820	March 29	Heilbronn	...	33/10	...	20/	18/11	18/6
...	April 22	Sulz	...	28/9	...	...	...	...
...	Do. 24	Heilbronn	...	...	...	...	18/6	...
...	May to September		No returns.	...	...	...	...	...
1821	April 14	Ravensburg	...	...	...	...	22/9	...
...	May to September	...	No returns.	...	...	...	...	...
1822	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
1823	}	...	No returns.	}	}	}	}	}
1824	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
1825	March 24	Stuttgard	...	...	...	...	20/6	...
...	April 19	Do.	...	...	...	...	18/6	...
...	May 24	Do.	...	...	...	...	20/2	...
...	June 30	Do.	...	...	...	...	19/3	...
...	July 31	Do.	...	...	...	...	19/3	...
...	August 21	Do.	...	...	...	...	19/3	...
...	September 20	Do.	...	...	...	...	19/3	...

Appendix, No. 30 (A.)—(Translation.)

Table of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT, per Winchester Bushel, in the Department of the SEINE, agreeably to the Reports of the Prefects, made to the Minister of the Interior.—Extracted from the French Annals of Agriculture.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Observations.
	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
January	4 5¼	...	...	8 3¼	...	4 3¾	6 2	4 5¼	4 6¼	4 3	4 4½	See Table, No. 1.
February	4 2¾	...	...	8 3¼	...	4 7½	6 3	4 4	4 9½	4 3¾	4 3	
March	3 11¾	...	...	7 5½	5 2	5 0¼	5 10½	4 0¼	5 4½	4 5¾	4 4	
April	4 0	...	...	6 7	5 1	6 4¼	5 3	3 8	5 5¾	4 5¼	4 4	
May	3 10½	...	...	6 2	4 9	6 10¼	5 4½	4 0	5 3	4 3¾	...	
June	4 1	...	...	6 1	4 9½	7 0	5 2¼	3 11¼	5 2	4 2¾	...	
July	4 6¼	...	..	6 8¼	5 8¾	6 3	5 3	4 6	5 3½	4 6½	4 3¾	
August	5 4¾	...	...	6 5½	6 0¾	6 4½	5 3¾	4 6¾	4 8½	4 8½	...	
September	...	...	...	6 2½	5 0½	6 8¾	4 9½	4 5¾	4 2¾	4 9	...	
October	...	...	...	5 9	4 9¾	6 4¼	4 11½	4 4½	4 6¾	4 6	...	
November	...	...	...	5 7½	4 7	6 6	4 9	4 5½	4 6	4 4	...	
December	...	...	...	5 2¼	4 5½	6 4½	4 6¾	4 3¾	4 3¾	4 5	...	

Appendix, No. 30 (B.)—(Translation.)

Table of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT throughout FRANCE, per Winchester Bushel, agreeably to the Reports made by the Prefects to the Minister of the Interior.

—Extracted from the French Annals of Agriculture.

	1815.		1816.	1817.	1818.		1819.		1820.		1821.		1822.		1823.		1824.		1825.		Observations.
	s.	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
January	5	0	...	...	8	6½	...		4	5	5	7¾	4	3¾	4	8	4	8	4	5¼	The last four months of 1815, the years 1816, 1817, and the two first months of 1819, cannot be given.
February	5	0	...	...	7	2¼	...		4	8	5	6½	4	3	4	11¼	4	7½	4	5	
March	4	11½	...	...	7	0¼	5	8½	5	0	5	5½	4	1½	5	3¾	4	8	4	4½	
April	4	10½	...	...	7	0	5	7	5	2¼	5	3¼	4	1½	5	4½	4	9¼	4	4	
May	4	10½	...	...	6	4½	5	4½	5	9	5	1½	4	0	5	2¾	4	8	...		
June	5	2	...	...	6	7½	5	5	5	1	5	0½	4	0	5	1¼	4	7	...		
July	5	6¼	...	...	6	11¼	5	6¾	5	6¾	5	1½	4	7	5	1¾	4	7	4	4½	
August	5	11¼	...	...	7	0	5	0	5	5	4	10¼	4	6	4	10	4	5¼	...		
September	...		...	....	6	0¾	4	6½	5	7¼	4	7½	4	3¾	4	7	4	3¾	4	5¼	Taken from the Moniteur, 12th November 1825.
October	...		...	...	6	5½	4	5½	5	7½	4	6¾	4	3¾	4	7½	4	4¼	...		
November	...		...	...	6	2	4	4½	5	8¾	4	5	4	6	4	7½	4	5¼	...		
December	...		...	...	6	0	4	0	5	9¼	4	4	4	7	4	7¾	4	5½	...		

The Hectolitre of Wheat weighs 154 lbs. or 75,384 Kilogrammes.

According to Kelly, the Hectolitre = 2,83796 Bushels Winchester measure.

Appendix, No. 31.

Returns of the PRICES of WHEAT, of the best Quality, in the different Markets of EUROPE and AMERICA, during the Year 1825.

Place.	Date.	Per Quarter.		Quality.
		s.	*d.*	
Barcelona	June	48	0	
Santander	August	47	2	
France, average	September 30	35	4	
Palermo	——— 3	32	7	
Livorno	——— 1	32	3	
Genoa	——— 10	31	5	
Nizza	——— 15	31	5	
Antwerp	October 21	30	0	
Amsterdam	August 23	28	10	New Zealand wheat.
Do.	...	32	6	Konigsberg do.
New York	July 1	28	9	
Rotterdam	September 5	28	7	New Zealand do.
Danzig	——— 12	27	9	Very fine.
Do.	...	26	4	Fine high mixed.
Do.	...	24	6	Good mixed.
Do.	...	23	0	Mixed red.
Naples	August 30	25	4	
Konigsberg	September 29	24	6	
Hambro'	——— 6	23	3	
Riga	October 20	22	5	
Bremen	November 5	24	6	Best Brunswick.
Do.	...	16	0	Lower lands.
Emden	——— 10	21	6	
Triest	August 31	20	10	
Civita Vecchia	...	20	4	
Groningen	September 7	19	6	
Wismar	——— 19	17	6	
Rostock	——— 15	18	0	
Kiel	November 10	17	6	
Lubec	September 1	17	7	
Warsaw	——— 5	14	9	
Vienna	——— 27	14	7	
Munich	October 10	24	11	
Stettin	August 1	16	6	
Berlin	July 25	17	8	
Odessa	June	17	1	
Mayence	November 17	17	0	
Archangel	October 13	16	6	
Copenhagen	August 31	14	6	
———	September 20	17	0	
Cracow	May 31	12	5	

Appendix, No. 32 (A.)—(Translation, with the Measures reduced to English Denominations.)

An Account of the Quantities of GRAIN imported into and exported from HAMBURGH, from the Year 1816 to the Year 1825 inclusive.

Imports.	By Sea.			From the Interior.										
Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Malt.	Buckwheat.	Linseed.	Rape Seed.	Vetches.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
1816	12,101	30,668	5,281	61,862	33,986	18,113	48,737	1,046	3,039	5,967	334	951	10,924	...
1817	7,680	76,305	3,049	101,035	40,532	16,674	59,499	2,464	1,955	5,923	1,078	85	3,993	...
1818	5,036	89,902	3,633	207,197	36,451	56,605	57,391	2,833	4,606	10,672	639	14	6,551	127
1819	1,488	25,861	1,773	102,699	35,075	85,618	36,527	2,617	2,916	8,740	111	61	9,450	300
1820	10,824	7,164	1,825	145,544	39,339	21,660	52,667	1,452	2,012	10,335	981	862	5,702	1,225
1821	7,620	3,010	940	101,642	36,448	24,163	50,645	1,601	1,770	7,222	5,537	1,231	7,454	391
1822	7,912	1,487	1,152	68,774	47,804	24,814	71,537	1,116	2,267	8,833	501	305	25,570	177
1823	10,636	8,727	592	90,193	34,710	20,078	37,632	1,053	1,146	9,539	980	364	17,427	184
1824	5,115	1,251	1,171	112,175	49,788	6,6636	50,201	1,386	5,034	7,908	2,611	448	29,701	5,506
1825	3,234	119	1,307	165,155	55,886	139,868	45,885	6,233	4,506	9,149	1,079	167	14,449	4,701
	71,646	244,494	20,723	1,156,276	410,019	474,229	510,721	21,801	29,251	84,288	13,851	4,488	131,221	12,611

Exports.	By Sea.			Into the Interior.										
1816	30,484	42,772	9,392	11,028	33,639	4,659	20,915	954	1,873	1,455	195	552	12,433	...
1817	46,651	25,677	4,962	12,712	32,549	3,852	30,683	1,153	1,630	1,592	654	91	3,505	...
1818	153,897	14,954	48,715	13,676	48,864	8,600	33,415	2,858	3,774	3,388	302	...	5,752	116
1819	37,794	2,208	60,452	14,384	35,908	10,712	11,613	1,076	2,267	2,235	98	...	5,505	207
1820	68,468	874	4,634	17,063	11,270	4,641	28,575	648	1,083	1,748	844	115	3,210	1,094
1821	20,001	414	5,485	17,082	8,865	4,269	13,625	508	725	1,963	4,991	...	6,492	358
1822	8,700	1,998	3,074	12,885	9,893	7,123	26,927	637	1,279	2,274	378	5	15,474	46
1823	36,291	8,346	6,080	15,042	12,260	42,48	25,866	525	600	1,897	1,969	221	19,163	172
1824	15,014	4,393	36,315	15,943	9,996	11,678	37,820	974	2,644	2,339	2,776	154	20,636	4,963
1825	65,329	2,863	112 217	27,403	18,968	14,686	17,048	4,777	2,074	2,480	1,624	38	9,624	3,564
	482,629	104,499	291,326	157,218	222,212	74,468	246,487	14,110	17,949	21,371	13,831	1,176	101,794	10,514

Appendix, No. 32 (B.)—(Translation, with the Reduction

An Account of the PRICE of WHEAT, RYE, OATS, and BARLEY, at HAMBURGH, in

Year.	Date.	Wheat.		Rye.	
			per Quarter.		per Quarter.
1817... ..	March 21	Mecklenburg ...	62/3-81/9	Mecklenburg ...	41/6-44/8
...	...	Low Lands	59/1-67/0	...	...
...	September ...18	Marks	70/2-72/2	Riga	42/1-43/1
1818.....	March 12	Mecklenburg ...	64/3-70/4	Mecklenburg ...	50/10-52/10
...	...	Magdeburg	69/4-72/8	Riga.....	50/10-52/2
...	September ...17	Mecklenburg ...	63/11 70/7	Danzig.....	41/8-42/4
1819.....	March 19	Do.....	51/5-53/5	Mecklenburg ...	39/10-40/2
...	...	Magdeburg	49/1-50/9	Riga.....	38/11-40/8
...	September ...17	Mecklenburg ...	35/1-37/6	Mecklenburg ...	28/1-29/10
1820.....	March 17	Do....	34/9-37/10	Mecklenburg ...	24/7-24/10
...	...	Braunschweig ...	37/3-38/9	...	...
...	September ...15	Marks	37/8-38/3	Do.	25/2-26/2
...	...	Mecklenburg ...	35/10-37/1	...	...
1821.. ...	March 22	Marks	31/0-31/5	Danzig	20/1
...	...	Mecklenburg ...	18/10-34/10	Mecklenburg ...	15/4-20/8
...	...	Holstein	19/5-32/6	...	...
...	September ...20	Marks	40/6 49/10	Do.	18/1-19/4
...	...	Mecklenburg ...	29/11-43/7	...	...
...	...	Eider	26/6-39/0	...	...
1822	March 22	Mecklenburg ...	19/9-28/10	Mecklenburg ...	12/2-13/9
...	...	Marks	24/4-33/2	...	...
...	September ...20	Mecklenburg ...	21/3-27/4	Do.....	15/6-16/1
...	...	Magdeburg	25/0-26/9	...	...
1823.....	March 14	Mecklenburg ...	25/4-28/1	Do.....	19/11-22/4
...	...	Magdeburg	29/10-30/5	...	...
...	...	Holstein	22/4-26/3	...	...
...	September ...18	Magdeburg	25/4-26/10	Do.....	12/3-13/9
..	...	Mecklenburg ...	21/5-25/4	..	...
...	...	Holstein	19/11-21/6	...	...
1824.....	March 18	Do.	18/1-20/6	Do.	12/6-14/2
...	...	Mecklenburg ...	21/1-25/7	...	...
...	...	Magdeburg	24/1-25/7	...	...
...	...	Anhalt	30/2-31/8	...	...
...	September ...16	Magdeburg	19/1-20/3	Do.	9/10-11/1
...	...	Marks	18/6-21/6	...	...
...	...	Mecklenburg ...	17/2-18/6	...	...
...	...	Anhalt	23/0-25/2	...	...
1825.....	March 23	Mecklenburg ...	18/8-21/10	Do.....	12/5-13/0
...	...	Magdeburg	23/8-24/7	Holstein	11/6-12/1
...	...	Anhalt	26/2-26/10	...	...
...	September ...22	Mecklenburg ...	16/6 20/8	Mecklenburg ...	10/2-12/5
...	...	Magdeburg	21/0-21/8	...	...

of Money and Measures into English Denominations.)

the Months of March and September, from the Year 1817 to the Year 1825 inclusive.

Oats.		Barley.	Bullion Price.	Exchange on London.
	Quarter.	Per Quarter.		
Holstein...	22/4-23/11	33/6-36/8	124⅜	35/2
..	...	...	...	...
Mecklenburg.....	20/-21/5	28/5-31/9	122½	34/
Holstein.....	23/-23/4	34/6-37/3	124¼	33/1½
...	..	...	...	...
Mecklenburg.....	27/7-29/7	48/6	121¼	33/4
Eider.....	22/-23/8	...	123⅜	33/3½
Mecklenburg.....	23/8-24/4	28/8-37/3	...	...
Do.	11/1-13-1	18/9-20/6	124⅜	35/9½
Holstein.....	12/-12/10	18/-20/1	125⅝	35/8
...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	12/1-14/6	15/5-17/	124⅜	36/10
...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	7/8-9/5	10/10-11/5	125⅞	37/5
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	10/8-13/9	12/6-16/3	123½	36/2
...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
Holstein.....	6/1-77	9/2-9/10	126⅜	36/5
...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	8/6-10/	12/2-13/5	124⅛	37/
Eider	6/1-8/6	...	...	...
Holstein.....	11/5-13/1	17/-18/10	125⅞	37/1½
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	6/3-8/1	9/6-10/5	125⅜	37/1
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	7/-8/9	12/8-13	125⅞	36/7½
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	5/10-7/4	9/3-9/10	124¾	36/2
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
Do.....	7/9-9/	10/11-11/6	125⅜	35/8
...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	7/-8/7	10/2-11/2	122½	35/9
...	...	...	...	...

Appendix, No. 32 (C.)—(Translation.)

STOCK remaining in the Stores at HAMBURG, independent of that of the Bakers and Flour Traders.

1825. July 30th.....	Wheat	115,080	Quarters.
... .	Rye	34,603	...
December 31st	Wheat.....	103,293	...
.. ..	Rye	30,302	...

Appendix, No. 32 (D.)—(Translation, with the Measures and Money reduced to English Denominations.)

An Account of the AVERAGE PRICES of MECKLENBURG and MARKS WHEAT, in the Market of HAMBURGH, from the Year 1791 to the Year 1822 inclusive; as extracted from the Price Currents deposited at the Board of Commerce of that town.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Average.
	Quarter.	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	*Quarter.*	
1791.....	31/4	32/	32/8	34/3	30/8	29/5	30/8	31/8	32/	32/4	33/	31/4	31/9
1792.....	30/8	30/5	33/	29/9	29/1	25/3	31/4	28/2	27/10	34/3	33/11	33/8	30/7
1793.....	36/7	36/11	33/	32/4	33/	32/	32/4	33/8	33/8	32/4	32/4	32/4	33/5
1794.....	33/8	34/7	32/4	32/8	33/4	33/11	33/11	33/	34/7	37/2	36/11	38/2	34/6
1795.....	40/2	48/10	52/1	60/2	65/4	65/4	73/5	86/	67/11	68/11	75/11	72/9	64/7
1796.....	74/4	74/4	71/2	56/7	45/3	42/8	41/8	36/7	34/3	32/8	34/11	34/11	48/3
1797.....	34/11	33/	30/8	29/9	27/10	27/6	29/1	30/5	35/11	38/2	34/11	33/4	32/1
1798.....	32/8	32/8	31/	30/1	32/	31/8	33/	34/3	35/11	34/7	35/11	36/3	33/4
1799.....	37/10	38/10	38/6	40/2	42/4	44/7	43/11	47/10	47/2	45/3	54/	65/4	45/6
1800.....	62/9	65/4	67/11	65/	69/6	74/4	79/9	55/8	66/7	77/11	88/4	84/1	71/5
1801.....	88/	88/	88/	80/10	72/2	73/	78/7	76/11	82/5	66/	56/4	56/7	75/7
1802.....	59/10	57/7	56/7	50/9	50/9	58/11	58/11	52/5	50/5	54/4	56/4	59/10	55/7
1803.....	59/7	57/11	57/11	58/11	55/	57/7	57/7	49/2	50/9	51/9	54/	56/7	55/7
1804.....	56/11	60/2	53/8	51/1	53/1	53/4	52/9	52/9	60/9	59/10	61/9	70/2	57/2
1805.....	72/2	75/11	78/3	70/6	68/11	74/8	78/7	80/6	88/11	87/11	87/11	87/11	79/4
1806.....	85/1	83/5	82/5	90/11	95/4	90/7	90/11	75/11	79/2	67/11	67/11	67/11	81/5
1807.....	67/7	63/11	59/7	62/5	63/4	61/1	56/	55/4	59/10	59/10	57/3	56/4	60/2
1808.....	56/7	56/7	56/11	58/11	65/4	69/6	65/4	60/2	52/9	51/9	52/1	55/8	58/6
1809.....	53/1	52/5	51/9	50/1	49/6	44/11	46/7	41/4	38/6	37/6	36/3	32/8	44/7
1810.....	31/4	31/	33/8	35/11	33/4	38/10	38/10	43/11	43/7	53/11	34/3	33/11	36/
1811.....	33/	32/	31/8	30/5	29/5	29/5	30/1	37/10	42/	41/8	44/3	43/7	35/6
1812.....	50/1	55/4	61/5	62/9	62/1	55/8	51/1	55/8	48/10	47/2	51/1	52/1	54/5
1813.....	53/4	53/8	56/	57/7	58/7	56/4	53/1	52/5	56/	66/7	71/6	74/4	59/1
1814.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	43/4	45/3	50/1	47/10	48/6	47/10	...
1815.....	50/5	46/7	46/3	48/10	45/7	44/7	43/4	45/7	48/2	51/1	48/2	37/10	46/4
1816.....	35/11	38/2	38/6	38/6	44/3	44/7	48/6	54/	54/8	64/8	75/8	83/9	51/9
1817.....	85/5	83/1	77/11	75/8	75/8	90/11	82/5	82/5	72/2	65/8	68/3	65/8	77/1
1818.....	67/3	66/3	65/4	65/8	63/4	62/9	67/3	71/2	65/8	59/7	60/2	58/3	64/4
1819.....	55/8	51/5	50/1	46/3	44/3	44/3	43/	38/6	37/2	38/6	37/1	35/7	43/6
1820.....	34/11	34/7	37/6	39/2	39/6	38/6	38/6	38/10	38/6	32/8	31/	31/4	36/3
1821.....	32/4	31/4	33/	37/6	33/	33/11	32/4	35/3	54/11	...	33/	32/4	33/6
1822.....	30/1	35/7	33/11	29/9	28/6	29/1	28/6	28/2	27/10	27/6	26/11	29/9	29/8

Appendix, No. 33 (A).—(Translation, with the Money and Measures in English Denominations.)

An Account of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT and RYE in the Market of LUBECK, during the Months of March and September, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

	March.		September.	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.	Per Quarter.
1815	41/7	35/11	48/7	33/5
1816	35/5	25/7	46/4	36/11
1817	75/5	42/11	71/5	40/8
1818	58/9	42/9	59/8	41/9
1819	45/11	37/9	36/11	25/6
1820	34/5	24	37/11	23/4
1821	25/	17/10	30/4	16/8
1822	25/3	14/4	23/11	15/3
1823	26/6	21/8	21/8	16/11
1824	21/4	14/4	18/10	12/9
1825	21/10	12/9	18/6	11/2

Appendix, No. 33 (B.)—(Translation.)

STOCK of GRAIN at LUBECK, at the beginning of the Month of September, 1825.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
30,550	18,210	24,675	12,420

Appendix, No. 34.—(Translation, with a reduction of Foreign to English Money and Measures.)

An Account of the STOCK of GRAIN in the Granaries at BREMEN, at the end of the Years 1823, 1824, and 1825; and of the IMPORTATION into the same Town during the Year 1825, by the River Weser, and from the adjacent Countries.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Beans.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1823	17,808	37,495	5,061	35,532	168	22,753
1824	22,428	40,173	11,476	28,329	210	20,548
1825	27,972	50,205	10,195	26,754	514	14,206
Average Stock	22,736	42,624½	8,910¾	30,205	297½	19,169

Account—*continued.*

Importation in the Year 1825, and Prices.

Prices.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.
	30,912	32,728	42,819	32,287	1,911	4,956
April	21/11-23/7	12/7-13/3	11/3-11/11	7/11-8/7	...	...
September	18/10-21/10	11/4-13/0	10/4-10/8	7/9-8/1	...	...

Rate of Exchange, April 27th ..... 590-588 dollars.
Sept. 1st ..... 592 ditto.

Appendix, No. 35.

The EXPORTATION OF GRAIN from all the Ports of the Kingdom of DENMARK, during the Six first Months of the Year 1825, consisted as follows:—

Ports.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Copenhagen	9,482	17,066	16,450	769	277	295
Other parts of Zealand	2,650	13,373	32,135	587	972	914
Fühnen	2,374	24,751	27,712	3,484	769	1,943
Laaland and Falster	6,863	5,903	19,268	850	866	1,567
Jutland	800	29,603	30,798	3,802	705	145
Scheswick	12,594	17,782	20,326	10,438	928	1,784
Holstein	22,798	13,474	28,825	21,353	234	1,040
Quarters	57,561	121,962	175,514	41,283	4,751	7,688

END OF MR. JACOB'S REPORT.

An Account of the Quantity of the following Articles IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, in every Quarter of the Three Years ending 5th January, 1826;—viz. WOOL, COTTON, INDIGO, TIMBER, ASHES, SILK, TOBACCO, WINE, and TALLOW.—[LORDS, 45.]

Quarters and Years.	Quantities imported into the United Kingdom in each quarter of the three years ending 5th January, 1826.																	
	Wool (Sheep's).	Cotton Wool.	Indigo.	Timber.				Ashes, Pearl and Pot.			Silk.		Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Tallow.			
				Eight Inches square or upwards.		Deals.					Raw and Waste.	Thrown.						
	lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*	*Loads.*	*Feet.*	*G.*	*qrs.*	*No.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*Gallons.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Quarter ending 5th April, 1823	3,009,211	48,866,005	1,534,695	51,229	42	3,251	0	25	27,416	1	18	395,009	85,415	6,004,442	1,618,036	48,782	1	15
5th July	3,024,783	59,218,211	1,406,732	64,200	48	9,332	1	7	18,546	3	2	300,497	149,040	2,131,965	2,134,722	46,595	1	21
10th October	5,372,047	55,258,808	2,018,423	276,461	17	14,624	3	13	134,523	3	23	1,047,140	81,203	12,176,568	2,491,354	402,272	0	18
5th January 1824	7,972,208	28,059,479	2,269,300	156,605	16	11,610	1	27	123,154	1	17	769,518	52,811	14,687,605	1,795,999	332,621	1	8
Year ending 5th January, 1824	19,378,249	191,402,503	7,229,150	548,497	23	38,818	3	12	303,641	2	4	2,512,164	368,469	34,999,880	8,040,111	830,271	1	6
Quarter ending 5th April, 1824	3,729,007	40,879,402	1,133,720	48,648	3	6,440	1	0	24,815	1	11	380,762	51,141	4,813,142	1,267,709	74,491	0	0
5th July	3,551,329	51,375,696	626,000	113,129	42	12,548	0	21	14,960	3	10	494,618	32,314	3,598,269	2,454,127	42,455	0	22
10th October	3,064,892	34,983,798	1,122,767	299,598	46	20,059	0	6	135,220	2	22	1,214,260	151,536	6,834,161	2,350,619	269 421	2	2
5th January, 1825	7,227,389	22,141,226	2,198,485	158,143	42	10,693	1	0	113,229	2	19	1,046,004	107,014	6,885,367	1,891,544	294,014	1	7
Year ending 5th January, 1825	22,572,617	149,380,122	5,080,972	619,520	33	49,740	2	27	288,226	2	6	3,135,644	342,005	22,130,939	7,963,999	680,382	0	3
Quarter ending 5th April, 1825	10,022,093	39,691,069	1,257,050	80,425	10	8,262	1	0	14,159	1	0	802,412	203,511	4,166,485	1,372,789	127,808	1	0
5th July	8,495,126	75,933,528	1,101,968	122,966	7	11,177	0	14	24,085	0	21	775,702	285,218	7,294,959	3,591,760	42,877	0	2
10th October	12,896,654	83,437,652	2,958,598	335,830	12	27,172	1	7	125,033	1	0	884,765	204,866	9,499,238	5,337,873	631,327	1	0
5th January, 1826	12,432,814	28,906,682	1,478,590	229,937	18	15,971	1	1	106,807	1	0	654,362	83,934	19,113,181	2,762,009	362,124	1	0
Year ending 5th January, 1825	43,846,687	227,968,931	6,796,206	769,158	47	62,582	3	22	270,084	3	21	3,117,241	777,529	40,073,863	13,064,431	1,164,136	3	2

An Account of the Total Quantity of each of the following Articles;—viz. WOOL, COTTON, INDIGO, TIMBER, SILK, TOBACCO, WINE, and TALLOW, IMPORETD in the Years ended 5th January, 1822, 1823.—[COMMONS, 64.]

Years.	Quantities imported into the United Kingdom.													
	Sheep's Wool.	Cotton Wool.	Indigo.	Timber.				Silk.		Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Tallow.		
				Eight Inches square, or upwards.		Deals.		Raw and Waste.	Thrown.					
	lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*	*Loads.*	*feet.*	*G.*	*qrs.*	*No*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*Gallons.*	*Cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Year ending 5th January, 1822	16,632,028	132,536,620	4,063,109	428,900	15	26,905	3	29	2,201,041	341,154	23,211,463	6,567,801	643,178	2	2
1823	19,072,364	142,837,628	2,923,514	486,457	3	34,746	3	26	2,177,773	502,795	35,313,014	7,384,667	805,238	0	6

Quantities of TALLOW, FLAX, HEMP, and HIDES, IMPORTED into the

Countries.	Flax.		Hemp.	
	Years ending 5th January.		Years ending 5th January.	
	1825.	1826.	1825.	1826.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia	447,896	664,194	555,365	578,647
Sweden	...	188	1,595	...
Norway	...	...	...	241
Denmark	...	...	...	42
Prussia	44,061	100,979	423	2,682
Germany	1,070	4,022	...	100
Holland	105,695	128,997	16	62
Flanders	93,527	94,182	14	12
France	29,431	50,365	...	3
Portugal	1	...	..	...
Spain	...	...	..	...
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...
Italy	488	15	2,919	8,966
Malta	271	...	...	...
Turkey	1,806	...	...	..
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	120	14	20	446
East Indies and China	41	...	8,952	3,822
New Holland and South Seas	...	...	..	..
Africa, viz.				
Morocco	...	...	...	...
Coast	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	80	28
British North American Colonies	...	...	1	...
British West Indies	...	...	...	...
Foreign West Indies	...	...	...	...
United States of America	...	...	550	1
Mexico	...	..	...	...
Columbia	...	...	...	...
Peru	...	...	...	...
Chili	...	...	...	37
Buenos Ayres	...	...	...	...
Monte Video	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	1	...	..
Total importation into the United Kingdom	724,407	1,042,957	571,935	595,089
	£	£	£	£
Amount of duty received thereon	16,078	19,888	267,248	178,156
Rates of duty	5d. per Cwt.	to 5th July 5d. per cwt. from 5th July 4d. per cwt.	9s. 2d. per cwt.	to 5th July, 9s. 2d. p. Cwt. from 5th July, 4s. 8d. p. Cwt.

UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing the Countries from which imported.—[COMMONS, 360.]

Hides.							
Untanned.				Tanned.			
Years ending 5th January.				Years ending 5th January.			
1825.		1826.		1825.		1826.	
Number.	Cwts.	Number.	Cwts.	Number.	Lbs.	Number.	Lbs.
...	2,844	...	4,242	2,813	...	6,430	10
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	160	...	88	...	...	...	...
...	2,314	...	8,626	10	...	...	...
646	4,496	...	3,596	...	...	...	...
...	24,587	...	34,318	114	4,336	168	76
1,775	24,553	...	28,683	...	...	...	...
...	8,764	...	6,654	...	...	...	...
...	199	...	...	...	1,814	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	344	...	...	...	...
...	1,946	...	4,294	...	...	...	...
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...
31	2,489	540	933	...	50,252	...	53,045
...	11,730	...	6,379	...	...	...	...
...	813	...	166	...	...	...	...
...	2,778	...	1,448	...	...	...	...
1,000	2,775	...	4,025	...	...	...	...
...	3,656	...	6,591	...	...	...	...
...	477	...	468	...	...	...	...
172	5,459	...	4,617	...	...	...	...
...	327	...	302	...	...	...	...
...	14,889	...	21,142	...	...	...	...
...	4,463	...	2,443	...	...	...	...
...	90	...	734	...	...	...	...
...	1,260	...	937	...	...	...	...
...	12,007	...	5,043	...	...	...	...
...	131,247	...	114,207	...	...	...	...
...	13,285	...	26,582	...	...	...	...
...	24,930	...	16,912	...	55,106	...	...
3,624	302,577	540	303,868	2,937	111,508	6,598	53,131
£		£		£		£	
48,236		43,792		520		3,155	
Dry 4s. 8d. p. Cwt. Wet 2s. 4d. p. Cwt.		4s. 8d. p. Cwt. 2s. 4d. p. Cwt. and of the British Possessions, from 5th July, 1825. Dry 2s. 4d. p. Cwt. Wet 1s. 2d. p. Cwt.		Russia 15s. each. Other 1s. per lb.		15s. each. 1s per lb. and of the British possessions, from 5th July, 1825, 6d. per lb.	

Account—*continued.*

Quantities of SEEDS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM,

Countries.	Buck Wheat.		Clover.		Flax and Linseed.	
	Years ending 5th January.		Years ending 5th January.		Years ending 5th January.	
	1825.	1826.	1825.	1826.	1825.	1826.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Russia	...	2½	..	...	997,066	1,427,752½
Sweden	...	0¼	...	...	12,296	14,716
Norway	..	...	...	...	176	5,599
Denmark	28,044	57,001	90	2,037	6,391	11,768
Prussia	791	...	136	2,164	408,306¾	601,514¾
Germany	30,855	35,599	4,032	29,635	17,920	20,934
Holland	44,425	2,173	27,306	63,214	99,186	111,547½
Flanders	91,130	55,568¼	12,232	13,870	56	168
France	...	40	51,218	16,709	...	8
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	..
Gibraltar	...	...	..	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	22	2,563	119,868¾	199,557
Malta	...	..	...	...	14,994½	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	134,390	268,738
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, & Man	235¾	200	525	375	303	48
East Indies and China	...	...	...	...	...	460
New Holland and South Seas	..	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, viz. Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...
——— coast	...	...	...	...	...	..
——— Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	...	...
British North American Colonies	...	...	7	...	23,693¼	11,718½
British West Indies	...	...	...	..	...	...
Foreign West Indies	...	...	...	..	...	...
United States of America	...	5	11,572	15,374	360,628½	213,760
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chili	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monte Video	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total importation of seeds in the United Kingdom	195,480¾	150,589	107,140	145,941	2,195,275¾	2,888,289¼
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of duty received thereon	13,206	12,511	87,786	110,503	43,048	53,991
Rates of duty	to 25 March 10s. p. qr. from 25 March, 14s. p. qr.	14s.p.qr.	£1 p. cwt.	£1 p. cwt.	5d. p. bush.	5d. p.bush.

Account—*continued.*

distinguishing the Countries from whence imported.

Mustard.		Onion.		Rape.		Tares.	
Years ending 5th January.		Years ending 5th January.		Years ending 5th January.		Years ending 5th January.	
1825.	1826.	182 .	1826.	1825.	1826.	1825.	1826.
Bushels.	Bushels.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	1,226	920
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	276,854	225,094½	15,932	68,421
...	...	...	...	140¾	736	58,842	95,695¼
13½	662	...	2,398	283,383	186,655¼	43,361	56,357
1,776	15,897¾	31,537½	152,112½	28,310	33,476	497	311
...	178½	1,541	21,871	7,804	38,195	3,424	2,775
...	...	18,689	355	...	...	4,033	663
...	...	42	64	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	....	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	68	181	...	...	757	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	233	166	6	...	685½	191¼
2	514¼	...	...	...	1,348	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	...	...	7¼	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	256	118	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,791½	17,252½	52,378½	177,266½	596,507¾	485,504¼	128,764¾	225,333½
£ 715	£ 5,788	£ 3,407	£ 10,179	£ 57,241	£ 19,688	£ 7,887	£ 13,110
8s. p. bushel	8s. p. bushel	1/6 p. Lb.	1/6 p. Lb.	£10. p. last	£10. p. last	10s. p. Qr.	10s. p. Qr.

An Account of the Quantities of the following Articles IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Years ending 5th January, 1824 and 1825, and in the Year ending 10th October, 1825; viz. COFFEE, COTTON GOODS, WOOLLENS, METALS, GLASS, and CHINA, or EARTHENWARE;—also, An Account of the Quantities of the same Articles ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION in the same Years.—[COMMONS, 69.]

Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom.

Articles.		Years ending 5th January. 1824.	Years ending 5th January. 1825.	Year ending 10th October, 1825.
Coffee	Lbs.	45,054,173	50,674,249	55,083,288
Cotton Goods, viz.				
Yarn	Lbs.	78,899	78,139	57,779
Piece Goods of India	Pieces.	857,864	1,504,681	932,643
Cotton manufactures of Europe, printed	Pieces.	..	12,815	4,655
	Square yards.	25,014	10,173	19,020
	Shawls and handkerchiefs.	..	43,960	33,541
	Dresses and robes.	..	6,918	11,287
	Entered at value.	£57 9 6	£147 10 6	£876 10 10
Cotton manufactures of Europe, not printed	Pieces.	..	1,447	6,972
	Yards.	..	..	6,788
	Shawls and handkerchiefs.	..	1,803	278
	Flounces, &c.	..	..	2,585
	Pairs of stockings.	..	12,978	3,882
	Entered at value.	£3,761 6 10	£4,237 16 11	£5,413 5 10
Woollens; viz.				
Turkey carpets	Number.	663	1,117	1,793
	Entered at value.	..	..	£801 10 0
East India and other carpets	Number.	89	1	1
	Entered at value.	£48 8 11	£197 0 0	£412 4 0
Woollen manufactures of other sorts	Pieces.	2,788	13,001	8,167
	Yards.	31,773	1,174	..
	Shawls.	..	12	7
	Entered at value.	£1,592 3 4	£2,803 18 0	£5,842 17 2
Metals; viz.				
Iron, in bars	Tons, cwts. qrs. lbs.	13,798 10 1 19	14,477 11 1 5	23,223 18 2 24
pig	.. .. ..	..	0 10 0 0	1,084 15 1 6
Lead, pig	.. .. ..	369 13 2 7	712 3 1 1	4,114 17 2 23
Spelter	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	102,732 2 22	183,973 0 16	180,638 2 8
Copper, unwrought	.. ..	40,046 1 19	2,437 1 15	1,243 3 21
Glass; viz.				
Bottles	Quarts.	341,765	477,647	974,033
Unenumerated	Value.	£1,223 8 2	£1,431 3 0	£1,782 5 8
China or Earthenware	Value.	£7,224 1 4	£7,279 10 6	£10,928 1 1

Quantities entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.

Articles.		Years ending 5th Janua . 1824.	Years ending 5th Janua . 1825.	Year ending 10th October, 1825.
Coffee	Lbs.	8,327,164	8,133,458	10,177,999
Cotton Goods; viz.				
Yarn	Lbs.	66,561	56,781	71,701
Piece Goods and other Cotton Goods of India	Value.	£82,125 12 6	£97,772 10 0	£90,485 12 5
Cotton Manufactures of Europe, printed	Value.	£57 9 6	£190 5 6	£1,526 13 4
Do. not printed	Value.	£2,592 7 0	£3,854 14 4	£5,571 17 4
Woollens; viz.				
Turkey Carpets	Number. Entered at Value.	1,064 ..	1,231 ..	1,384 £801 10 0
East India and other Carpets	Value.	£403 8 11	£373 19 0	£498 16 0
Woollen manufactures of other sorts	Value.	£1,592 3 4	£2,876 18 0	£6,212 7 5
Metals; viz.				
Iron, in bars	Tons, cwts. qrs. lbs.	9,697 3 2 22	12,091 13 3 20	14,411 0 0 26
pig	.. .. ..	..	0 10 0 0	793 8 0 26
Lead, pig	.. .. ..	0 1 3 16	..	496 11 2 13
Spelter	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	5 3 8	27 1 18	3,155 1 25
Copper, unwrought	.. ..	2 2 6	£1 2 9	27 1 4
Glass; viz.				
Bottles	Quarts.	256,604	328,288	595,335
Unenumerated	Value.	£1,223 9 2	£1,430 13 0	£1,794 5 8
China and Earthenware	Value.	£7,206 9 2	£7,218 3 0	£10,919 19 1

An Account of the Quantity of LINEN CLOTH of all Sorts, IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January 1826; distinguishing each Species.—[COMMONS, 224.)

Species of Linen.	Quantity Imported.
FOREIGN LINENS:	Ells.
Plain of Germany, Silesia, &c.	48,661¼
—— of Russia	186,974
—— of the Netherlands	10,099½
Canvas, Hessen	193
—— packing or spruce	7,594½
Hinderlands-brown	92
Drilling and pack duck	2,941¼
Sail cloth	166
Total number of Ells	256,721½
	Yards.
Damask, and diaper of Silesia, &c.	45,790¼
Do. of the Netherlands	144½
Total number of Yards	45,934¾
	Pieces.
Cambrics and French lawns	40,303¾
Silesia lawns	145¾
Total number of pieces	40,449½
	Declared Value.
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c.	£ 656 6 3
—— not chequered, striped, &c.	1,182 15 10
Sails (Foreign-made)	1,208 9 10
Total entered at Value	3,047 11 11
	Yards.
Linen of IRELAND, and the ISLE OF MAN	5 ,590,101

An Account of the Number of Pieces, Ells, or Yards, of all Foreign, Irish, and ended 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the countries to

Linens of all Sorts, Exported from Great

Countries to which Exported.	Foreign Linens: *viz.*			
	Cambrics and Lawns.	Plain Linens of Germany and Russia.	Damask and Diaper of Silesia.	Unrated Linen.
	Pieces.	*Ells.*	*Yards.*	£ s. d.
EUROPE (exclusive of Ireland:)				
Norway	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Prussia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	217 13 9
Holland	...	16,800	...	...
Flanders	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	168 0 0
Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira	3	...	...	...
Spain and the Canaries	2	...	...	...
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...
The Ionian Islands	...	...	...	...
Turkey and the Levant	...	..	...	...
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	...	...	...	...
ASIA	7	...	...	...
AFRICA	...	...	...	48 0 0
AMERICA:				
British Northern Colonies	241	...	74½	16 15 4
Colombia River and North West Coast	...	..	...	...
British West Indies	251	...	...	1 0 0
Foreign West Indies	..	9,000	...	..
United States	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...		...	...
Mexico	88	925	37½	1 4 0
Columbia	...	...	...	..
Peru	...	...	...	...
Chili	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres and Monté Video	...	...	...	...
Total, exclusive of Ireland	592	26,725	112	452 13 1
IRELAND	478	..	...	...
Total to all Parts of the World	1,070	26,725	112	452 13 1

British LINENS, CAMBRICS, and LAWNS, EXPORTED from GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year which exported, and Foreign from Irish and British Linen.

Britain, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Irish Linens (except Sail Cloth.)	Irish Sail Cloth.	British Linens (except Sail Cloth.)	British Sail Cloth.
Yards.	*Ells.*	*Yards.*	*Ells.*
734	...	8,687½	5,769⅔
...	...	170	...
...	...	...	...
9,183	...	24,998	2,799
1,983	...	3,155	1,344
964	...	21,415	...
...	...	15,883	178
403,793	...	1,052,491¼	42,830⅘
203,860	...	1,165,585	4,284
655,978	...	1,628,003	57,087
2,433	...	72,102	14,578⅔
48,794	...	69,992	13,213⅔
462	...	1,496	...
1,191	...	2,042	502
4,717	...	70,387	134,383⅔
11,018	...	259,826	407,427⅘
6,567	...	161,655	32,280
265,166	780	1,381,760½	466,431⅗
...	...	1,166	...
1,977,859	2,090	9,460,802	171,507⅖
1,083,597	...	2,989,748	16,561
5,030,522	284	8,419,943	91,196
2,684,406	...	4,829,022	287,143⅕
601,031	...	205,041	419
156,710	...	971,464	4,449
36,570	...	281,601	8,956
120,724	...	397,846	28,508
222,639	...	147,374	86,629
13,530,901	3,154	33,643,655¼	1,878,477⅘
270,350	...	120,854	9,454
13,801,251	3,154	33,764,509¼	1,887,931⅕

An Account of the Quantity of FOREIGN and IRISH LINENS of all Sorts, retained for HOME CONSUMPTION in GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826; distinguishing each Species, and Foreign from Irish Linens.

Species of Linen.	Quantity Retained for Home Consumption.
FOREIGN LINENS.	Ells.
Plain, of Germany, Silesia, &c.	34,168¾
—— of Russia	68,629¼
—— of the Netherlands	372½
Canvas, Hessen	138
—— Packing or spruce	7,611½
Hinderlands, brown	92
Drilling and pack duck	4,299
Sail cloth	166
Total number of Ells	115,477
	Yards.
Damask and diaper of Silesia, &c.	36,263½
—— of the Netherlands	144½
Total number of Yards	36,408
	Pieces.
Cambrics and French lawns	37,362
Silesia lawns	5¾
Total number of Pieces	37,367¾
	Declared Value.
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c.	£23 1 0
—— not chequered, striped, &c.	1,094 4 6
Sails (foreign made)	1,184 6 10
Total entered at Value	2,301 12 4
	Yards.
Linen of Ireland and the Isle of Man	38,784,908

An Account showing the Gross Amount of DUTIES, the DRAWBACKS paid, and the Net Produce of the DUTIES on FOREIGN LINENS IMPORTED INTO, and EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826.

Species of Linen.	Gross Amount of Duties.						Drawbacks on Exportation.			Repayments on Over-Entries, &c.			Net Produce of Duties.		
	On Importation.			On Exportation by Act 50 G. 3. c. 26.											
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Plain of Germany, Silesia, &c.	2,053	4	8¾	7	16	0		...		78	12	4	1,982	8	4¾
—— of Russia	1,634	17	3¼	37	10	0		...		111	17	10	1,560	9	5¼
—— of the Netherlands	63	11	1		...			...			...		63	11	1
Canvas, Hessen	3	18	11		...			...			...		3	18	11
—— packing or spruce	137	10	8		...			...		63	11	6½	73	19	1½
Hinderlands, brown	1	10	10		...			...			...		1	10	10
Drilling and pack duck	190	1	5¼		...		3	10	7		...		186	10	10¼
Sail cloth	7	8	6¼		...			..			...		7	8	6¼
Damask and diaper of Silesia, &c.	4,081	4	10	0	12	0		...			...		4,081	16	10
Do. of the Netherlands	62	12	11		...			...			...		62	12	11
Cambrics and French lawns	12,334	4	2		...		7	4	0		...		12,327	0	2
Silesia lawns	9	10	0½		...			...			...		9	10	0½
Unrated, chequered, striped, &c.	39	15	6		...			...			...		39	15	6
—— not chequered striped, &c.	888	11	9	0	3	8	17	5	4		...		871	10	1
Sails (foreign made)	980	19	0¾		...			...		5	4	6	975	14	6¾
Total..... £	22,489	1	8¾	46	1	8	27	19	11	259	6	2½	22,247	17	3¼

An Account of the Quantity of FLAX, dressed and undressed, IMPORTED from Foreign Countries into GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Quantity imported in British-built Vessels, from that imported in Foreign Vessels, together with the countries from which imported, and the amount of the Duties paid thereon.

Countries From which imported.	Quantities of Flax, dressed and undressed, imported into Great Britain.									Amount of Duty paid thereon.		
	In British Ships.			In Foreign Ships.			Total.					
	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Russia	655,180	0	23	1,592	2	22	656,772	3	17	11,544	11	7¼
Sweden	188	1	13	...			188	1	13	3	18	6
Prussia	73,389	0	18	27,589	2	16	100,978	3	6	1,839	9	1¼
Germany	2,845	0	12	1,177	0	9	4,022	0	21	77	1	11½
Holland	113,427	2	14	14,370	2	17	127,798	1	3	2,675	18	3¼
Flanders	43,701	1	13	50,480	2	21	94,182	0	6	2,389	4	1⅝
France	32,552	3	23	17,812	0	8	50,365	0	3	1,200	16	7¼
Italy	14	3	27	...			14	3	27	0	5	0
Brazil	0	2	14	...			0	2	14	0	0	3
Guernsey (produce thereof)	13	2	0	...			13	2	0	...		
Total	921,313	3	17	113,022	3	9	1,034,336	2	26	19,731	5	5

An Account of the Quantity of FOREIGN LINEN YARN IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the quantities imported in British-built Vessels, from that imported in Foreign Vessels; together with the countries from which imported, and the amount of Duty paid thereon.

Countries.	Quantities imported into Great Britain.									Amount of Duty paid thereon.		
	In British Ships.			In Foreign Ships.			Total.					
	Cwts.	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Russia	9,127	1	5	5	1	21	9,132	2	26	461	16	2
Prussia	19,824	2	27	1,254	3	14	21,079	2	13	1,087	17	1½
Germany	22,753	0	15	894	3	24	23,648	0	11	1,186	19	10¼
Holland	29	1	5	...			29	1	5	1	9	4
Flanders	15	2	0	2	1	0	17	3	0	3	14	6
Brazil	3	3	14	...			3	3	14	0	3	11
Total	51,753	3	10	2,157	2	3	53,911	1	13	2,742	0	10¾

Note:—There were no importations of foreign linen yarn into Ireland in the year ended 5th January, 1826.

SPIRITS.

An Account showing, in one sum, the Total Number of GALLONS of SPIRITS, of the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, that paid the Duties of Excise, in ENGLAND, in each of the three years preceding 5th January 1826, and from 5th January 1826 to the 5th April following.—[COMMONS, 346.]

		Number of Gallons of Spirits paid Duty.
Years ended 5th January	1824	4,226,042
	1825	4,882,059
	1826	4,014,637
Quarter ended 5th April	1826	2,569,149

An Account showing, in one sum, the Total Number of GALLONS of SPIRITS, of the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, that paid the Duties of Excise, in SCOTLAND, in each of the three years preceding 5th January 1826, and from 5th January 1826 to the 5th April following.

		Number of Gallons of Spirits paid Duty.
Years ended 5th January	1824	3,214,507
	1825	5,151,357
	1826	7,129,819
Quarter ended 5th April	1826	1,580,002

An Account showing, in one sum, the Total Number of GALLONS of SPIRITS, of the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, that paid the Duties of Excise, in IRELAND, in each of the three years preceding 5th January 1826, and from 5th January 1826 to 5th April following.

		Number of Gallons of Spirits paid Duty.
Years ended 5th January	1824	6,400,090
	1825	7,796,759
	1826	11,775,067
Quarter ended 5th April	1826	1,729,354

An Account of the total Number of Gallons of SPIRITS distilled from SUGAR, or any other Article—(and not included in the Account transmitted on the 4th May, 1825, of Spirits distilled from CORN)—in ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND respectively, in each Year from 5th January, 1790, to 5th January, 1825; the total Number of Gallons of those that paid Duty, the Rate of Duty per Gallon, and the total Amount of Duty in each country in each Year; also, the Number of Gallons exported from each country in each Year; also, the Number of Gallons exported from each country to the other; and the number of Gallons.—[COMMONS, 179.]

ENGLAND.	Gallons of Spirits distilled and charged with Duty.				Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
	Molasses.	Sugar.	Cyder.	Wine.		
					s. d.	£ s. d.
1791	10,248	...	...	...	3 10½	4,020 0 3¾
	12,133	...	...	...	3 3¾	
	...	...	180	...	2 9¼	
1792	13,358	...	...	...	3 10½	2,588 2 3
1793	11,025	...	...	...	3 10½	2,156 1 10½
1794	...	...	...	243	5 10	2,351 16 2¼
	6,189	...	...	...	4 5½	
	4,680	...	...	...	3 10½	
1795	6,837	...	...	...	4 5¼	2,041 16 6¾
	2,709	...	...	...	3 10½	
1796	556,914	...	...	...	5 0	143,792 16 0¾
	...	...	1,527	...	4 5¼	
	...	...	...	11,268	7 6	
1797	54,994	...	...	...	4 5¼	13,567 3 11½
	4,891	...	...	...	5 7	
1798	5,507	...	...	..	5 7	1,537 7 5
1799	4,983	...	..	...	5 7	1,391 1 9
1800	111	...	...	...	5 7	3,847 18 8½
	9,940	...	...	...	4 2	
	9,205	...	...	...	3 9½	
1801	2,726,089	...	...	...	4 4½	590,652 12 4
1802	24,010	...	...	...	6 1¾	126,497 12 5
	547,152	...	...	...	4 4¼	
1803	18,969	...	...	...	6 1¾	5,829 0 3¾
1804	13,410	...	...	..	9 2	6,146 5 0
1805	5,746	...	...	...	9 2	2,633 11 8
1806	3,720	...	...	...	9 2	1,705 10 0
1807	6,030	...	..	...	9 2	2,763 15 0
1808	7,211	...	...	...	9 2	3,305 0 10
1809	...	3,658,832	...	...	5 11½	1,090,026 19 8
1810	...	4,333,340	...	...	5 11½	1,290,974 3 3
1811	..	4,565,164	...	...	5 11½	1,364,989 9 6
	10,804	...	...	...	9 2	
1812	...	1,786	...	...	5 11½	692,500 13 9½
	...	1,698,186	...	...	7 11¼	
	32,275	...	...	...	9 2	
1813	...	4,289,026	..	...	7 11½	1,702,207 3 10½
1814	...	492,203	...	...	7 11¼	195,343 1 3¾
1815	...	...	...	...	...	...
1816	...	...	...	...	...	...
1817	...	...	...	...	...	...
1818	...	...	...	...	...	...
1819	...	...	...	...	...	...
1820	...	...	...	...	...	...
1821	...	...	...	...	...	...
1822	...	...	...	...	...	...
1823	...	...	...	...	...	...
1824	...	...	...	...	...	...
1825	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ireland.		Gallons of Spirits Distilled and charged with Duty.		Rate of Duty per Gallon.	Amount of Duty.
		Molasses.	Sugar.		
				s. d.	£. *s. d.*
	1791	...	...	...	...
	1792	38,027	...	1 7 Irish	3,010 9 5
	1793	28,972	...	do.	2,293 12 4
	1794	29,335	...	do.	2,322 7 1
	1795	29,389	...	1 8½ do.	2,510 6 2½
Years ended 25 March	1796	23,578	...	2 4½	2,799 19 9
	1797	7,026	...	do.	834 6 9
	1798	...	...	...	...
	1799	...	...	...	...
	1800	...	...	...	...
	1801	...	1,075,656	3 7 Irish	192,721 14 0
Three quarters to 5 Jan.	1802	...	361,892	do.	64,838 19 8
	1803	...	...	...	...
	1804	...	..	...	...
	1805	...	...	...	...
	1806	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	...	..	...
	1808	...	...	...	...
	1809	...	...	...	...
	1810	..	1,313,385	2 10½ British	209,028 13 8
	1811	...	99,717	do.	16,786 13 2¾
	1812	...	...	...	...
	1813	...	...	...	...
Years ended 5 January	1814	...	1,374,609	3 8 British	273,012 13 7
	1815	...	1,279	do.	254 2 5½
	1816	...	...	...	..
	1817	...	...	...	..
	1818	...	...	..	...
	1819	...	...	...	...
	1820	...	...	...	...
	1821	...	...	...	...
	1822	...	...	...	...
	1823	...	...	...	...
	1824	...	...	...	...
	1825	..	...	..	...

Years Ended 5th July.	Gallons of Spirits distilled from Sugar or Molasses.	Number of Gallons paid Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Rate of Duty per Gallon.		Quantity Exported to		
				In the Lowlands.	In the Highlands.	England.	Ireland.	Foreign Parts.
			£ s. d.					
1791	During this period no account was kept of the quantity of spirits distilled, the distillers not being under survey		784 14 1	Molasses, £5 per gallon of stills contents				
1792			365 9 7	.....				
1793			505 0 9	.....				
1794			..	.....				
1795			..	.....				
1796			1,682 14 6	£30				
1797	..	..	..	.....				
1798	..	..	..	.....				
1799	..	..	..	.....		Prior to 30th November, 1808, no account of the quantity of spirits distilled and exported to England was kept.		
1800	562,970	562,970	61,540 13 1	£90, with 1s. per gallon on spirits made				
1801	331,975	331,975	42,192 1 0	£90, with dtto				
1802	..	..	..	3s. 3d. $\frac{133}{1485}$ per gallon of spirits				
1803	..	..	..	.....				
1804	..	..	..	.....				
1805	..	..	..	.....				
1806	..	..	..	.....				
1807	..	..	..	.....				
1808	..	..	..	.....				
1809	2,212,407	1,437,921	245,398 19 0	Sugar, 3s. 3d. $\frac{71}{105}$ per gallon of spirits	Sugar, 2s. 6d. $\frac{11}{21}$ per gallon of spirits	751,896	..	..
1810	2,435,993	1,542,660	252,691 10 2½	.....	.....	895,799	..	..
1811	1,379,984	1,246,207	310,994 8 10	.....	.....	134,297	..	..
1812	243,178	136,394	35,989 1 8	5s. 3d. $\frac{51}{105}$	4s. 6d. $\frac{1}{3}$	100,940	..	..
1813	2,067,263	1,338,179	354,239 7 1	.....	.....	729,187	..	..
1814	324,879	324,879	85,560 8 4	.....	.....	..	..	..
1815	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1816	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1817	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1818	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1819	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1820	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1821	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1822	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1823	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1824	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..
1825	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..

An Account of the Number of Gallons of SPIRITS made from a mixture of MALT and raw CORN, and of the Number of Bushels of Malt used in making the same by Distillers in SCOTLAND, from 5th January, 1825, to 5th January, 1826; and also, an Account of the Number of Bushels of Malt charged in Scotland with a Duty of 2s. 6d. per Bushel, in consequence of the quantity of Malt used being less than after the rate of one Bushel for every ten Gallons of proof Spirits, during the said period.—[COMMONS, 414.]

	Gallons of Spirits made from a mixture of Malt and raw Corn.	Number of Bushels of Malt used.	Bushels of Malt deficient, charged with Duty at 2s. 6d. per Bushel.
Year ended 5th January, 1826	3,012,448	293,827	14,322

An Account of the Number of Gallons of SPIRITS made from a mixture of MALT and raw CORN, and of the Number of Bushels of Malt used in making the same by Distillers in IRELAND, from 5th January, 1825, to 5th January, 1826; and also, an Account of the Number of Bushels of Malt charged in Ireland with Duty of 2s. 6d. per Bushel, in consequence of the quantity of Malt used being less than after the rate of one Bushel for every ten Gallons of proof Spirits during the same period.

	Gallons of Spirits made from a mixture of Malt and raw Corn.	Number of Bushels of Malt used.	Bushels of Malt deficient, charged with Duty at 2s. 6d. per Bushel.
Year ended 5th January, 1826	10,517,161	1,047,592	87,426

An Account of the Number of Gallons of SPIRITS made from MALT only, on which the Allowance of 1s. per Gallon has been paid, together with the Number of Bushels of Malt used in making the same, by Distillers working from Malt in SCOTLAND, from 5th January, 1825, to 5th January, 1826; also, an Account of the Number of Bushels of Malt charged in Scotland with Duty of 2s. 6d. per Bushel, in consequence of the quantity of Malt used being less than after the rate of one Bushel for every two Gallons proof Spirits for the same period.

	Gallons of Spirits made from Malt only, on which the Allowance of 1s. per Gallon has been paid.	Number of Bushels of Malt used.	Bushels of Malt deficient, charged at 2s. 6d. per Bushel.
Year ended 5th January, 1826	5,902,905	2,777,90	207,285

An Account of the Number of Gallons of SPIRITS made from MALT only, on which the Allowance of 1s. per Gallon has been paid, together with the Number of Bushels of Malt used in making the same, by Distillers working from Malt in IRELAND, from 5th January, 1825, to 5th January, 1826; also, an Account of the Number of Bushels of Malt charged in Ireland with Duty of 2s. 6d. per Bushel, in consequence of the quantity of Malt used being less than after the rate of one Bushel for every two Gallons of proof Spirits, for the same period.

	Gallons of Spirits made *from Malt only*, on which the Allowance of 1s. per Gallon has been made.	Number of Bushels of Malt used.	Bushels of Malt deficient, charged at 2s. 6d. per Bushel.
Year ended 5th January, 1826	87,052	...	6,080

Note.—The Account of the Number of Bushels of Malt used in making the above Spirits not having been yet received, no Return could be made; but it is presumed the Quantity may be computed at 37,000 Bushels.

An Account of the Number of Gallons of SPIRITS made in SCOTLAND and IRELAND, between 5th January, 1825, and 15th January, 1826; showing how much was Warehoused, and the Quantity thereof exported, with or without Duty, from Scotland to England or Ireland, and from Ireland to Scotland or England within the same period.

		Gallons of Spirits made.	Gallons of Spirits Warehoused.	Gallons of Spirits Warehoused within the Year ended 5th January, 1826, and exported to		
				England.	Ireland.	Scotland.
Year ended 5th January, 1826	Scotland	9,807,374	4,021,261	1,326,605	1,130,107	...
	Ireland	10,604,878	3,912,452	948,120	...	...

An Account of the Quantity of GENEVA SPIRITS annually IMPORTED into, EXPORTED from, and retained for HOME CONSUMPTION, in GREAT BRITAIN; from 1777 to 1825, both inclusive.—[COMMONS, 248.]

First Period.

Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain on an Average of Years.
	Gallons	*Gallons*	*Gallons*
1777	49,771	855	48,916
1778	66,617	15	66,602
1779	65,181	..	65,181
1780	111,131	214	110,917
1781	140,279	520	139,759
1782	73,484	..	73,484
1783	75,573	79	75,494
1784	62,555	..	62,555
1785	72,202	6,282	65,920
1786	96,189	1,391	94,798
			803,626
	Annual average Consumption		80,362

Second Period.

Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain on an Average of Years.
	Gallons	*Gallons*	*Gallons*
1787	121,024	510	120,514
1788	312,189	32,812	279,377
1789	309,669	87,241	222,428
1790	434,701	15,866	418,835
1791	499,801	5,866	493,935
1792	578,956	28,798	550,158
1793	607,246	12,610	594,636
1794	718,808	1,368	717,440
1795	816,446	231	816,215
1796	237,078	1,700	235,378
			4,448,916
	Annual average Consumption		444,891

Third Period.

Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain on an Average of Years.
	Gallons	*Gallons*	*Gallons*
1797	667,326	2,761	664,565
1798	608,600	44,683	563,917
1799	643,491	67,452	576,039
1800	557,942	84,389	473,553
1801	1,104,899	233,497	871,402
1802	1,307,254	159,637	1,147,617
1803	941,629	42,720	898,909
1804	744,547	19,491	725,056
1805	624,082	27,373	596,709
1806	823,713	97,970	725,743
			7,243,510
	Annual average Consumption		724,351

Fourth Period.

Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain on an Average of Years.
	Gallons	*Gallons*	*Gallons*
1807	711,011	87,832	623,179
1808	683,053	69,102	613,951
1809	867,795	163,031	704,764
1810	753,835	332,053	421,782
1811	155,589	216,915	Excess of Export.
1812	116,254	34,583	81,671
1813	152,387	61,328	91,059
1814	86,977	139,736	Excess of Export.
1815	663,454	310,337	353,117
1816	423,334	304,780	118,554
			2,893,992
Deduct Quantity remaining in warehouse on 5th January, 1816....			165,058
			2,728,934
	Annual average Consumption		272,893

Fifth Period.

Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain on an Average of Years.
	Gallons	*Gallons*	*Gallons*
1817	295,067	204,732	90,335
1818	241,277	156,043	85,234
1819	415,446	272,164	143,282
1820	353,030	222,608	130,422
1821	478,008	301,466	176,542
1822	312,363	273,232	39,131
1823	352,924	253,548	99,376
1824	342,944	250,789	92,155
1825	501,169	394,319	106,850
1826	500,155	368,872	131,283
			1,094,610
Add for deficiency of stock in warehouse on 5th Jan. 1826, as compared with the stock on 5th Jan. 1816.....			79,405
			1,174,015
	Annual average Consumption		117,401

An Account of the Quantity of BRANDY annually IMPORTED into, EXPORTED from, and retained for HOME CONSUMPTION, in GREAT BRITAIN, in each Year since 1805; & the Average of the last Ten Years.—[COM. 251.]

First Period.				Second Period.			
Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain, on an Average of Years.	Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain, on an Average of Years.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1807	2,196,266	674,613	1,521,653	1817	1,103,234	295,737	807,497
1808	2,638,119	751,163	1,886,956	1818	1,234,070	367,984	866,086
1809	2,125,510	869,165	1,256,345	1819	1,589,111	877,410	711,701
1810	3,719,464	762,324	2,957,140	1820	1,676,637	669,516	1,007,121
1811	1,483,222	807,561	675,661	1821	2,316,453	721,576	1,594,877
1812	399,507	541,001	Excess of Export.	1822	1,330,766	421,229	909,537
1813	651,734	446,309	205,425	1823	1,663,652	581,410	1,082,242
1814	2,144,226	660,244	1,483,982	1824	2,054,791	698,074	2,256,717
1815	1,059,609	974,486	85,123	1825	2,527,921	768,698	1,759,223
1816	1,101,954	446,742	655,212	1826	2,102,605	736,735	1,365,870
			10,586,003				12,360,871
Add for Deficiency of Stock in Warehouse, on 5th January 1816, as compared with the Stock on 5th January 1806			509,834	Deduct for Excess of Stock in Warehouse, on 5th January 1826, as compared with the Stock on 5th January 1816			1,775,107
			11,095,837				10,585,764
Annual Average Consumption			1,109,583	Annual Average Consumption			1,058,576

Note.—In consequence of the destruction of the Official Records by fire, in the Year ending 5th January 1814, the Quantities for that Year are partly stated on Estimate.

An Account of the Quantity of RUM annually IMPORTED into, EXPORTED from, and retained for HOME CONSUMPTION, in GREAT BRITAIN, in each Year since 1805; and the Average of the last Ten Years.—[COM. 249.]

First Period.				Second Period.			
Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain, on an Average of Years.	Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Difference between the Import and Export, showing the Consumption of Great Britain, on an Average of Years.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1807	3,576,994	996,115	2,580,879	1817	3,887,102	2,777,863	1,109,239
1808	4,389,967	719,000	3,770,967	1818	6,355,230	3,146,233	3,208,997
1809	5,985,258	1,151,079	4,834,179	1819	5,482,571	3,157,303	2,325,268
1810	6,530,149	2,063,660	4,466,489	1820	6,386,514	2,397,747	3,988,767
1811	5,582,805	1,145,728	4,437,077	1821	7,035,909	3,731,771	3,304,138
1812	6,998,853	1,667,700	5,331,153	1822	7,127,131	3,158,050	3,969,081
1813	6,469,226	2,171,539	4,297,687	1823	4,246,096	1,855,898	2,390,198
1814	9,200,285	2,254,325	6,945,960	1824	4,864,741	1,863,639	3,001,102
1815	8,569,067	3,933,280	4,635,787	1825	4,782,837	1,950,004	2,832,833
1816	6,817,134	3,589,032	3,228,102	1826	3,945,182	1,489,677	2,455,505
			44,528,280				28,585,128
Deduct for Excess of Stock in Warehouse, on 5th January 1816, as compared with the Stock on 5th January 1806			2,757,447	Deduct for Excess of Stock in Warehouse, on 5th January 1826, as compared with the Stock on 5th January 1816			739,788
			41,770,833				27,845,340
Annual Average Consumption			4,177,083	Annual Average Consumption			2,784,534

Note.—The Quantities shown in the last column include the deliveries for the use of the Navy, in both periods.

An Account of the Number of Barrels of Strong, Table, and Intermediate BEER, chargeable to the Duties of Excise, brewed in England, Scotland, and Wales, from 5th July, 1824, to 5th July, 1825; distinguishing the Number of Barrels brewed within the Limits of the Chief Office of Excise, and within each of the several Collections, particularizing the quantity brewed by Public Brewers, Licensed Victuallers, and Intermediate Brewers; also the Number of Barrels of Strong Beer exported during the above Period.—[COMMONS, 147.]

Collections.	Number of Barrels of Beer brewed by					Number of Barrels of Strong Beer exported.
	Public Brewers.		Victuallers.		Intermediate Brewers.	
	Strong.	Table.	Strong.	Table.		
Barnstaple	385	174	35,286	6,948	..	..
Bath	64,383	27,519	63,088	17,715	..	..
Bedford	48,694	6,534	24,629	7,055	72	..
Bristol	32,477	16,466	82,562	6,971	..	1,100
Cambridge	79,193	12,772	30,350	7,820	..	..
Canterbury	67,467	24,248	5,611	3,391	..	..
Chester	18,819	5,868	37,840	7,766	..	..
Cornwall	22,706	1,350	42 943	4,456	..	23
Coventry	14,683	3,615	115,735	36,585	..	..
Cumberland	39,883	17,229	10,108	4,692	..	49
Derby	8,405	2,345	128,716	28,846	..	..
Dorset	22,359	8,342	14,000	5,751	..	121
Durham	43,680	15,494	18,279	5,336	..	..
Essex	37,517	10,967	21,739	8,561	41	..
Exeter	11,183	4,159	45,133	12,966	..	376
Gloucester	26,933	7,168	59,583	14,266	0	..
Grantham	61,463	9,409	48,402	12,662	..	..
Halifax	26,912	60	92,869	765	14	..
Hants	55,162	29,373	9,943	7,310	..	35
Hereford	1,271	792	32,257	10,211	..	..
Hertford	90,042	43,559	11,824	7,897	..	..
Hull	35,410	10,257	7,032	1,631	..	67
Isle of Wight	34,523	21,216	4,189	2,414	..	3
Lancaster	1,382	1,923	57,002	13,704	..	27
Leeds	17,619	2,066	114,163	1,072	45	..
Lichfield	11,472	3,324	190,510	15,802	..	..
Lincoln	15,385	3,299	48,636	11,495	7	..
Liverpool	102,239	20,802	11,879	3,764	..	8,795
Lynn	58,814	16,466	13,731	5,457	..	..
Manchester	111,921	3	165,196	69	..	..
Marlborough	14,474	6,296	25,832	8,612	..	..
Newcastle	50,417	16,891	31,607	17,166	..	19
Northampton	12,583	2,551	56,530	19,393	..	..
Northumberland	26,439	8,005	4,398	1,073	..	..
Northwich	17,407	1,960	54,858	2,166	..	..
Norwich	75,535	20,622	5,088	5,383	7	..
Oxford	40,868	7,224	29,751	9,379	2	..
Plymouth	38,241	13,525	19,354	4,336	..	101
Reading	119,421	24,373	6,895	3,024	339	..
Rochester	100,162	53,559	7,033	6,671	12	..
Sarum	41,916	8,623	31,423	10,976	..	..
Salop	4,028	785	63,832	26,104	..	..
Sheffield	21,464	283	76,178	4,274	..	..
Somerset	10,084	3,461	22,288	5,581	..	..
Stafford	39,061	8,113	50,080	13,813	..	..
Stourbridge	4,319	1,407	94,352	26,280	..	..
Suffolk	24,303	6,281	31,056	11,595	..	..
Surrey	140,856	83,440	6,945	6,703	393	..
Sussex	74,465	40,923	7,138	6,466	..	..
Uxbridge	62,687	14,487	21,422	8,166	..	..
Wales, East	14,130	639	77,925	5,092	..	7
Middle	5	10	25,971	5,273	..	..
North	4,435	470	37,188	2,573	..	..
West	1,633	1,242	22,996	9,197	..	..
Wellington	4,101	1,585	28,418	8,543	..	..
Whitby	28,292	5,649	13,380	2,891	..	..
Wigan	70,659	5,722	64,654	3,278	..	..
Worcester	2,050	724	49,614	13,310	..	..
York	46,609	5,467	31,660	3,708	..	..
Country collections	2,253,026	671,626	2,541,101	524,404	1,152	10,723
London, within the limits of the chief office	1,667,118	250,539	39,302	39,107	8,402	37,572
Total, England and Wales	3,920,144	922,165	2,580,403	563,511	9,554	48,295
Total, Scotland	131,460	216,956	3,203	44,651	..	1,898
Grand total	4,051,604	1,139,121	2,583,606	608,162	9,554	50,193

An Account of the Quantity of MALT charged with the Excise Duty in GREAT BRITAIN, in each Year since the 5th July, 1801; distinguishing the Proportion charged in Scotland from the Proportion charged in England and Wales.—[COMMONS, 180.]

		Bushels of Malt charged with Duty in		
		Scotland.	England and Wales.	Great Britain.
Years ended 5th July...	1802.....	1,769,910	26,724,656	28,494,566
	1803.....	1,644,104	30,479,202	32,123,306
	1804.....	1,125,482	22,421,799	23,547,281
	1805.....	1,171,615	22,343,385	23,515,000
	1806.....	1,282,984	27,487,920	28,770,904
	1807.....	1,298,651	24,912,163	26,210,814
	1808.....	1,081,724	22,406,299	23,488,023
	1809.....	796,905	22,812,791	23,609,696
	1810.....	845,926	24,283,212	25,129,138
	1811.....	1,043,869	26,798,085	27,841,954
	1812.....	963,653	18,658,693	19,622,346
	1813.....	706,658	22,381,935	23,088,593
	1814.....	1,306,440	26,110,285	27,416,725
	1815.....	1,338,332	27,072,032	28,410,364
	1816.....	1,195,529	26,255,435	27,450,964
	1817.....	1,129,992	17,136,020	18,266,012
	1818.....	1,305,210	26,462,933	27,768,143
	1819.....	1,556,586	22,346,259	23,902,845
	1820.....	1,284,918	24,535,155	25,820,073
	1821.....	1,299,497	28,697,057	29,996,554
	1822.....	2,177,454	25,151,508	27,328,962
	1823.....	1,470,423	26,873,934	28,344,357
	1824.....	2,282,368	27,939,072	30,221,440
	1825.....	3,265,821	28,553,399	31,819,220

An Account of the Number of Bushels of MALT charged with Duty in the UNITED KINGDOM, separating each Country, from 5th January, 1825, to 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Quantity used by Brewers and Victuallers, and the Quantity used in the Distillery, so far as the same can be ascertained.—[COMMONS, 146.]

		Bushels of Malt charged with Duty.	Bushels of Malt used by	
			Brewers and Victuallers.	Distillery.
Year ended 5th January 1826	England	30,493,094	22,184,120	...
	Scotland	3,824,123	601,467	3,112,568
	Ireland	2,848,864	1,460,944	1,047,592

Note.—The Quantity of Malt consumed in the Distilleries for Scotland and Ireland only can be given; no account whatever being kept of the quantity used by Distillers in England.

An Account of the Quantity of HOPS EXPORTED from GREAT BRITAIN to IRELAND, and other Places; also, IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN; in the Year ended 5th January, 1826. –[COMMONS, 63.]

Quantity of Hops Exported from Great Britain.

Countries to which Exported.		Year ended 5th January, 1826.
		Cwts. qrs. lbs.
Ireland		9,957 0 13
Other parts:	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	
Sweden	11 0 4	
Norway	9 2. 0	
Denmark	64 1 17	
Prussia	35 2 24	
Germany	205 1 13	
Holland	16 3 2	
Flanders	18 3 1	
France	3 0 17	
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	401 3 6	
East Indies and China	33 2 8	
New Holland	93 1 6	
Cape of Good Hope	0 2 0	
British North American Colonies	14 0 0	
British West Indies	10 3 10	
Mexico	10 2 0	
Peru	6 0 0	
Brazil	1 2 0	
		936 2 24
	Total	10,893 3 9

Quantity of Hops Imported into Great Britain.

	Cwts. qrs. lbs.
Year ended 5th January, 1826	2,999 0 3

An Account of the Total Number of ACRES of Land in GREAT BRITAIN under Cultivation of HOPS, in the Year 1825.—[COMMONS, 34.]

Place of Collection.	Number of Acres.	Place of Collection.	Number of Acres.
Barnstaple	15	Oxford	13
Bedford	30½	Plymouth	2⅞
Cambridge	5½	Reading	11¼
Canterbury	7,940¾	Rochester	11,244½
Cornwall	11	Salisbury	897¾
Derby	115	Somerset	9
Dorset	12	Stourbridge	818
Essex	463	Suffolk	142½
Exeter	20½	Surrey	18
Gloucester	7	Sussex	7,696
Grantham	31¾	Uxbridge	4½
Hants	1,251	Wales, Middle	138
Hereford	12,083	Wales, West	½
Hertford	2	Wellington	4¾
Isle of Wight	1	Worcester	2,161⅝
Lincoln	557¼		
Marlborough	8½	Total	46,718¾
Northampton	1¾		

An Account of the DUTY on HOPS, of the growth of the Year 1825; distinguishing the Districts; and the old from the new Duty.

Districts.	Duty. £ s. d.
Barum	1 18 10
Bedford	4 7 0
Cambridge	0 3 10
Canterbury	3,939 12 2
Chester	4 16 4
Cornwall	3 7 4½
Derby	374 19 6
Dorset	2 3 2
Essex	106 19 4
Exon	6 19 10
Gloucester	5 15 2
Grantham	85 8 10
Hants	1,277 11 6
Hereford	16,830 0 8
Lincoln	1,872 2 8
Marlborough	1 16 2
Northampton	9 15 4
Oxon	1 15 8
Plymouth	0 9 1
Reading	0 0 10
Rochester	9,332 0 2
Sarum	963 4 8
Somerset	1 2 6
Stourbridge	694 13 10
Suffolk	29 12 6
Surrey	0 11 2
Sussex	3,548 1 10
Uxbridge	0 0 8
Wales, East	0 18 10
—— Middle	222 10 0
—— West	0 8 5
Worcester	2,967 2 6
	42,290 10 4½

	£	s.	d.	
Old duty, at 1d. $\frac{12}{20}$ p. lb.	24,317	0	11½	$\frac{7}{20}$
New duty, at $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{8}{20}$	17,973	9	4½	$\frac{13}{20}$
				42,290 10 4½

An Abstract of the total Quantity (in hundred weights) of BUTTER IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN, from Foreign Countries and Ireland, in each year, from 5th January, 1822, to 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Quantity from Ireland, from the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, and from Foreign Countries.—[COMMONS, 244.]

Year.	Butter imported into Great Britain, Produce of							
	Ireland.		The Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Man.		Foreign Countries.		Total Import.	
	Cwts.	qrs. lbs.	Cwts.	qrs. lbs.	Cwts.	qrs. lbs.	Cwts.	qrs. lbs.
Ending 5th January, 1823	377,651	1 14	216	1 27	118,203	3 13	496,071	2 26
1824	466,834	0 21	385	3 2	121,945	1 3	589,165	0 26
1825	431,174	3 15	299	0 14	160,355	0 26	591,829	0 27
1826	425,670	1 11	350	3 26	279,067	0 12	705,088	1 21

An Account of the Quantity of LINSEED, RAPESEED, PALM, COCOA, and other VEGETABLE OILS, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Years 1823, 1824, 1825; specifying each Year, and the Proportion brought in British and in Foreign Vessels.—[COMMONS, 201.]

Articles.		Quantities imported into the United Kingdom.								
		Year 1823.			Year 1824.			Year 1825.		
		In British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total Import.	In British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total Import.	In British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total Import.
Oil of Almonds ...	Lbs.	...	1,178	1,178	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bay	Lbs.	4,072	...	4,072	...	...	...	7,963	...	7,963
Castor	Lbs.	107,852¾	...	107,852¾	316,238¾	55,745	371,983¾	258,437	6,857	265,294
of Cocoa-nut ...	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	4,707 1 6	...	4,707 1 6	646 3 6	...	646 3 6	2,970 0 12	...	2,970 0 12
of Olives	Tuns. hds. galls.	4,144 1 8½	0 0 8¾	4,144 1 17¼	4,196 3 51¼	0 2 44¾	4,197 2 33	7,596 1 3	1 1 34¼	7,597 2 37¼
Palm	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	66,535 1 15	37 1 9	66,572 2 24	74,399 1 13	10 2 6	74,409 3 19	85,454 3 7	1 2 5	85,456 1 12
Seed Oils, viz.										
Hempseed	Tuns. hds. galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	Ditto.	0 2 3	...	0 2 3	0 2 17¼	0 0 14	0 2 31¼	0 0 9	0 0 13	0 0 22
Rapeseed	Ditto.	0 0 18½	...	0 0 18½	0 0 2	0 1 13	0 1 15	0 0 1	...	0 0 1
Not otherwise enumerated	Ditto.	0 3 14	0 0 18	0 3 32	...	0 0 40	0 0 40	...	0 1 22	0 1 22
of Walnuts ...	Lbs.	107	...	107	360	4	364	684	...	684

An Account of the Quantity of TEA annually imported into, Exported from, and Retained for Home Consumption, in GREAT BRITAIN, in each Year since 1805; and the Average of the last Ten Years.—[COMMONS, 250.]

First Period.				Second Period.			
Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Deliveries from the Warehouses for Home Consumption, deducting therefrom the Quantities Exported upon Drawback.	Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Deliveries from the Warehouses for Home Consumption, deducting therefrom the Quantities Exported upon Drawback.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1807	22,155,557	3,239,815	20,979,128	1817	36,234,380	3,654,596	21,848,903
1808	12,599,236	3,813,018	19,239,312	1818	31,467,073	3,924,980	20,619,455
1809	35,747,224	4,301,520	20,859,929	1819	20,065,728	4,378,607	21,859,482
1810	21,717,310	4,251,565	19,869,134	1820	23,750,413	4,201,873	22,881,957
1811	19,791,356	3,346,542	19,093,244	1821	30,147,994	3,504,677	22,366,547
1812	21,231,849	4,093,560	20,702,809	1822	30,731,105	4,342,396	22,494,828
1813	23,318,153	4,004,143	20,018,251	1823	27,362,766	4,093,450	23,559,495
1814	30,383,504	3,977,713	20,443,236	1824	29,046,887	3,993,306	23,810,967
1815	26,110,550	8,576,508	19,224,154	1825	31,682,007	4,037,395	23,908,629
1816	25,602,214	5,303,078	22,378,345	1826	29,345,778	4,124,304	24,150,372
Annual Average Consumption			20,280,754	Annual Average Consumption			22,750,063

An Account of the Number of Pounds of TOBACCO and SNUFF which have paid the Duties of Customs and the Total of both; also, the Net Amount of the Revenue received by the Customs and by the Country:—so far as relates to

TOBACCO.

Years ended 5 July.	British Plantation and United States of America. Lbs.	Rate of Duty per lb. Customs.	Excise.	Total.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1790	7,093,351	1 3 to 10 Oct. 1789	0 9.....	2 0 to 10 Oct. 1789 ...
		0 6 after..		1 3 after .....
1791	9,733,637	0 6	0 9.....	1 3 ... ...
1792	10,107,554	0 6	0 9.....	1 3 ....
1793	9,379,259	0 6	0 9.....	1 3 ... ...
1794	9,775,763	0 6	0 9.....	1 3 ....
1795	10,195,504	0 6	0 9.....	1 3 ... ...
1796	5,346,998	0 6	0 9 to 6 Dec. 1795	1 3 to 6 Dec. 1795
	5,687,563	0 6	1 1 after	1 7 after .....
1797	9,882,937	0 6 to 31 Dec. 1796	1 1..	1 7 to 31 Dec. 1796...
		0 6 6/20 after		1 7 5/20 after .....
1798	9,784,043	0 6 6/20	1 1.....	1 7 6/20 ... ...
1799	9,834,718	0 6 12/20 from 5 July, 1798 ...	1 1.....	1 7 12/20 ... ..
1800	11,265,459	0 6 12/20	1 1.....	1 7 12/20 ... ...
1801	11,046,333	0 6 12/20	1 1.....	1 7 12/20 .....
1802	10,636,635	0 6 12/20 to 10 Oct. 1801.....	1 1	1 7 12/20 to 10 Oct. 1801...
		0 6 6/20 from 10 Oct. 1801 to 12 May, 1802...		1 7 6/20 from 10 Oct. 1801 to 12 May, 1862
		0 6 33/50 after		1 7 33/50 after ....
1803	12,100,660	0 6 33/50	1 1.....	1 7 33/50 .....
1804	11,833,402	0 6 3/4 to 1 June, 1804	1 1	1 7 4/4 to 1 June, 1804...
		0 7 1/2 after		1 8 1/2 after .....
1805	11,054,889	0 7 1/2 to 5 April, 1805	1 1	1 8 1/2 to 5 April, 1805...
		0 7 13/20 after		1 8 13/20 after ....
1806	10,328,758	0 7 13/20	1 1 to 29 Mar. 1806	1 8 13/20 to 29 March, 1806
	2,016,302		1 7 after	2 2 13/20 after .....
1807	10,743,012	0 7 13/20	1 7.....	2 2 13/20 ... ...
1808	11,553,489	0 7 13/20	1 7.....	2 2 13/20 ... ...
1809	10,075,723	0 7 13/20	1 7.....	2 2 13/20 ... ..
1810	13,451,816	0 7 13/20	1 7.....	2 2 13/20 ... ...
1811	14,329,766	0 7 13/20	1 7.....	2 2 13/20 ....
1812	13,835,057	0 7 13/20	1 7.....	2 2 13/20 .....
1813	8,467,159	0 7 13/20 to 5 April, 1813 ...	1 9 to 30 Mar. 1813	2 4 13/20 .....
	3,027,824	0 9 3/16 after	1 11 after	2 8 3/16 .. ..
1814	10,606,022	0 9 3/16	1 11.....	2 8 3/16 ... ...
1815	5,977,652	0 9 3/16 to 21 Feb. 1815.....	1 11 to 18 Feb. 1815	2 8 3/16 .....
	5,035,960	1 0 after.....	2 2 after	3 2 .....
1816	11,956,560	1 0	2 2.....	3 2 .....
1817	11,580,133	1 0	2 2.....	3 2 .....
1818	12,190,810	1 0	2 2.....	3 2 ....
1819	12,774,500	1 0	2 2 to 8 June, 1819	3 2 to 8 June, 1819 ...
	111,517		3 0 after	4 0 after ....
1820	10,521,842	... ...	4 0 from 5 July, 1819	4 0 ....
1821	11,773,528	... ...	4 0..	4 0 ....
1822	11,362,821	... ...	4 0..	4 0 ....
1823	11,818,891	.. ...	4 0.....	4 0 .....
1824	11,715,038	... ...	4 0.....	4 0 .....
1825	8,818,606	.. ...	4 0.....	4 0 .....
	2,925,284	4 0 from 5 April, 1825...	... ...	4 0 ....
Half Year to 5 Jan. 1826.	6,647,567	3 0 from 5 July, 1825 ..	... ...	3 0 ....

and Excise for Home Consumption; stating the Rate of Duty paid to the Customs and Excise, Excise, and the Total of both, in each Year since 1789 inclusive; distinguishing also each ENGLAND.—[COMMONS, 226.]

TOBACCO.				
Spanish or Portuguese.				
	Rate of Duty per lb.			
Lbs.	Customs.	Excise.	Total.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Snuff is commenced on the next pages.
21	1 6	2 0	3 6	
...	...	...	...	
10	1 6	2 0	3 6	
...	...	...	...	
210	1 6	2 0	3 6	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	
28	1 6	3 0	4 6	
35	1 $6\frac{18}{20}$	3 0	4 $6\frac{18}{20}$	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	
13	1 $7\frac{4}{20}$	3 0	4 $7\frac{4}{20}$	
36	1 $6\frac{18}{20}$	3 0	4 $6\frac{18}{20}$	
18	1 $7\frac{13}{30}$	3 0	4 $7\frac{13}{30}$	
...	...	..	...	
4	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	4 $10\frac{1}{2}$	
122	1 $10\frac{19}{20}$	3 0	4 $10\frac{19}{20}$	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
15	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	3 6	4 $1\frac{13}{20}$	
7	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	3 6	4 $1\frac{13}{20}$	
13	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	3 $10\frac{1}{4}$	4 $5\frac{17}{20}$	
5	0 $9\frac{3}{16}$	4 $2\frac{1}{2}$	4 $11\frac{11}{16}$	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
85	1 0	4 $5\frac{1}{2}$	5 5	
190	1 0	4 $5\frac{1}{2}$	5 $5\frac{1}{2}$	
644	1 0	4 $5\frac{1}{2}$	5 $5\frac{1}{2}$	
66	1 0	4 $5\frac{1}{2}$	5 $5\frac{1}{2}$	
1,922	..	6 0	6 0	
10,461	...	6 0	6 0	
8,708	...	6 0	6 0	
57,983	...	6 0	6 0	
36,018	...	6 0	6 0	
10,223	...	6 0	6 0	
6,177	6 0	...	6 0	
16,438	5 0	...	5 0	

Account—*continued.*

SNUFF.

Years ended 5 July.	Foreign. Lbs.	Rate of Duty per lb. Customs.	Excise.	Total.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1790	12,531	0 10	1 4	2 2
1791	19,300	0 10	1 4	2 2
1792	17,804	0 10	1 4	2 2
1793	18,954	0 10	1 4	2 2
1794	25,914	0 10	1 4	2 2
1795	15,110	0 10	1 4	2 2
1796	1,358	0 10	1 4	2 2
	11,730	0 10	1 11	2 9
1797	11,633	0 10 to 31 December, 1796	1 11	2 9
		0 10½ after		2 9½
1798	15,077	0 10½ to 18 July, 1797	1 11	2 9½
		0 11 after		2 10
1799	10,775	0 11 and 3*l.* per cent advalorem, from 5 July, 1798	1 11	2 10 and 3*l.* per cent
1800	15,202	0 11 and 3*l.* per cent.	1 11	2 10 and 3*l.* per cent
1801	20,551	0 11 and 3*l.* per cent	1 11	2 10 and 3*l.* per cent
1802	14,082	0 11 and 3*l.* per cent to 10 October, 1801		2 10 and 3*l.* per cent
		0 11 from 10 October, 1801, to 12 May, 1802	1 11	2 10
		1 after		2 11
1803	12,806	1 0	1 11	2 11
1804	8,113	1 1½ from 5 July, 1803, to 1 June, 1804	1 11	3 0½
		1 3 after		3 2
1805	5,375	1 3 to 5 April, 1805	1 11	3 2
		1 $3\frac{6}{20}$ after		3 $2\frac{6}{20}$
1806	9,169	1 $3\frac{6}{20}$ to 10 May, 1806	1 11	3 $2\frac{6}{20}$
	9,575	1 $4\frac{6}{20}$ after	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	4 $1\frac{6}{220}$
1807	7,985	1 $4\frac{6}{20}$	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	4 $1\frac{6}{220}$
1808	4	1 $4\frac{6}{20}$	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	4 $1\frac{6}{220}$
1809	3,198	1 $4\frac{6}{20}$	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	4 $1\frac{6}{220}$
1810	12	1 4 from 5 July, 1809	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	4 $1\frac{1}{2}$
1811	5,199	1 4	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	4 $1\frac{1}{2}$
1812	10	1 4	2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	4 $1\frac{1}{2}$
1813	12	1 4 to 5 April, 1813	3 1	4 5
		1 7 after		4 8
1814	1,923	1 7	3 $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 $11\frac{1}{2}$
1815	4,621	1 7	3 $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 $11\frac{1}{2}$
	2,223	1 7	3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1816	5,625	1 7	3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1817	5,361	1 7	3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1818	487	1 7	3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1819	2,126	1 7	3 $7\frac{1}{2}$	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1820	95		6 0	6 0
1821	19		6 0	6 0
1822	2,537		6 0	6 0
1823	1,266		6 0	6 0
1824	25		6 0	6 0
1825	27		6 0	6 0
Half Year to 5 Jan. 1826.	17½	5 0		5 0

Account—*continued.*

SNUFF.			
Irish.			
	Rate of Duty per lb.		
Lbs.	Customs.	Excise.	Total.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d*
...	... ...	... ...	... ..
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	.. ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	.. ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ..
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1½	0 11 and 3 per cent	1 10½	3 9½ and 3*l.* per cent
1,015	1 0	1 10½	2 10½ ...
932	1 0	1 10½	2 10½ ...
1,425	1 3	1 10½	3 1½ ...
1,846	1 3	1 10½	3 1½ ...
937	1 $3\frac{6}{20}$	1 10½	3 $1\frac{6}{20}$ ...
464	1 $4\frac{6}{20}$	2 9	4 $1\frac{6}{20}$ ...
2,291	1 $4\frac{6}{20}$	2 9	4 $1\frac{6}{20}$ ...
2,880	1 $4\frac{6}{20}$	2 9	4 $1\frac{6}{20}$ ...
1,869	1 $4\frac{6}{20}$	2 9	4 $1\frac{6}{20}$ ...
9,129	1 4	2 9	4 1 ...
4,552	1 4	2 9	4 1 ...
8,570	1 4	2 9	4 1 ...
8,290	1 4	3 0½	4 4½ ...
2,507	1 7	3 4	4 11 ...
12,602	1 7	3 4	4 11 ...
7,033	1 7	3 4	4 11 ...
12,168	1 7	4 0¼	5 7¼ ...
13,945	1 7	4 0¼	5 7¼ ...
8,884	1 7	4 0¼	5 7¼ ...
510	1 7	4 9	6 4 ...
520	... ...	4 9	4 9 ...
2,202	... ...	4 9	4 9 ...
3,616	... ...	4 9	4 9 ...
5,893	... ...	4 9	4 9 ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Account—*continued.*

Years ending 5th July.	Snuff.								
	British Plantation, or West India.								
	Lbs.	Rate of Duty per Lb.							
		Customs.			Excise.			Total.		
		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	
1790	...			...			...			...
1791	...			...			...			...
1792	...		*	..			...			...
1793	...			...			...			...
1794	...			...			...			...
1795	...			...			...			...
1796	6	0	6	.....	1	6	.....	2	0	.....
	...			...			...			...
1797	596	0	$6\frac{6}{20}$	.....	1	6	.....	2	$0\frac{6}{20}$	.....
1798	18	0	$6\frac{12}{22}$	....	1	6	.....	2	$0\frac{12}{20}$	.....
1799	..			...			...			...
1800	...			...			...			...
1801	2,650	0	$6\frac{12}{20}$	.....	1	6	.....	2	$0\frac{12}{20}$	.....
1802	976	0	$7\frac{12}{20}$	.....	1	6	.....	2	$1\frac{12}{20}$	.....
1803	18	0	$7\frac{12}{20}$	.....	1	6	.....	2	$1\frac{12}{20}$	.....
1804	11	0	9	.....	1	6	.....	2	3	... .
1805	94	0	10	.....	1	6	.....	2	4	.....
1806	24	0	$10\frac{4}{20}$	....	1	6	.....	2	$4\frac{4}{20}$	.....
1807	205	0	$10\frac{26}{30}$	.. ..	2	3	....	3	$1\frac{26}{30}$	.....
1808	5	0	$10\frac{26}{30}$	.....	2	3	.....	3	$1\frac{26}{30}$	.....
1809	323	0	$10\frac{26}{30}$	.....	2	3	.....	3	$1\frac{26}{30}$	.....
1810	46	1	4	.....	2	3	.....	3	7	.....
1811	...			...			...			...
1812	...			...			...			...
1813	63	1	7	.....	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	.. ..	4	$0\frac{3}{4}$	.....
1814	...			...			...			...
1815	15	1	7	.....	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	.....
1816	...			...			...			...
1817	...			...			...			...
1818	1	1	7	... .	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$	....	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	.....
1819	2	1	7	.....	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$	....	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	.....
1820	...			...			...			...
1821	...			...			..			...
1822	...			...			...			...
1823	...			...	47		...			...
	Foreign Cigars.									
1824	$127\frac{1}{2}$			...	18	0	.....	18	0	.....
1825	$4,471\frac{1}{2}$			...	18	0	.....	18	0	....
Half Year to 5th Jan. 1826	...			...			...			...

Account—*continued.*

SNUFF.												
East India.												
Lbs.	Rate of Duty per Lb.											
	Customs.						Excise.				Total.	
	s.	d.					s.	d.			s.	d.
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					..	...		
...			...	...					...	..		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
11	1	3	...	...			2	0	...	...	3	3
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					..	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
18	0	10 4/20		...			3	0	...	...	3	10 4/20
...			...	...					...	...		
10	0	10 26/30		...			4	6	...	...	5	4 26/30
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
54	1	4	...	...			4	6	..	...	5	10
...			...	...					...	...		
6	1	7	...	...			5	5	...	...	7	0
...			...	...					...	...		
10	1	8	...	...			5	5	...	...	7	1
7							5	8	...	...	7	4
...			...	...					...	...		
17	1	8	...	...			5	8	...	...	7	4
11	1	8	...	...			5	8	...	...	7	4
6	1	8	...	...			5	8	...	...	7	4
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		
Turkey Cigars												
3½			...	...			16	0		...		
1¼			...	...			16	0		...		
2			...	...			6	0	...	...		
...			...	...					...	...		

Account *concluded.*

Years ending 5th July.	Tobacco and Snuff: England. Amount of Revenue received by Customs. £ s. d.	Excise. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
1790	244,357 12 5	266,838 3 3	511,195 15 6
1791	244,145 1 10	366,298 1 1	610,443 2 11
1792	253,431 8 8	380,221 4 2	633,652 12 10
1793	235,271 4 6	352,985 16 3	588,257 0 9
1794	245,489 11 6	368,339 14 3	613,829 5 9
1795	255,517 3 8	383,338 14 8	638,855 18 4
1796	276,412 5 11	509,809 3 3	786,221 9 2
1797	253,766 4 7	536,490 10 8	790,256 15 3
1798	257,522 12 11	531,415 4 6	788,937 17 5
1799	270,963 11 11	533,746 9 11	804,710 1 10
1800	310,516 17 7	611,669 4 5	922,186 2 0
1801	304,815 1 2	600,513 6 11¾	905,328 8 1¾
1802	287,259 3 6	577,674 6 10½	864,933 10 4½
1803	336,437 15 2	656,771 1 8	993,208 16 10
1804	336,437 18 7	641,887 17 1½	978,325 15 8½
1805	347,651 4 6	599,505 0 1	947,156 4 7
1806	394,809 13 10	721,485 5 0	1,116,294 18 10
1807	343,141 2 10	851,943 6 11½	1,195,084 9 9½
1808	368,463 11 1	915,048 6 8	1,283,511 17 9
1809	321,522 8 5	798,401 2 4	1,119,923 10 9
1810	429,389 2 0	1,066,197 10 5	1,495,586 12 5
1811	457,415 8 8	1,135,806 3 6½	1,593,221 12 2½
1812	441,564 13 3	1,096,456 6 10	1,538,021 0 1
1813	386,552 11 10	1,032,736 6 6	1,419,288 18 4
1814	407,161 13 6	1,018,835 5 7½	1,425,996 19 1½
1815	481,731 3 9	1,120,782 8 9½	1,602,513 12 6½
1816	599,240 17 3	1,298,778 15 1	1,898 019 12 4
1817	580,545 19 2	1,258,336 15 8¾	1,838,882 14 10¾
1818	610,315 11 4	1,322,692 1 7½	1,933,007 12 11½
1819	644,513 9 10	1,401,154 17 9	2,045,668 7 7
1820	...	2,105,097 0 0	2,105,097 0 0
1821	...	2,358,378 11 6	2,358,378 11 6
1822	...	2,276,796 10 0	2,276,796 10 0
1823	...	2,382,952 9 9	2,382,952 9 9
1824	...	2,353,938 1 0	2,353,938 1 0
1825	...	1,770,823 19 0	
	587,530 12 0	...	2,358,354 11 0
Half year to 5 Jan. 1826	1,040,205 9 7	...	1,040,205 9 7

Note.—The duty on tobacco was transferred from the excise to the management of the customs on 5 April 1825, since which time it has been wholly collected by that department.

The excise and customs years terminating at different periods, it has been found impracticable to furnish the account in strict conformity to the order of the honourable the House of Commons; the amount of duty received by the customs has therefore been calculated upon the quantity of tobacco and snuff which paid duty to the excise.

Account *concluded.*

Years ending 5th July.	Tobacco and Snuff: Scotland. Net Amount of Revenue received by the Customs.			Excise.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1790	27,386	6	3	29,875	19	9	57,262	6	0
1791	24,857	4	0	37,330	16	0	62,218	0	0
1792	19,356	11	0	29,034	16	6	48,391	7	6
1793	21,407	18	0	32,111	17	0	53,519	15	0
1794	20,462	14	0	30,694	1	0	51,156	15	0
1795	24,864	1	0	37,296	1	6	62,160	2	6
1796	24,388	6	0	46,132	11	0	70,520	17	0
1797	31,619	16	10	66,828	3	7	98,448	0	5
1798	41,493	8	0	85,621	6	1	127,114	14	1
1799	48,826	0	7	96,172	9	8	144,998	10	3
1800	45,165	16	1	88,962	19	1	134,128	15	2
1801	43,277	11	6	85,243	14	2	128,521	5	8
1802	41,719	2	8	84,281	1	9	126,000	4	5
1803	46,673	15	0	91,104	18	5	137,778	13	5
1804	46,224	2	3	88,207	12	0	134,431	14	3
1805	53,168	19	2	91,701	0	6	144,869	19	8
1806	56,571	3	4	107,262	11	11	163,833	15	3
1807	47,730	16	8	118,547	3	6	166,278	0	2
1808	50,759	6	2	126,068	17	7	176,828	3	9
1809	42,305	15	6	105,073	3	4	147,378	18	10
1810	43,669	10	1	108,459	4	1	152,128	14	2
1811	52,531	11	10½	130,470	12	6	183,002	4	4½
1812	60,012	2	11	149,049	15	6	209,061	18	5
1813	53,418	13	3	141,078	3	6	194,496	16	9
1814	46,811	16	1	117,188	14	9	164,000	10	10
1815	29,510	7	11	69,394	5	3	98,904	13	2
1816	81,728	8	4	177,083	5	10	258,811	14	2
1817	79,085	19	8	171,358	2	3	250,444	1	11
1818	86,937	3	2	188,363	15	11	275,300	19	1
1819	96,115	17	0	209,493	7	0	305,609	4	0
1820	...			242,475	0	0	242,475	0	0
1821	...			282,736	4	0	282,736	4	0
1822	...			300,606	6	0	300,606	6	0
1823	...			309,619	16	0	309,619	16	0
1824	...			326,506	16	0	326,506	16	0
1825	78,727	12	0	242,626	8	0	321,354	0	0
Half year to 5 Jan. 1826 ...	171,966	15	6	...			171,966	15	6

Note.—The duty on tobacco was transferred from the Excise to the Customs, on 5th April, 1825, since which time it has been wholly collected by that department.

The Excise and Customs years terminating at different periods, it has been found impracticable to furnish the account in strict conformity to the honourable the House of Commons; the amount of duty received by the Customs, has therefore been calculated upon the quantity of tobacco and snuff which paid duty to the Excise.

An Account of the Number of Pounds of TOBACCO and SNUFF which have paid the Duties of Customs and the Total of both; also, the net Amount of Revenue received by the Customs and by the Excise, and relates to SCOTLAND.

TOBACCO.

Years ended 5th July.	Tobacco of the British Plantation and United States of America	Rate of Duty per Lb.		
		Customs.	Excise.	Total.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1790	796,693	0 3 to 10 Oct. 1789	0 9	2 0 to 10 Oct. 1789
		0 6 after		1 3 ...
1791	995,488	0 6	0 9	1 3 after ...
1792	774,262	0 6	0 9	1 3 ...
1793	856,316	0 6	0 9	1 3 ...
1794	818,508	0 6	0 9	1 3 ...
1795	994,562	0 6	0 9	1 3 ...
1796	402,526	0 6	0 9 to 6 Dec. 1795	1 3 to 6 Dec. 1795
	573,006	0 6	1 1 after	1 7 after ...
1797	1,233,751	0 6 to 31 Dec. 1796	1 1	1 7 to 31 Dec. 1796
		0 $6\frac{6}{20}$ after		1 $7\frac{6}{20}$ after ...
1798	1,580,701	0 $6\frac{6}{20}$	1 1	1 $7\frac{6}{20}$ ...
1799	1,775,492	0 $6\frac{12}{20}$ from 5 July, 1798...	1 1	1 $7\frac{12}{20}$ from 5 July, 1798 ...
1800	1,642,393	0 $6\frac{12}{20}$	1 1	1 $7\frac{12}{20}$ ...
1801	1,573,730	0 $6\frac{12}{20}$	1 1	1 $7\frac{12}{20}$ ...
		0 $6\frac{12}{20}$ to 10 Oct. 1801... ..		1 $7\frac{12}{20}$ to 10 Oct. 1801 ...
1802	1,555,955	0 $6\frac{6}{20}$ from 10 Oct. 1801, to 12 May, 1802.....	1 1	1 $7\frac{6}{20}$ from 10 Oct. 1801 to 12 May, 1802...
		0 $6\frac{33}{50}$ after		1 $7\frac{33}{50}$ after .....
1803	1,681,937	0 $6\frac{33}{50}$	1 1	1 $7\frac{33}{50}$ ...
1804	1,628,448	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 June, 1804	1 1	1 $7\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 June, 1804
		0 $7\frac{1}{2}$ after		1 $8\frac{1}{2}$ after ...
1805	1,692,942	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 April, 1825.....	1 1	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 April 105
		0 $7\frac{13}{20}$ after		1 $8\frac{13}{20}$ after ...
1806	1,329,621	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	1 1 to29March1806	1 $8\frac{13}{20}$ to 29 March, 1806
	445,148	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	1 7 after	2 $2\frac{13}{20}$ after .....
1807	1,497,438	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	1 7	2 $2\frac{13}{20}$ ...
1808	1,592,449	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	1 7	2 $2\frac{13}{20}$ ...
1809	1,327,240	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	1 7	2 $2\frac{13}{20}$ ...
1810	1,369,984	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	1 7	2 $2\frac{13}{20}$ .....
1811	1,648,050	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	1 7	2 $2\frac{13}{20}$ ...
1812	1,882,734	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	1 7	2 $2\frac{13}{20}$ ...
1813	228,722	0 $7\frac{13}{20}$ to 15 April, 1813 ...	1 7	2 $2\frac{13}{20}$ ...
	972,695	0 $9\frac{3}{16}$ after	1 9 to 30 March 1813	$4\frac{13}{20}$ ...
	395,063		1 11 after	2 $8\frac{3}{16}$ ...
1814	1,222,839	0 $9\frac{3}{16}$	1 11	2 $8\frac{3}{16}$ ...
1815	423,181	0 $9\frac{3}{16}$ to 21 Feb. 1815.....	1 11 to 8 Feb. 1815	2 $8\frac{3}{16}$ ...
	266,210	1 0 after	2 2 after	3 2 ...
1816	1,633,745	1 0	2 2	3 2 .....
1817	1,580,890	1 0	2 2	3 2 .....
1818	1,738,740	1 0	2 2	3 2 .....
1819	1,892,430	1 0	2 2 to 8 June, 1819	3 2 to 8 June, 1819
	29,887	1 0	3 0 after	4 0 after ...
1820	1,212,375	... ...	4 0 from 5 July, 1819	4 0 ...
1821	1,413,681	... ...	4 0	4 0 ...
1822	1,503,027	... ...	4 0	4 0 .....
1823	1,548,099	... ...	4 0	4 0 ...
1824	1,632,534	.. ..	4 0	4 0 ...
1825	1,213,132	... ...	4 0	4 0 ...
	393,638	4 0 from 5 April, 1825 ...	0 0	
Half year to 5 Jan. 1826.	1,101,968	3 0 from 5 July, 1825 ...	0 0	3 0 ...

Excise for HOME CONSUMPTION; stating the Rate of Duty paid to the Customs and Excise, and the Total of both; in each Year since 1789 inclusive; distinguishing each country:—So far as

SNUFF.			
	Rate of Duty per Lb.		
Foreign Snuff.	Customs.	Excise.	Total.
Lbs.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..
. .	...	...	...
..	...	...	...
..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
2	1 0	1 11	2 11
...	...	...	...
...	...	..	. .
...	. .	...	.
6	1 4$\frac{6}{20}$	1 11	3 3$\frac{6}{20}$
..	...	...	...
...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...
19	1 4	2 3	3 7
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...
520	1 7	3 7$\frac{1}{2}$	5 2$\frac{1}{2}$
524	1 7	3 7$\frac{1}{2}$	5 2$\frac{1}{2}$
2	1 7	2 11$\frac{1}{2}$	4 6$\frac{1}{2}$
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
3	..	6 0	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

An Account of the Number of Pounds of TOBACCO and SNUFF which have paid the Duties of Customs and Excise for HOME CONSUMPTION; stating the Rate of Duty paid to the Customs and Excise, and the Total of both; also, the Net Amount of the Revenue received by the Customs and by the Excise, and the Total of both; in each Year since 1789 inclusive; distinguishing also each Country:—So far as relates to IRELAND.

Years ended 25th March.	TOBACCO.					SNUFF.		
	Number of Pounds of Tobacco which have paid duties of		Rate of Duty.			Number of Lbs. of Snuff, which have paid Duties of Customs.	Rate of Customs Duty on Snuff.	
	Customs.	Excise.	Customs.	Excise.	Total.		British.	Foreign.
			s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1790	2,765,441	2,810,252	0 6 per lb. Irish	6 0 per lb. Irish.....	1 0 per lb. Irish ...	1,245	0 4¼ per lb.....	0 8½ and /9¼ per lb.
1791	2,900,437	2,887,568	do.	do.	do.	456	do.	do.
1792	2,549,043	2,561,564	do.	do.	do.	977	do.	do.
1793	1,767,581	1,776,229	do.	do.	do.	984	do.	do.
1794	5,568,857	5,042,264	0 4 per lb.	0 2 per lb.	0 6 per lb.	760	0 8 per lb.	1 0 and 1/2 per lb.
1795	9,426,211	6,200,832	do.	do.	do.	631	do.	do.
1796	2,874,409	5,902,984	0 5 per lb.	0 3 per lb	0 8 per lb.	124	do.	do.
1797	6,045,790	6,098,982	do.	do.	do.	3,410	do.	do.
1798	8,445,550	9,041,411	do.	do.	do.	...	0 8 per lb. & 10 per cent.	do. & 10 per cent.
1799	4,894,121	4,481,463	0 7 per lb.	0 5 per lb. ditto. ...	1 0 per lb.	100	0 8 per lb.	2 2 and 10 per cent.
1800	5,876,172	6,579,367	0 7 per lb. & 10 p' cent	do.	1 0 p'lb. & 10 p' cent	27	0 8¾ per lb. & 10 per cent.	2 4¾ and do.
5 Jan. 1801	5,217,18 3	6,872,247	0 7 7/10 per lb.	do.	1 0 7/10 per lb.	...	0 9½ per lb.	2 7½ per lb.
1802	6,389,754	4,857,489	do.	do.	do.	24	various rates, from /10¼ to 1/¼	do.
1803	6,327,542	6,227,013	0 7 7/10 per lb. and 3/ per 100 lbs... ..	do.	1 0 7/10 per lb. & 3/ per 100 lbs.	...	do.	2 9½ per lb.
1804	5,278,511	5,341,372	do.	do.	do.	72	do.	2 9½ and 10 per cent.
1805	5,783,487	5,344,907	0 8 per lb. British ...	0 5 per lb. to 10 July, & /9 lb. British after	1 1 per lb. to July, & 1/5 after	1,064	do. from 1/1 6/20 to 1/8 16/20 ...	2 9½ and 10 per cent. and from 10th July, 2/5½ per lb.
1806	4,158,794	4,372,531	do.	0 9 per lb.....	1 5 per lb.	838	do. 1/2 to 1/9 per lb. ...	2 5½ per lb.

1807	5,082,186	5,075,460	do.	do.	do.	61	do.	do.
1808	4,531,049	4,508,939	0 8 per lb. to March, and /6 after	0 9 per lb to March, and /11 after	1 5 per lb.	6	do.	do.
1809	5,847,416	5,572,837	0 6 per lb.	0 11 per lb.	do.	2	do.	do.
1810	6,497,662	6,311,283	do.	do.	do.	6	do.	do.
1811	6,221,646	6,278,164	do.	do.	do.	1	do.	do.
1812	6,453,024	6,406,559	0 6 per lb. to June, and /7 13/20 after...	0 11 per lb. to June, & 1/7 per lb. after	1 5 to June, 2/2 13/20 per lb. after	2	do. 1/11 3/4 to 2/9 per lb.	do.
1813	5,896,702	6,440,917	0 7 13/20 per lb.	1 7 per lb.	2 2 13/20 per lb.	418	do.	do.
1814	5,944,817	5,962,861	0 7 13/20 to 17 May, and /9 3/16 after	1 7 per lb. to 17 May and 1/11 after	2 2 13/20 to May, and 2/8 3/16 p' lb after	92	do. 2/2 to 3/4 per lb.	2 5 1/2 per lb. and 25 per cent. from 17th May
1815	4,869,304	4,857,839	0 9 3/16 per lb.	1 11 per lb.	2 8 3/16 per lb,	212	do.	do. & from 5th July 4/ per lb
1816	4,748,205	4,849,753	0 9 3/16 to 22 March, and 1/ per lb. after	1 11 p' lb. to 22 Mar. and 2/2 after...	2 8 3/16 to March, & 3/2 p' lb. after	785	do. 2/7 to 3/11	4 0 per lb.
1817	4,732,085	4,743,751	1 0 per lb.	2 2 per lb.	3 2 per lb.	324	do.	do.
1818	4,778,469	4,785,166	do.	do.	do.	288 1/2	do.	do.
1819	4,194,041	4,195,192	do.	do.	do.	7,601 1/2	do.	do.
1820	3,466,852	3,463,313	do.	2 2 per lb. to June, and 3/ after ...	3 2 to June, & 4/ per lb. after	19,090	do. 2/7 to 3/11 per lb. and do. 3/6 to 4/9 per lb. from 15th June	4 0 per lb. and from 5th July 6/
1821	2,582,498	2,580,804	do.	3 0 per lb.	4 0 per lb.	9,564	do. 3/6 to 4/9	do.
1822	2,614,954	2,607,895	do.	do.	do.	8,856	do.	do.
1823	3,309,072	3,323,371	do.	do.	do.	11,877 1/2	do.	do.
1824	3,546,126	3,688,014	do.	do.	do.	10,566	do.	do.
1825	3,749,732	3,752,634	do.	do.	do.	...	do. 3/6 to 4/9 to 5th April, and then repealed	do.
1826	4,160,049	875,622	1 0 per lb. to 5 April, 1825 4 0 do. from 5 April to 5 July 3 0 do. from 5 July...	3 0 per lb. to 5 April, 1825	4 0 per lb. to 5 April, 1825 4 0 do. from 5 April, to 5 July 3 0 do. from 5 July	...	... ...	... ...

Account *concluded.*

Years ending 5th July.	Tobacco and Snuff :—Ireland. Net Amount of Revenue Received by Customs.			Excise.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1790	63,862	0	7¾	64,886	10	7½	128,748	11	3¼
1791	66,575	19	3¼	66,636	3	8¼	133,212	2	11½
1792	58,341	14	1¼	59,113	0	3¾	117,454	14	5
1793	39,734	17	3¾	40,989	18	0	80,724	15	3¾
1794	87,099	2	7½	38,786	12	11	125,885	15	6½
1795	145,493	16	0	47,698	14	2	193,192	10	2
1796	147,459	11	4¾	68,265	4	8	215,724	16	0¾
1797	116,552	5	0½	70,372	17	4½	186,925	2	5
1798	163,397	16	11	104,323	19	5¾	267,721	16	4¾
1799	131,749	10	9½	83,574	10	2¾	215,324	1	0¼
1800	161,503	2	1	126,526	5	9	288,029	7	10
5 Jan. 1801	153,487	10	10	132,158	11	11	285,646	2	9
1802	192,070	15	3¾	93,413	5	0¾	285,484	0	4½
1803	189,988	4	2	119,750	5	0	309,738	9	2
1804	163,230	11	2½	102,718	13	10	265,949	5	0½
1805	181,074	2	7¾	133,035	2	4½	314,109	5	0
1806	138,449	9	11	163,969	18	3	302,419	8	2
1807	169,545	1	3¼	190,329	15	0	359,874	16	3¼
1808	121,528	8	8¼	193,889	7	9¾	315,417	16	6
1809	148,660	15	0	255,312	13	7¾	403,973	8	7¾
1810	162,091	12	0	289,187	14	11¾	451,279	6	11¾
1811	156,449	13	0¼	287,748	13	8¼	444,198	6	8½
1812	177,479	15	3¾	374,602	19	4	552,082	14	7¾
1813	188,019	13	4	509,905	18	4	697,925	11	8
1814	207,720	11	0¾	538,294	17	9	746,015	8	9¾
1815	188,277	12	2½	465,453	6	2	653,730	18	4½
1816	224,179	17	4½	516,196	10	5	740,376	7	9½
1817	236,645	1	8½	513,906	7	1¾	750,551	8	10¼
1818	238,964	6	1½	518,392	19	7¼	757,357	5	8¾
1819	211,180	11	10¾	454,479	2	7¼	665,659	14	6
1820	177,012	17	0	441,648	8	10¾	618,661	5	10¾
1821	131,229	9	11	387,316	6	1¼	518,545	16	0½
1822	132,883	5	3	394,184	5	0	524,067	10	3
1823	168,191	1	8	498,505	5	0	666,696	6	8
1824	179,124	10	9	553,201	3	8¼	732,325	14	5¼
1825	187,487	10	0	563,101	15	4	750,589	5	4
1826	597,150	15	0	131,343	6	0	728,494	1	0

Note.—There is not any excise duty on Snuff in Ireland, beyond that which all Leaf Tobacco is chargeable with.

An Account of the Total Quantity of TIMBER of all Sorts, MASTS, ASHES, and CORN, Imported from the BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA, in the Years 1822 and 1825, respectively.—[COMMONS, 374.]

Articles.	Quantities imported into the United Kingdom, from the British Possessions in America.		Articles.	Quantities imported into the United Kingdom, from the British Possessions in America.	
	Year 1822.	Year 1825.		Year 1822.	Year 1825.
Timber of all sorts, 8 inches square, or upwards ... *Loads*	345,741	467,565	Corn, pease ... *Qrs.*	178	1,016
Masts under 12 inches in diameter ... *Number*	5,662	5,045	wheat ... *Qrs.*	22,476	90,686
12 inches in diameter, or upwards ... *Loads*	2,154	3,596	wheat flour ... *Cwts.*	2,748	[illegible]
Ashes, pearl and pot ... *Cwts.*	135,964	210,781			

An Account of the Quantity of TIMBER of all Sorts, MASTS, FLAX, HEMP, TALLOW, and LINSEED, Imported from the different Ports of EUROPE in the Years 1822 and 1825, respectively; distinguishing the Countries from which Imported.

Countries from which Imported.	Imports into the United Kingdom.													
	Timber 8 inches square or upwards.		Masts under 12 inches in diameter.		Masts 12 inches in diameter or upwards.		Flax dressed and undressed.		Hemp dressed and undressed.		Tallow.		Linseed and Flaxseed.	
	1822.	1825.	1822.	1825.	1822.	1825.	1822.	1825.	1822.	1825.	1822.	1825.	1822.	1825.
	Loads.	*Loads.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Loads.*	*Loads.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Russia	6,846	9,710	2,355	2,159	913	753	416,941	664,193	583,760	578,647	788,034	1,149,009	817,183¾	1,427,752½
Sweden	1,985	7,461	1,694	2,717	25	33	2	188	..	...	...	2,949	11,371	14,716
Norway	17,228	35,679	4,459	8,353	13	26	...	...	...	241	138	12	1,458¼	5,599
Denmark	235	584	5	3	...	...	6	...	..	42	956	197	4,588	11,768
Prussia	110,954	233,430	283	696	487	1,523	53,270	100,979	5,317	2,681	19	8	86,796	601,514¾
Germany	210	8,847	1	16	...	42	300	4,022	2,264	100	4,369	1,382	5,128	20,934
Belgium	...	1,674	...	...	...	...	134,639	223,179	635	74	2,109	1,492	74,978½	111,715½
France	...	...	4	6	...	...	1,870	50,365	2,868	3	2,361	1	...	8
Italy	2,648	2,753	2	1	...	...	105	15	18,794	8,967	289	7,038	52,974	199,557
Turkey	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	94,658	268,738
Other countries in Europe	12	5	6	5	...	...	3	14	1,836	446	588	40	923	48
Total imports from Europe	140,118	300,145	8,809	13,956	1,438	2,377	607,136	1,042,955	615,474	591,201	798,863	1,163,031	1,150,058½	2,662,350¾

An Account of the Amount of Duty paid in each of the last Three Years up to the 5th of January, on FIR, OAK, and other HARDWOODS, imported from EUROPE, AFRICA, and AMERICA; distinguishing in each Year the Duty paid on FIR, OAK, and other HARDWOODS.—[COMMONS, 232.]

	Amount of Duty received in the United Kingdom.											
	Year ending 5th January, 1824.				Year ending 5th January, 1825.				Year ending 5th January, 1826.			
	Europe.	Africa.	America, including the West Indies.	Total.	Europe.	Africa.	America, including the West Indies.	Total.	Europe.	Africa.	America, including the West Indies.	Total.
	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d
Fir Timber, 8 inches square or upwards	474,167 6 3½	..	170,062 18 1½	644,230 4 5	585,185 18 11	..	174,592 17 10½	759,778 16 9½	651,119 1 8	..	193,448 15 11¼	844,567 17 7¼
Oak Timber .....ditto..	9,570 9 11	..	5,667 19 10	15,238 9 9	20,476 0 7¾	..	6,512 13 2¼	26,988 13 10	46,764 19 5	..	8,987 7 2	55,752 6 7
HARDWOODS; viz.												
Boxwood	1,331 8 4	..	12 7 6	1,343 15 10	2,336 3 11¼	..	72 0 9	2,408 4 8¼	3,333 12 10	..	34 0 4	3,367 13 2
Ebony	5 3 11	23 2 3	64 17 5	93 3 7	..	11 6 9	89 7 7	100 14 4	..	14 2 5	34 18 6	49 0 11
Lignum Vitæ	0 5 6	..	405 17 8	406 3 2	8 16 1	..	526 9 11¾	535 6 0¾	..	..	1,515 10 2¾	1,515 10 2¾
Mahogany	11 1 0¾	..	85,930 10 3¼	85,941 11 4	23 11 6	..	91,745 11 6¾	91,769 3 2¾	..	0 3 8	90,304 16 7	90,305 0 3
Rosewood	37 14 1	..	5,495 17 1	5,533 11 2	315 19 4	..	8,832 11 5¼	9,148 10 9¼	1,422 6 3	0 0 4	9,458 0 10	10,880 8 6
Total.....£	485,123 9 1½	23 2 3	267,640 7 10¾	752,786 19 3	608,346 10 7	11 6 9	282,371 12 4½	890,729 9 8½	702,640 0 2	14 7 0	303,783 9 7	1,006,437 16 9

An Account of all TIN IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826; distinguishing from what Countries Imported.—[COMMONS, 145.]

	Tin Imported into Great Britain, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826.		
	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
From Spain	34	0	4
Gibraltar	225	2	21
East Indies	1,173	1	10
Chili	2,776	3	23
Brazil	3	3	18
Total	4,213	3	20

An Account of all TIN EXPORTED from GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826; distinguishing to what Countries Exported.

Countries to which Exported.	Quantity of Tin Exported. Year ending 5th January, 1826. British Tin.			Foreign Tin.		
EUROPE, exclusive of Ireland:	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Russia	4,194	0	0	348	3	20
Sweden	488	2	8	...		
Norway	15	2	3	...		
Denmark	34	0	16	...		
Prussia	419	2	0	...		
Germany	390	2	0	...		
Holland	2,500	1	1	...		
Flanders	321	2	12	...		
France	14,651	3	13	3,609	2	24
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	399	0	0	...		
Spain and the Canaries	473	0	0	...		
Gibraltar	52	1	0	...		
Italy	4,636	1	19	176	1	5
Malta	100	0	0	...		
Ionian Islands	20	0	0	...		
Turkey and the Levant	2,592	0	0	...		
Isles Guernsey and Jersey	53	3	0	...		
	31,342	1	16	4,134	3	21
ASIA	29	1	0	...		
AMERICA, viz.						
British Colonies in North America	32	0	0	...		
British West Indies	195	0	22	...		
United States	992	0	21	574	3	18
Brazil	98	0	7	...		
Mexico	6	0	0	...		
Columbia	20	0	0	...		
Peru	9	2	0	...		
Buenos Ayres	8	0	0	...		
Total, exclusive of Ireland	32,732	2	10	4,709	3	11
IRELAND	1,505	1	9	...		
Total to all parts	34,237	3	19	4,709	3	11

An Account of all COPPER IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826; distinguishing each sort of Copper, from what Country, and into what Ports Imported.—[COMMONS, 144.]

Copper Imported into Great Britain.

Countries from which Imported.	Unwrought in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Part Wrought, viz. Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised.	Plates and Coin.	Old for Re-manufacture.	Manufactured.	Ore.	Copper not otherwise described.	Total Quantity Imported (including Copper Ore.)
	cwts. q. lbs.	cwts. q. lbs.	cwts. q. lbs.	cwts. q. lbs.	cwts. q. lbs.	cwts. q. lbs.	cwts. q. lbs.	cwts. q. lbs.
Russia	2,557 2 7	..	27 0 18	..	644 2 19	..	..	3,229 1 16
Germany	1 3 24	0 0 25	237 0 17	..	..	0 0 14	..	289 1 24
Belgium	..	16 3 1	0 0 12	..	..	..	..	16 3 13
France	..	2 1 12	0 0 10	0 2 0	..	..	..	2 3 22
Spain	..	..	0 0 1	..	..	..	..	0 0 1
Gibraltar	35 0 18	..	0 0 1½	1 0 22	..	1 1 8	..	37 2 21½
Italy	25 1 8	..	0 1 17½	..	..	..	..	25 2 25½
Malta	..	..	0 0 18	..	..	..	..	0 0 18
Turkey	234 3 25	..	0 0 14	..	..	..	..	235 0 11
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..	4 3 14	..	..	..	4 3 14
British North American Colonies	..	..	..	0 2 18	..	..	..	0 2 18
Chili	5,731 2 13	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	..	5,732 0 13
Columbia	514 0 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	514 0 26
Brazil	2,585 0 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,585 0 12
	11,685 3 21	19 1 10	315 0 25	7 0 26	644 2 19	1 3 22	..	12,674 1 11
Ireland (Irish Copper)	5 0 0	16 0 0	..	124 0 0	184 3 16	113,272 0 0	564 0 0	114,165 3 16
Total Import..	11,690 3 21	35 1 10	315 0 25	131 0 26	829 2 7	113 273 3 22	564 0 0	126,840 0 27
Ports into which Imported.								
ENGLAND.								
London	7,568 2 18	16 3 26	287 3 5	6 2 8	644 2 19	1 1 22	..	8,526 0 14
Dover	..	2 1 12	..	..	..	..	..	2 1 12
Dartmouth	..	..	..	0 2 18	..	..	..	0 2 18
Bristol	..	..	..	..	..	..	97 0 0	97 0 0
Swansey	..	..	..	..	..	113,272 0 0	..	113,272 0 0
Chester	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	40 0 0
Liverpool	4,122 1 3	16 0 0	15 0 25	84 0 0	..	0 2 0	467 0 0	4,705 0 0
SCOTLAND.								
Borrowstoness	..	..	..	..	139 3 16	..	..	139 3 16
Glasgow	..	..	..	..	42 0 0	..	..	42 0 0
Greenock	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	3 0 0
Leith	..	..	12 0 23	..	..	..	..	12 0 23
Total Import..	11,690 3 21	35 1 10	315 0 25	131 0 26	829 2 7	113,273 3 22	564 0 0	126,840 0 27

An Account of the Quantities of COPPER EXPORTED from GREAT BRITAIN in the Year ending 5th January, 1826; distinguishing each Sort, from what Port sent, and to what Country Exported.

Ports from which Exported.	British Copper Exported.					Foreign Copper Exported.		
	Unwrought in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c.	Wire.	Wrought Copper of all other sorts.	Total of British Copper Exported.	Unwrought in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Wrought in Sheets and Bars.	Old, for Re-manufacture
	Cwts.q.lbs.	Cwts.q.lbs.	Cwts. qr. lbs.	Cts.q.lb.	Cwts. qr. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cts. qr.lbs.	Ct.qr.lb.	Cts.q.lbs
London	..	2,099 1 9	27,294 3 27	38 1 10	17,316 3 13	46,749 2 3	4,605 1 24	644 2 19	..
Dover	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	..
Portsmouth	..	..	23 1 10	..	67 2 3	90 3 13	..	..	..
Southampton	..	..	575 2 0	1 2 0	8 3 0	585 3 0	..	..	..
Poole	..	..	3 0 10	..	1 3 8	4 3 18	..	..	..
Weymouth	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	0 3 0	..	..	..
Dartmouth	..	..	..	..	8 1 14	8 1 14	..	..	..
Plymouth	..	..	13 1 24	..	18 2 0	31 3 24	..	..	..
Bideford	..	..	35 0 0	..	..	35 0 0	..	..	..
Bristol	..	..	2,441 2 23	0 1 0	3,362 3 24	5,804 3 19	..	..	..
Swansea	..	2 3 7	290 0 14	..	64 2 22	357 2 15	..	..	..
Liverpool	10 0 0	30 6 0	20,249 0 0	..	2,999 0 21	23,288 0 21	..	..	41 0 3
Whitehaven	..	..	17 2 12	..	22 1 7	39 3 19	..	..	..
Newcastle	..	..	1 2 17	..	37 2 10	39 0 27	..	..	..
Sunderland	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..
Hull	..	..	46 0 0	..	..	46 0 0	..	..	..
Harwich	..	..	1 2 18	..	..	1 2 18	..	..	..
Glasgow, Greenock, &c.	..	2 0 0	439 2 0	..	1,080 1 16	1,521 3 16	..	..	..
	10 0 0	2,134 0 16	51,437 2 15	40 0 10	25,002 2 26	78,624 2 11	4,605 1 24	644 2 19	41 0 3

Countries to which Exported.	British Copper Exported.					Foreign Copper Exported.		
	Unwrought in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c.	Wire.	Wrought Copper of all other sorts.	Total of British Copper Exported.	Unwrought in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Wrought in Sheets and Bars.	Old, for Re-manufacture
	Cts. qr. lbs	Cwts. qr. lbs.	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Ct. q. lbs	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cwts. q. lbs.	Cts. q. lbs.	Ct. qr.lb.	Cts.q.lbs.
Europe, exclusive of Ireland.									
Russia	..	..	..	3 1 4	..	3 1 4	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	126 0 0	..	11 0 0	137 0 0	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	1 2 17	..	..	1 2 17	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	506 0 1	..	..	506 0 1	..	..	..
Prussia	..	..	..	6 1 0	0 2 0	6 3 0	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	624 3 17	..	192 0 13	817 0 2	..	..	..
Holland	..	..	5,822 0 21	1 3 19	1,839 2 15	7,663 2 27	787 1 3	..	..
Flanders	..	30 0 0	1,111 0 25	..	127 3 22	1,269 0 19	120 2 5	..	..
France	..	..	36 0 0	..	170 3 20	206 3 20	..	..	..
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	..	..	923 3 20	2 0 8	727 2 15	1,653 2 15	..	..	..
Spain, and the Canaries	..	..	82 3 0	3 2 0	69 2 24	155 3 24	3,079 3 5	..	..
Gibraltar	..	..	317 1 8	..	279 2 2	596 3 10	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	498 0 25	..	46 1 0	544 1 25	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	4 0 0	..	8 3 0	12 3 0	..	..	..
Ionian Islands	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	..
Turkey and the Levant	..	..	..	..	9 2 0	9 2 0	..	..	..
Isle of Man	..	3 0 22	..	..	72 2 16	75 3 10	..	..	..
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney	..	..	1,170 0 15	1 2 0	175 3 26	1,347 2 13	..	..	
	..	30 0 0	11,227 2 3	18 2 3	3,740 0 13	15,016 0 19	3,987 2 13	..	..
Asia	..	1,288 1 9	6,870 0 21	13 0 0	2,646 0 11	10,817 2 13	..	644 2 19	..
Africa	..	..	166 1 27	5 0 0	237 2 0	408 3 27	..	..	..
America; viz.									
British Colonies in North America	..	..	3,509 3 15	..	2,315 2 9	5,825 1 24	..	..	..
British West Indies	..	..	1,590 3 16	2 1 0	4,942 3 23	6,536 0 11	..	..	..
Foreign West Indies	..	..	479 0 6	..	224 0 8	703 0 14	..	..	..
United States	10 0 0	..	15,448 3 27	..	4,370 0 10	19,829 0 9	617 3 11	..	41 0 3
Brazil	..	..	9,018 2 17	..	3,694 2 18	12,713 1 7	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	55 0 0	..	79 0 0	134 0 3	..	..	..
Columbia	..	..	30 0 0	..	13 0 0	43 0 0	..	..	..
Peru	..	..	7 2 0	..	92 2 0	100 0 0	..	..	..
Chili	..	..	42 0 0	..	25 0 0	67 0 0	..	..	..
Buenos Ayres	..	531 0 0	61 3 0	..	11 1 24	604 0 24	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Ireland	10 0 0	1,849 1 9	48,507 3 20	38 3 3	22,392 0 4	72,798 0 8	4,605 1 24	644 2 19	41 0 3
Ireland	..	284 3 7	2,929 2 23	1 1 7	2,610 2 22	5,826 2 3	..	..	..
Total to all parts	10 3 0	2,134 0 16	51,437 2 15	40 0 10	25,002 2 26	78,624 2 11	4,605 1 24	644 2 19	41 0 3

An Account of the Quantities of COPPER EXPORTED from the Port of LONDON, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826; distinguishing each Sort, and to what Country Exported.

Countries to which Exported.	British Copper Exported.					Foreign Copper Exported.	
	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c.	Wire.	Wrought Copper of all other Sorts.	Total of British Copper Exported.	Unwrought in Bricks and Pigs.	Wrought in Sheets and Bars.
	Cwts. q. lbs.	*Cwts. q. lbs.*	*Cwts.q.lbs*	*Cwts. q. lbs.*	*Cwts. q. lbs.*	*Cwts. q. lbs.*	*Cwts.q.lbs*
EUROPE, exclusive of Ireland:							
Russia	..	..	3 1 4	..	3 1 4	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	..
Denmark	..	506 0 1	..	..	506 0 1	..	..
Prussia	..	..	6 1 10	0 2 0	6 3 0	..	..
Germany	..	623 0 27	..	192 0 13	815 1 12	..	..
Holland	..	5,822 0 21	1 3 19	1,839 2 15	7,663 2 27	787 1 3	..
Flanders	..	1,111 0 25	..	127 3 22	1,239 0 19	120 2 5	..
France	..	..	..	151 2 0	151 2 0	..	..
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	..	669 2 17	2 0 8	606 2 15	1,298 1 12	..	..
Spain & the Canaries	..	78 2 0	3 2 0	69 2 24	151 2 24	3,079 3 5	..
Gibraltar	..	317 1 8	..	278 2 2	595 3 10	..	..
Italy	..	454 0 25	..	30 1 0	484 1 25	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	4 3 0	4 3 0	..	..
Ionian Islands	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..
Turkey & the Levant	..	..	..	9 2 0	9 2 0	..	..
Isle of Man	..	..	..	45 0 0	45 0 0	..	..
Isles Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney	..	232 2 22	..	9 0 0	241 2 22	..	..
	..	9,835 0 6	17 0 3	3,384 0 7	13,236 0 16	3,987 2 13	..
ASIA	1,288 1 9	5,900 3 11	13 0 0	2,625 0 11	9,827 1 3	..	644 2 19
AFRICA	..	156 1 27	5 0 0	218 0 0	379 1 27	..	..
AMERICA; viz.							
British Colonies in North America	..	267 3 8	..	992 0 2	1,259 3 10	..	..
British West Indies	..	531 3 7	2 0 0	3,540 0 25	4,074 0 4	..	..
Foreign West Indies	..	17 2 24	..	206 1 27	224 0 23	..	..
United States	..	3,839 3 24	..	3,232 2 26	7,072 2 22	617 3 11	..
Brazil	..	6,652 1 1	..	2,925 2 20	9,577 3 21	..	..
Mexico	..	52 0 0	..	78 0 0	130 0 0	..	..
Columbia	..	..	..	1 2 0	1 2 0	..	..
Peru	..	7 2 0	..	58 2 0	66 0 0	..	..
Chili	..	..	..	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..
Buenos Ayres	531 0 0	..	..	11 1 14	542 1 14	..	..
Total, exclusive of Ireland	1,819 1 9	27,261 1 24	37 0 3	17,294 2 20	46,412 2 0	4,605 1 24	644 2 19
IRELAND	280 0 0	33 2 3	1 1 7	22 0 21	337 0 3	..	..
Total to all Parts	2,099 1 9	27,294 3 27	38 1 10	17,316 3 13	46,749 2 3	4,605 1 24	644 2 19

An Account of the Quantities of COPPER EXPORTED from the Port of LIVERPOOL, in the Year ending 5th January, 1826; distinguishing each Sort, and to what Countries Exported.

Countries to which Exported.	British Copper Exported.					Foreign Copper Exported.
	Unwrought in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Coin.	Sheets, Nails, &c.	Wrought Copper of all other Sorts.	Total of British Copper Exported.	Old for Re-manufacture.
	Cwts. q. lbs.	*Cwts. q. lbs.*	*Cwts. q. lbs.*	*Cwts. q. lbs.*	*Cwts. q. lbs.*	*Cwts. q. lbs.*
EUROPE, exclusive of Ireland.						
Sweden	..	..	126 0 0	1 2 2	127 2 2	..
Flanders	..	30 0 0	..	..	30 0 0	..
France	..	..	36 0 0	..	36 0 0	..
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	..	..	45 0 0	..	45 0 0	..
Spain and the Canaries	..	..	4 1 0	..	4 1 0	..
Italy	..	..	44 0 0	9 0 0	53 0 0	..
Malta	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	..
Isle of Man	..	..	1 1 16	27 1 26	28 3 14	..
Isles Guernsey and Jersey	..	..	12 1 11	12 0 0	24 1 11	..
	..	30 0 0	272 3 27	54 0 0	356 3 27	..
ASIA	..	..	946 0 0	..	946 0 0	..
AFRICA	..	..	10 0 0	19 2 0	29 2 0	..
AMERICA; viz.						
British Colonies in North America	..	..	2,938 1 24	348 3 20	3,287 1 16	..
British West Indies	..	..	716 3 17	699 2 15	1,416 2 4	..
Foreign West Indies	..	..	461 1 10	0 2 0	461 3 10	..
United States	10 0 0	..	9,530 1 0	765 3 0	10,306 0 0	41 0 3
Brazil	..	..	2,366 1 16	746 1 3	3,112 2 19	..
Mexico	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
Columbia	..	..	30 0 0	11 2 0	41 2 0	..
Peru	..	..	..	34 0 0	34 0 0	..
Chili	..	..	42 0 0	4 0 0	46 0 0	..
Buenos Ayres	..	..	61 3 0	..	61 3 0	..
Total, exclusive of Ireland	10 0 0	30 0 0	17,376 0 10	2,685 0 10	20,101 0 20	41 0 3
IRELAND	..	..	2,872 3 18	314 0 11	3,187 0 1	..
Total to all Parts	10 0 0	30 0 0	20,249 0 0	2,999 0 21	23,288 0 21	41 0 3

An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, that were BUILT and

	Year 1814.		Year 1815.		Year 1816.		Year 1817.		Year 1818.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage	Vessels.	Tonnage	Vessels.	Tonnage	Vessels.	Tonnage
England	524	69,539	712	84,794	618	67,083	500	63,260	573	70,542
Scotland	136	14,563	165	16,227	192	15,608	156	14,824	131	13,923
Isle of Guernsey	1	32	2	155	4	153	4	587	..	..
of Jersey	1	34	5	539	2	40	1	142	1	121
of Man	25	739	29	842	9	250	3	116	8	195
British Plantations	131	11,069	234	24,061	408	32,282	316	22,321	298	17,302
Total (exclusive of Ireland)	818	95,976	1,147	126,618	1,233	115,416	980	101,250	1,011	102,083

An Account of the total Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, from and to all Parts of the World, in the

Inwards.									
Years.	British.			Foreign.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1814	16,065	1,846,670	114,049	5,109	566,516	35,581	21,174	2,413,186	149,630
1815	16,851	1,993,150	120,027	4,919	673,918	39,058	21,770	2,667,068	159,085
1816	16,754	1,966,890	119,779	2,825	317,577	22,253	19,579	2,284,467	142,032
1817	18,707	2,240,675	131,901	3,163	401,792	24,745	21,870	2,642,467	156,646
1818	20,401	2,457,779	143,800	5,898	704,511	40,690	26,299	3,162,290	184,490
1819	19,851	2,413,019	142,160	3,854	478,220	29,138	23,705	2,891,239	171,298
1820	18,586	2,270,400	135,195	3,258	408,401	25,472	21,844	2,678,801	160,667
1821	18,738	2,263,813	134,699	3,091	366,397	24,400	21,829	2,630,210	159,099
1822	20,212	2,390,238	147,603	3,113	419,694	25,807	23,325	2,809,932	173,410
1823	20,303	2,469,053	154,958	3,806	534,674	31,329	24,109	3,003,727	186,287
1824	19,164	2,364,249	142,923	5,280	694,880	38,662	24,444	3,059,129	181,585
1825	21,786	2,786,844	162,614	6,561	892,601	48,943	28,347	3,679,445	211,557

REGISTERED in his Majesty's DOMINIONS, from the Year 1814 to the Year 1825, both inclusive.
[COMMONS, 398.]

Year 1819.		Year 1820.		Year 1821.		Year 1822.		Year 1823.		Year 1824.		Year 1825.	
Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
586	71,257	461	54,914	399	46,296	442	43,212	468	54,068	625	76,428	722	102,842
154	16,228	121	11,004	122	9,457	87	6,162	92	7,418	139	12,840	209	17,136
7	1,022	6	906	5	961	2	304	4	261	16	1,137	7	350
..	..	3	376	3	334	3	254	2	216	6	586	15	988
13	359	7	169	4	111	2	47	4	160	16	413	6	212
328	21,701	248	16,440	275	15,365	209	15,611	243	22,240	342	50,522	353	59,299
1,088	110,567	846	82,909	808	72,524	745	65,590	813	84,363	1,144	141,926	1,312	171,827

of Men and Boys employed in navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages) that Years from 1814 to 1825, both inclusive; distinguishing the British from the Foreign.

Outwards.									
Years.	British.			Foreign.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1814	16,654	1,675,855	116,564	4,452	571,413	33,198	21,106	2,447,268	149,762
1815	17,884	2,088,029	129,091	4,285	671,690	36,901	22,169	2,759,719	165,992
1816	17,383	1,987,794	123,733	2,260	329,942	20,156	19,643	2,317,736	143,889
1817	19,754	2,249,206	136,947	2,674	396,164	22,981	22,428	2,645,370	159,928
1818	19,791	2,401,067	142,476	5,063	671,342	36,764	24,854	3,072,409	179,240
1819	19,424	2,263,650	138,159	3,447	491,405	26,889	22,871	2,755,055	165,048
1820	18,177	2,207,663	134,323	2,739	390,991	22,211	20,916	2,598,654	156,534
1821	18,624	2,223,869	136,384	2,446	351,283	20,415	21,070	2,575,152	156,799
1822	19,436	2,286,713	139,487	2,582	408,417	22,871	22,018	2,695,130	162,358
1823	19,177	2,297,975	140,291	3,179	515,774	26,844	22,356	2,813,749	167,135
1824	20,732	2,492,402	152,584	4,717	690,374	35,823	25,449	3,182,776	188,407
1825	17,079	2,262,458	136,723	5,753	851,354	44,431	22,832	3,113,812	181,154

A Comparative Statement of BRITISH and FOREIGN TONNAGE, which have ENTERED the several
5th January,

Countries.	Year 1816.		Year 1817.		Year 1818.		Year 1819.	
	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage
Russia	115,724	17,269	234,016	16,131	284,243	33,874	224,283	26,039
Sweden	11,949	15,263	20,319	19,579	23,343	25,718	21,988	20,165
Norway	9,549	29,906	22,580	52,713	21,996	85,984	17,037	82,689
Denmark	5,075	3,586	15,362	11,527	25,049	35,215	12,639	14,200
Prussia	44,285	35,327	104,709	48,837	129,742	117,492	80,258	78,266
Germany	92,886	8,699	92,585	19,054	95,116	53,427	94,015	24,072
Belgium	111,206	48,848	99,403	39,387	99,988	131,820	77,734	59,373
France	105,904	45,400	127,813	38,074	109,172	52,890	85,855	51,388
Portugal	48,642	4,424	49,954	1,891	52,767	3,329	52,787	1,557
Spain	35,881	8,343	33,598	7,346	41,756	7,063	34,639	6,550
Gibraltar	5,649	..	3,530	..	2,312	..	3,493	271
Italy	27,273	1,185	27,039	..	46,513	574	56,423	811
Malta	3,948	..	2,856	..	4,789	..	7,987	..
Ionian Islands	2,396	..	2,559	..	3,732	..	1,818	..
Turkey and the Levant	4,811	..	7,423	..	13,821	..	8,390	..
British Islands; viz.								
Ireland	621,273	5,650	679,131	1,956	644,896	6,781	699.885	8,282
Isle of Man	20,205	..	22,009	200	22,417	250	22,505	..
Guernsey	..	..	18,194	260	22,670	..	19,995	..
Jersey	42,143	643	24,336	..	29,530	249	27,258	..
Alderney	..	..	846	..	1,041	..	1,407	..
Asia	84,691	..	80,686	..	104.110	..	104,421	..
Africa	7,207	..	13,225	73	15,157	70	14,007	50
The Whale Fisheries	56.264	..	53,255	..	60,619	..	60,085	..
The Seal Fishery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Northern Colonies	181,384	..	191,904	..	267,713	..	352,766	..
British West Indies	228,823	..	233,518	80	238,763	..	235,776	..
United States	45,140	91,914	35,417	144,002	35,507	148,943	28,279	104,507
Foreign West Indies	16,386	..	12,710	..	17,687	221	13,775	..
Foreign Continental Colonies	38,176	1,120	31,698	682	43,330	611	35,444	..
Total	1,966,890	317,577	2,240,675	401,792	2,45".779	704,511	2,413,019	478,220

A Comparative Statement of BRITISH and FOREIGN TONNAGE, which have ENTERED the
ended 5th January,

Countries.	1816.		1817.		1818.		1819.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Russia	1,654	337	3,440	..	4,638	360	7,329	..
Sweden	185	6,644	844	1,010	1,202	6,118	1,272	5,740
Norway* / Denmark*	1,834	21,479	2,379	14,616	5,434	24,183	4,828	32,939
Prussia	4,953	2,471	2,077	1,290	3,212	5,326	4,190	9,218
Germany	131	590	338	689	..	150	553	..
Belgium	3,216	1,211	1,425	1,139	1,532	6,587	731	5,812
France	1,607	..	965	180	1,493	87	1,256	73
Portugal	5,662	5,060	3,588	5,298	3,931	6,006	6,611	4,509
Spain	7,574	344	5,376	..	5,858	138	7.460	70
Gibraltar	634	..	146	..	639	..	471	..
Italy	3,155	168	1,656	..	1,125	..	1,966	..
Turkey and the Levant	176	..	196	..	676	..	979	..
British Isles, Isle of Man	1,824	..	2,128	..	2,334	..	1,525	..
Guernsey	918	..	263	..	478	..	398	..
Jersey	887	193	1,132	..	1,096	39	1,549	..
Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	631	..
British Northern Colonies	13,020	..	13,647	..	27,227	288	38,415	202
British West Indies	2,521	..	3,637	..	8,169	..	9,616	..
United States	4,322	28,991	1,586	20,742	4,189	15,445	5,526	14,183
Foreign West Indies	685	..	..	..	..	..	171	..
Foreign Continental Colonies	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	..
Total	54,958	67,538	44,823	44,964	73,293	64,727	95,695	72,746

* Denmark and Norway were not separately distinguished until 1824.

Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, distinguishing the several Countries, for the last Ten Years, ended 1826.—[COMMONS, 361.]

Year 1820.		Year 1821.		Year 1822.		Year 1823.		Year 1824.		Year 1825.	
British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage
206,497	19,269	145,043	11,118	215,766	16,363	217,754	21,353	233,376	30,959	334,445	34,216
16,935	11,628	22,392	7,825	20,630	11,753	20,823	21,080	16,895	38,612	15,511	52,166
13,067	40,231	12,151	50,376	9,772	67,793	9,657	99,668	6,798	119,761	9,734	135,435
13,068	12,879	5,312	3,969	6,679	3,910	4,413	4,795	6,384	23,689	15,158	50,943
85,349	58,382	75,513	34,287	100,184	49,795	80,484	76,567	92,351	140,806	181,622	176,799
108,359	17,790	90,280	8,576	84,233	9,664	78,302	11,336	67,174	45,407	108,402	79,250
69,097	41,817	71,428	43,944	68,898	57,840	61,078	80,977	67,216	100,377	87,405	110,937
80,392	52,627	101,093	63,947	99,899	49,727	84,131	49,578	81,669	52,619	77,493	55,205
48,419	1,061	50,579	1,267	55,719	1,377	57,293	3,353	54,870	2,701	72,150	3,743
34,020	2,605	36,625	7,838	34,631	3,421	38,019	4,457	39,694	5,127	43,044	8,513
1,652	..	2,313	..	3,116	180	10,574	374	4,131	..	2,718	..
34,285	100	41,048	85	29,881	..	41,413	..	33,279	115	43,856	594
2,334	..	1,052	..	876	..	1,718	..	3,324	..	1,395	..
4,291	..	4,673	..	4,505	..	4,686	..	6,391	..	6,152	..
13,033	762	7,578	..	7,660	..	12,506	..	21,984	200	35,280	..
677,326	3,322	747,555	3,663	815,435	3,726	800,717	5,954	658,754	..	759,375	..
25,888	..	23,979	..	24,507	..	26,950	..	28,475	..	24,086	..
21,524	..	25,046	..	24,817	..	21,136	..	23,911	308	22,469	..
28,305	..	25,989	150	31,828	100	33,974	367	42,096	184	36,423	543
1,194	..	1,050	..	744	..	808	..	666	..	562	..
88,874	570	77,246	..	68,169	..	81,855	198	86,758	350	77,311	..
13,112	..	19,158	..	12,116	..	17,737	102	21,352	..	34,151	..
62,750	..	59,023	..	48,204	..	51,653	..	45,789	..	42,736	..
..	..	1,234	..	..	..	143	..	62	..	..	..
309,123	..	305,305	..	313,000	..	375,386	..	382,456	..	427,515	..
229,515	..	233,491	..	223,259	..	221,604	..	233,209	..	219,545	..
25,335	145,121	25,504	129,295	34,982	144,045	61,074	153,453	43,892	132,618	37,852	181,033
15,561	237	15,044	57	11,825	..	12,522	380	9,566	847	12,901	1,648
41,095	..	37,009	..	38,903	..	40,643	682	46,787	200	57,553	1,576
2,270,400	408,401	2,263,813	366,397	2,390,238	419,694	2,469,053	534,674	2,364,249	694,880	2,786,844	892,601

several Ports of IRELAND, distinguishing the several Countries, for the last Ten Years, 1826.—[COMMONS, *362.*]

1820.		1821.		1822.		1823.		1824.		1825.	
British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
3,304	..	3,374	..	4,153	..	4,623	..	5,809	136	9,710	320
329	1,855	613	683	169	1,939	163	1,449	179	863	395	975
							Norway	4,621	15,511	4,994	22,774
834	16,887	1,704	10,966	4,022	20,181	3,465	17.347				
							Denmark	354	..	..	..
2,102	2,068	4,077	3,433	2,663	8,475	718	9,446	2,313	10,815	7,592	5,750
..	..	..	218	112	136	70	120	171	699	146	..
521	1,867	203	3,177	1,151	4,808	275	6,058	1,069	7,352	276	6,429
1,205	..	2,744	231	1,199	..	993	..	981	29	1,400	334
4,672	5,558	4,064	3,133	2,853	5,120	3,504	6,320	3,173	6,886	3,480	8,119
5,368	..	8,418	..	7,372	..	3,634	..	6,029	80	4 115	100
1,536	..	4,865	200	3,550	515	5,187	1,290	1,164	379	1,489	2,754
1,383	..	2,248	..	3,370	..	4,252	..	2,514	496	3,735	2,117
633	..	128	..	506	..	1,221	..	1,285	..	718	..
1,057	..	1,147	..	1,479	..	1,234	..	164	..	87	..
415	..	684	..	392	..	272	..	876	..	314	..
1,498	..	1,275	..	1,096	..	1,582	..	1,954	72	1,398	306
123	..	289	..	278	..	329	..	564	..	479	..
34,254	..	32,019	122	43 594	..	26,283	..	45,376	..	61,626	..
10,995	..	11,830	..	9,021	..	12,186	..	11,762	..	13,112	..
4,155	14,297	3,029	11,359	2,403	12,009	2,532	12,246	1,102	..	1 091	..
..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74,384	42,532	83,016	33,522	89,383	53,183	72,523	54,976	91,460	43,318	86,148	49,978

An Account of the Number of SHIPS, and Amount of Tonnage, which have cleared OUTWARDS from guishing British Ships from

Countries.	In the Year 1816.				In the Year 1817.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Russia	343	67,531	82	23,558	897	154,683	81	20,030
Sweden	39	6,286	59	12,855	55	7,862	81	16,891
The Baltic	..	..	29	10,239	..	..	46	14,324
Norway	135	8,622	123	23,591	149	12,201	241	44,719
Denmark	214	36,457	61	8,768	400	65,508	170	20,424
Prussia	151	22,813	103	27,223	316	50,221	161	34,168
Germany	839	103,210	98	14,545	757	99,647	199	21,343
Belgium	1,070	107,758	452	41,721	1,007	91,766	454	37,081
France	1,442	101,125	780	41,888	1,874	130,427	669	36,008
Portugal	257	29,731	32	5,300	335	36,789	38	5,670
Spain	171	19,519	57	7,933	183	21,342	60	8,405
Gibraltar	82	10,901	2	305	107	13,845	1	112
The Mediterranean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	230	30,780	9	1,426	233	32,082	2	260
Malta	35	5,812	..	..	31	4,524	..	..
Ionian Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey and the Levant	18	3,094	..	..	21	4,096	1	314
Foreign Parts	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	466
British Islands; viz.								
Ireland	8,861	721,772	2	485	9,530	762,770	3	615
Isle of Man	636	23,155	..	..	586	21,708	..	..
Guernsey	479	29,140	2	33	342	20,486	..	..
Jersey					222	13,790	..	..
Alderney					21	1,091	..	..
Asia	164	99,392	4	1,415	201	109,404	8	2,938
Africa	68	13,517	2	503	89	18,738	1	97
The Whale Fisheries	164	52,099	..	..	177	58,333	..	..
The Seal Fishery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Northern Colonies	772	160,375	1	106	1,009	194,996	..	..
British West Indies	647	201,424	..	..	708	211,479	..	..
United States	278	72,063	344	103,280	182	44,098	445	130,522
Foreign West Indies	93	21,964	6	1,792	131	28,519	5	986
Foreign Continental Colonies	195	39,254	12	2,975	191	37,827	3	791
Total	17,383	1,987,794	2,260	329,941	19,754	2,249,206	2,674	369,164

	In the Year 1821.				In the Year 1822.			
Russia	470	84,632	41	9,609	569	110,244	42	11,903
Sweden	51	8,257	39	8,204	54	9,495	42	8,912
The Baltic	1	113	28	8,279	1	133	16	4,351
Norway	139	8,964	230	41,315	124	8,773	372	63,206
Denmark	397	65,083	107	17,529	376	65,737	124	19,355
Prussia	191	31,077	78	17,203	225	40,621	149	36,575
Germany	619	87,810	94	13,000	604	86,543	99	14,415
Belgium	565	50,669	343	38,041	618	52,574	443	50,815
France	1,533	93,550	1,021	59,390	1,223	84,144	792	49,715
Portugal	388	40,387	23	5,297	494	47,810	34	7,701
Spain	179	19,120	45	8,276	215	23,544	40	7,791
Gibraltar	120	15,022	2	389	155	20,133	1	159
The Mediterranean	1	134	1	361	..	..	..	..
Italy	336	55,195	2	691	312	41,276	3	607
Malta	30	4,514	..	..	45	6,099	..	..
Ionian Islands	4	476	1	223	4	435	..	..
Turkey and the Levant	31	4,516	..	..	34	5,368	1	1,085
Foreign Parts	..	..	3	660	..	..	10	1,183
British Islands; viz.								
Ireland	9,266	801,007	2	433	9,935	828,114	..	..
Isle of Man	628	22,286	..	..	731	22,423	..	..
Guernsey	383	24,589	..	..	419	23,327	..	..
Jersey	269	18,855	..	..	325	20,493	..	..
Alderney and Sark	17	888	..	..	8	550	..	..
Asia	115	74,406	4	1,257	145	86,912	4	1,348
Africa	106	19,931	..	..	109	18,729	..	..
The Whale Fisheries	196	59,445	..	..	168	49,614	..	..
The Seal Fishery	..	..	..	..	1	86	..	..
British Northern Colonies	1,240	293,341	..	..	1,273	309,708	..	..
British West Indies	807	230,830	..	..	666	192,275	..	..
United States	178	47,091	372	118,450	256	65,938	408	128,241
Foreign West Indies	96	17,668	8	2,123	71	14,099	2	455
Foreign Continental Colonies	238	44,013	2	553	276	51,516	..	..
Total	18,624	2,223,869	2,446	351,283	19,436	2,286,713	2,582	408,417

the several Ports in GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the last Ten Years ending 5th January, 1826; distin-
Foreign.—[COMMONS, 373.]

In the Year 1816.				In the Year 1819.				In the Year 1820.			
British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage
989	172,330	116	29,684	761	131,378	90	22,502	621	111,290	63	14,995
63	10,583	118	22,774	45	7,149	87	17,435	29	4,646	87	17,831
7	1,125	70	17,693	..	..	68	16,407	1	209	53	11,185
151	12,887	369	72,018	144	11,760	326	65,054	149	10,995	198	33,271
442	67,710	644	73,358	421	66,059	289	38,950	456	68,355	216	24,998
466	72,159	394	73,219	238	36,770	258	37,196	230	33,851	150	32,157
754	94,119	411	45,843	733	94,570	235	28,627	792	107,601	177	19,680
817	70,080	1,322	114,915	732	63,231	684	62,473	620	53,828	371	37,222
1,532	96,617	976	51,387	1,270	75,291	963	54,809	1,347	80,361	935	50,954
340	36,023	34	7,251	341	33,766	30	5,091	324	33,736	15	4,050
263	31,124	72	12,657	212	25,772	38	7,783	239	28,502	16	3,608
94	11,928	4	1,331	82	10,800	2	432	99	13,118	2	566
5	1,276	12	3,341	2	420	8	2,454	..	..	4	975
410	63,372	5	854	239	33,923	8	1,477	310	43,434	1	145
53	8,391	..	..	47	7,158	..	..	40	5,171	..	..
7	887	..	..	1	107	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	12,568	..	..	40	6,515	2	598	50	7,898	1	762
..	..	18	1,423	..	..	15	1,592	..	..	4	713
8,863	763,622	..	..	9,751	795,495	..	..	8,541	734,716	..	..
657	21,413	..	..	596	22,280	..	..	643	24,811	..	..
384	23,389	1	140	335	21,909	..	..	318	21,498	1	69
275	16,376	..	..	282	17,059	..	..	268	16,950	..	..
18	1,024	..	..	19	980	1	6	17	822	..	..
198	109,871	7	2,545	117	71,590	6	2,274	126	74,593	7	2,240
83	16,378	..	..	84	17,089	..	..	91	21,082	..	..
198	63,254	..	..	187	59,761	..	..	210	64,847	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,327	288,501	..	..	1,531	342,056	..	..	1,295	300,695	..	..
748	216,059	..	..	801	226,218	..	..	754	217,744	..	..
165	39,130	476	137,624	104	25,026	333	105,539	173	44,589	430	133,516
120	25,193	9	2,097	93	17,748	3	639	110	22,110	3	712
283	53,678	5	1,188	216	41,770	1	67	324	60,211	5	1,342
19,791	2,401,067	5,063	671,342	19,424	2,263,650	3,447	491,405	18,177	2,207,663	2,739	390,991

In the Year 1823.				In the Year 1824.				In the Year 1825.			
580	118,351	40	11,220	773	156,443	84	20,430	955	194,823	86	21,648
57	9,680	60	12,799	60	9,698	90	18,643	63	8,741	136	28,571
..	..	56	16,263	2	401	206	46,039	1	318	275	61,513
147	10,465	516	89,404	104	8,557	690	122,586	107	8,471	865	148,660
332	57,275	209	37,443	264	44,418	516	57,799	257	42,754	749	77,954
138	26,427	219	53,181	246	49,200	370	78,908	440	87,858	530	102,893
575	80,793	135	16,910	548	70,933	460	43,004	605	80,020	626	60,504
515	44,418	656	71,493	531	44,354	985	96,659	621	53,003	945	92,207
1,115	76,323	720	38,742	1,084	68,370	763	44,355	965	60,975	849	49,201
465	49,577	52	10,522	398	43,370	58	10,746	522	54,095	52	9,104
229	26,175	25	6,247	240	25,489	44	8,304	328	38,317	46	10,957
162	20,987	..	..	158	18,867	2	494	138	17,092	10	1,876
..	..	1	212	..	..	5	1,348	..	..	1	321
320	42,898	2	461	301	43,428	3	573	266	39,119	1	281
43	6,624	..	..	36	5,876	..	..	28	4,405	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	794	..	..	16	2,582	..	..
40	6,077	..	..	121	27,108	2	566	93	18,902	1	410
..	..	32	4,834	3	617	27	3,556	..	..	8	1,508
9,937	814,383	..	..	10,989	905,449	..	..	6,676	551,289	..	..
793	27,316	..	..	823	28,983	..	..	856	28,698	..	..
347	21,469	..	..	359	21,988	1	74	320	20,366	1	25
289	20,860	..	..	393	27,488	..	..	424	29,536	..	..
11	545	..	..	9	560	..	..	13	798	..	..
151	82,799	4	1,234	160	93,482	5	2,072	196	101,198	6	2,171
107	23,309	..	..	126	31,211	..	..	137	30,118	..	..
179	55,297	..	..	143	44,316	..	..	142	43,721	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,258	318,798	..	..	1,497	375,318	..	..	1,582	411,332	..	..
764	219,141	..	..	756	216,573	..	..	725	205,191	..	..
232	63,890	437	140,491	151	43,082	379	126,892	151	43,139	544	175,436
97	18,556	12	3,597	95	18,075	15	3,983	88	16,202	7	1,770
294	55,542	3	721	356	67,892	12	3,343	364	69,395	15	4,344
19,177	2,297,975	3,179	515,774	20,732	2,492,402	4,717	690,374	17,079	2,262,458	5,753	851,354

An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of INWARDS AND CLEARED OUTWARDS, at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, from and to during each of the three Years ending 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 192.]

Years ending 5 January.	Shipping entered Inwards in the United Kingdom, (exclusive of the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland.)								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1824	11,271	1,740,859	112,244	4,069	582,996	33,828	15,340	2,323,855	146,072
1825	11,731	1,797,089	108,686	5,655	759,672	42,126	17,386	2,556,761	150,812
1826	13,503	2,143,317	123,028	6,981	959,312	52,722	20,484	3,102,629	175,750

An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of ENTERED INWARDS AND CLEARED OUTWARDS, at the several Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, from and the Number and Tonnage of Shipping entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, during the same

Years ending 5 January.	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all Parts of the World.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1824	20,303	2,469,053	154,958	3,806	534,674	31,329	24,109	3,003,727	186,287
1825	19,164	2,364,249	142,923	5,280	694,880	38,662	24,444	3,059,129	181,585
1826	21,786	2,786,844	162,614	6,561	892,601	48,943	28,347	3,679,445	211,557

Years ending 5 January.	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all Parts (except Ireland.)								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1824	10,698	1,668,336	108,027	3,758	528,720	30,975	14,456	2,197,056	139,002
1825	11,124	1,705,495	103,482	5,280	694,880	38,662	16,404	2,400,375	142,144
1826	12,807	2,027,469	116,704	6,561	892,601	48,943	19,368	2,920,070	165,647

Men and Boys employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages) that ENTERED all Parts of the world (exclusive of the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland respectively)

Years ending 5 January.	Shipping cleared Outwards from the United Kingdom, (exclusive of the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland.)								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1824	9,666	1,546,976	95,596	3,437	563,571	29,323	13,103	2,110,547	124,919
1825	10,156	1,657,270	103,085	5,025	746,729	38,782	15,181	2,403,999	141,867
1826	10,843	1,793,842	109,537	6,085	906,066	47,535	16,928	2,699,908	157,072

Men and Boys employed in Navigating the same, (including their repeated Voyages) that to all Parts of the World, during each of the three Years ending 5th January, 1826:—Also, showing period, exclusive of the Intercourse with Ireland.

Years ending 5 January.	Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all Parts of the World.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1824	19,177	2,297,975	140,291	3,179	515,774	26,844	22,356	2,813,749	167,135
1825	20,732	2,492,402	152,584	4,717	690,374	35,823	25,449	3,182,776	188,407
1826	17,079	2,262,458	136,723	5,753	851,354	44,431	22,832	3,113,812	181,154

Years ending 5 January.	Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all Parts (except Ireland.)								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1824	9,240	1,483,592	91,938	3,179	515,774	26,844	12,419	1,999,366	118,782
1825	9,743	1,586,953	99,059	4,717	690,374	35,823	14,460	2,277,327	134,882
1826	10,403	1,711,169	105,001	5,753	851,354	44,431	16,156	2,562,523	149,432

An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, that were BUILT and REGISTERED in the several Ports of IRELAND, in the Years ending 5th January, 1824, 1825, and 1826, respectively.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Year ending 5th January, 1824....	34	1,665
.. 1825....	35	1,815
.. 1826....	44	2,501

An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of IRELAND, on the 30th of September, in the Years 1823 and 1824, and on the 31st December 1825, respectively.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men & Boys.
On the 30th September, 1823	1,378	69,614	6,586
.. 1824	1,376	73,293	6,779
31st December, 1825	1,391	80,583	7,090

An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated Voyages) that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of IRELAND, from and to all Parts of the World, during each of the Three Years ending 5th January, 1826:—Also showing the Number and Tonnage of Shipping entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, during the same Period, exclusive of the Intercourse with Great Britain.

Years ending 5th January.	Shipping Entered Inwards in Ireland, from all Parts of the World.									Shipping Cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all Parts of the World.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1824	10,622	897,709	52,577	314	54,979	2,885	10,936	952,688	55,462	9,753	842,715	48,888	313	55,103	2,886	10,066	897,818	51,774
1825	11,594	1,036,977	60,072	375	64,792	3,464	11,969	1,101,769	63,536	7,947	685,713	41,555	308	56,355	2,959	8,255	742,068	44,514
1826	12,238	1,100,602	65,921	420	66,711	3,779	12,658	1,167,313	69,700	9,362	823,855	50,247	332	54,712	3,104	9,694	878,567	53,351
Years ending 5th January.	Shipping Entered Inwards in Ireland, from all Parts (except Great Britain.)									Shipping Cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all Parts (except Great Britain.)								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.			British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1824	573	72,523	4,217	311	54,276	2,853	884	126,799	7,070	426	63,384	3,658	258	47,797	2,479	684	111,181	6,137
1825	607	91,594	5,204	375	64,792	3,464	982	156,386	8,668	413	70,317	4,026	308	56,355	2,959	721	126,672	6,985
1826	696	115,848	6,324	420	66,711	3,779	1,116	182,559	10,103	440	82,673	4,536	332	54,712	3,104	772	137,385	7,640

An Account of the total Number of SHIPS of WAR and other Vessels, which have been SOLD OUT OF THE SERVICE since the conclusion of the Peace; specifying the amount of their Tonnage, and distinguishing the Number and Tonnage of those sold, subject to the condition of being broken up.—[COMMONS, 378.]

	Number.	Tonnage.
Total number sold on condition of being broken up	112	136,317
Total number sold unconditionally	333	93,530
Total number sold since the conclusion of the peace	445	229,847

Return of the greatest Number of HIRED TRANSPORTS and Vessels of every Description, which were employed in the PUBLIC SERVICE under the Transport Board, at any one Period of the last three Years of the late War, and of the Numbers now employed in the same Service, specifying the Total Amount of Tonnage; also, the Number of Transports discharged during the Years 1815, 1816, and 1817, and the Amount of their Tonnage.

	Greatest Number employed in the last three Years of the late War.		Now employed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Transports in monthly pay	991	266,763	32	11,341
Vessels hired for one voyage only, to carry cargoes, or parts of cargoes, or freights	29	9,791	72	24,290
	1,020	276,554	104	35,631
Transports discharged from the service during the years 1815, 1816, and 1817			805	217,290

Statement of the Total Number of VESSELS (not Transports) with their Tonnage, that were employed in His Majesty's VICTUALLING SERVICE, in the Years 1812, 1813, and 1814, and of the Number employed in that Service during the last Year.

	Total Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
In the year 1812	167	11,756
1813	176	12,960
1814	224	15,012
1825	34	2,737

A Comparative Statement of British and Foreign TONNAGE, cleared OUTWARDS from the several Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, distinguishing the several Countries; for the Year ending 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 138.]

Countries.	Cleared from the several Ports of Great Britain.	
	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.
Russia	194,823	21,648
Sweden	8,741	28,571
The Baltic	318	61,513
Norway	8,438	148,660
Denmark	42,754	77,954
Prussia	87,858	102,893
Germany	80,020	60,504
Belgium	53,003	92,207
France	60,975	49,131
Portugal	54,095	9,104
Spain	38,317	10,957
Gibraltar	17,092	1,876
The Mediterranean	...	321
Italy	39,119	281
Malta	4,405	...
Ionian Islands	2,582	...
Turkey	18,902	410
Foreign Parts	...	1,508
British Isles; viz.		
Ireland	No Return of Tonnage is given for Ireland, as Vessels employed in the Trade with that Country are considered as Coasters.	
Isle of Man	28,698	...
Guernsey	20,366	25
Jersey	29,536	...
Alderney	798	...
Asia	101,198	2,171
Africa	30,118	...
The Whale Fishery	43,721	...
New South Shetland do.	...	...
British Northern Colonies	411,332	...
British West Indies	205,191	...
United States	43,139	175,436
Foreign West Indies	16,202	1,770
Foreign Continental Colonies	69,395	4,344
Total	1,711,136	851,284

Note.—The Account for Great Britain is made up exclusive of the Tonnage at the Port of Lerwick, no return from that Port having been received.

A Comparative Statement of British and Foreign TONNAGE, cleared OUTWARDS from the several Ports of Ireland, distinguishing the several Countries; for the Year ending 5th January, 1826.

Countries.	Cleared from the several Ports of Ireland.	
	British Tonnage.	Foreign Tonnage.
Russia	4,864	278
Sweden	75	613
The Baltic	...	...
Norway	1,422	18,471
Denmark	...	...
Prussia	1,697	4,403
Germany	...	150
Belgium	107	375
France	1,794	1,471
Portugal	1,087	9,596
Spain	600	1,430
Gibraltar	721	2,020
The Mediterranean	...	..
Italy	256	141
Malta	...	...
Ionian Islands	...	...
Turkey	279	...
Foreign Parts	...	...
British Isles; viz.		
Isle of Man	290	...
Guernsey	...	...
Jersey	503	135
Alderney	...	...
Asia	...	...
Africa	709	...
Greenland	...	...
New South Shetland	...	...
British Northern Colonies	52,467	216
British West Indies	14,240	...
United States	1,405	15,282
Foreign West Indies	...	131
Foreign Continental Colonies	158	...
Total	82,673	54,712

An Account of the Number of SHIPS, with their Tonnage and Men, which have ENTERED the Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year 1825; specifying the Ports of Entry, and distinguishing the British Ships from the Foreign; with the names of the different Kingdoms and States to which they belong.—[COMMONS, 198.]

Ports.	England.					
	British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
London	3,989	758,565	39,515	1,743	302,122	12,820
Aberystwith	10	1,013	57	...	...	...
Aldbro'	1	124	7	5	353	22
Arundel	12	1,719	93	3	165	16
Barnstaple	3	425	23	...	...	...
Beaumaris	22	2,200	127	1	240	12
Berwick	16	3,136	170	12	774	66
Blackney and Clay	11	1,264	70	5	290	21
Bideford	12	2,532	143	...	...	...
Boston	42	6,571	320	13	984	57
Bridegwater	11	2,362	106	2	228	14
Bridlington	20	1,985	114	10	770	54
Bristol	359	73,709	3,629	68	11,323	529
Cardiff	22	3,657	183	15	1,213	95
Cardigan	8	1,230	62	...	...	...
Carlisle	13	2,197	116	...	...	...
Chepstow	23	4,795	207	...	...	...
Chester	43	4,942	264	3	326	14
Chichester	7	493	36	1	163	9
Colchester	48	3,863	306	25	2,743	154
Cowes	21	1,286	118	5	814	44
Dartmouth	74	4,579	385	9	1,216	62
Deal	...	...	-Nil.-		...	...
Dover	697	35,495	5,470	267	13,375	2,228
Exeter	63	7,474	432	13	2,022	101
Falmouth	26	1,978	140	12	2,210	112
Faversham	73	3,691	331	14	1,474	78
Fowey	4	159	13	23	3,305	204
Gloucester	2	175	9	...	...	...
Grimsby	17	2,529	138	140	13,113	794
Gweek	2	512	23	26	3,866	215
Harwich	86	4,354	624	12	1,693	90
Hull	1,175	228,204	12,013	1,000	100,773	5,656
Ilfracombe	...	...	-Nil.-		...	...
Ipswich	32	2,999	176	15	1,500	97

Ports.	England—*continued.*					
	British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Lancaster	34	5,254	299	...	...	...
Liverpool	1,531	315,115	17,211	863	222,187	10,306
Llanelly	10	1,362	68	57	2,704	243
Looe	...	...	-Nil.-		...	...
Lyme	46	3,486	230	5	513	29
Lynn	80	12,915	629	79	6,339	363
Leigh	49	2,308	237	...	...	...
Maldon	57	3,122	283	15	1,012	94
Milford	14	3,066	147	1	359	16
Minehead	...	...	-Nil.-		...	...
Newcastle	290	46,977	2,468	267	25,827	1,583
Newhaven	49	4,138	274	4	297	23
Newport	25	4,493	219	12	808	71
Padstow	7	1,315	62	4	487	34
Penzance	10	629	41	19	2,921	153
Plymouth	268	29,047	1,783	47	9,033	465
Portsmouth	121	14,570	845	166	8,074	832
Poole	98	9,717	637	6	432	16
Preston and Poulton	7	924	51	...	...	...
Rochester	142	15,020	975	336	16,218	3,019
Ramsgate	133	10,220	950	90	3,830	605
Rye	57	2,303	251	4	217	25
St. Ives	1	122	9	10	1,527	94
Scarborough	19	2,151	136	17	998	75
Scilly	5	742	40	...	...	...
Shoreham	51	6,012	353	130	7,415	708
Southampton	322	26,369	2,327	22	2,698	168
Southwold	3	315	17	..	...	...
Stockton	49	8,437	412	34	3,250	200
Sunderland	103	18,499	856	61	5,097	370
Swansea	42	4,965	302	3	96	13
Truro	4	1,080	51	35	6,483	310
Wells	14	1,353	76	16	1,020	66
Weymouth	101	3,853	410	4	443	30
Whitby	23	4,875	505	1	37	10
Whitehaven	515	23,444	2,018	1	105	5
Wisbech	27	5,092	240	18	2,001	131
Woodbridge	4	502	28	6	559	37
Yarmouth	84	12,565	644	112	8,104	565
Total, England	11,339	1,776,874	101,504	5,887	808,146	44,228

Ports.	Scotland.					
	British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Aberdeen	140	24,304	1,986	39	4,612	204
Air	24	2,131	135	...	...	...
Alloa	4	491	29	13	1,310	79
Anstruther	4	546	28	12	884	66
Banff	6	455	31	7	491	35
Borrowstoness	12	2,264	215	24	2,041	126
Campbeltown	8	1,054	62	...	...	...
Dumfries	14	2,755	149	...	...	...
Dunbar	8	1,416	72	9	941	61
Dundee	203	28,015	1,882	30	3,338	206
Fort William	...	...	-Nil.-		...	...
Glasgow	43	4,426	294	15	1,716	106
Grangemouth	91	18,274	914	110	17,135	910
Greenock	201	51,249	2,852	21	6,229	269
Inverness	18	2,008	120	1	50	6
Irvine	75	5,601	408	...	...	...
Kirkaldy	32	5,698	405	30	2,683	175
Kirkcudbright	7	812	47	...	...	...
Kirkwall	5	1,288	90	1	48	5
Leith	336	57,230	3,113	273	55,276	1,925
Lerwick	5	193	21	...	...	...
Montrose	117	13,180	954	32	3,037	187
Oban	...	...	-Nil.-		...	..
Perth	11	1,628	87	19	1,994	125
Port Glasgow	68	20,815	1,033	3	574	24
Port Patrick	...	..	-Nil.-		...	...
Preston Pans	13	1,623	90	27	1,554	125
Rothsay	1	269	14	...	...	..
Stornoway	5	608	36	...	...	...
Stranraer	5	832	46	...	...	...
Thurso	1	146	8	...	...	...
Tobermory	...	...	-Nil.-		...	...
Wick	2	285	16	8	542	81
Wigtown	9	1,000	63	...	...	...
Total, Scotland	1,468	250,595	15,200	674	84,455	4,715

Ports.	Ireland.					
	British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Baltimore	...	...	...	4	643	43
Belfast	131	23,860	1,347	80	14,925	805
Coleraine	8	593	43	7	727	48
Cork	123	22,359	1,073	96	13,001	834
Donaghadee	3	632	35	...	...	...
Drogheda	11	1,295	78	2	309	15
Dublin	216	33,867	1,973	67	11,165	626
Dundalk	15	2,003	94	4	502	26
Galway	9	1,336	74	8	1,534	80
Killybegs	4	266	18	1	129	8
Kilrush	2	212	14	...	...	...
Kinsale	3	537	29	1	181	7
Larne	1	83	6	3	270	18
Limerick	28	5,417	242	11	2,352	107
Londonderry	20	3,169	177	39	6,159	325
Newry	47	7,213	412	48	7,147	412
Sligo	8	933	58	17	2,604	142
Tralee	4	718	38	2	328	18
Waterford	55	9,575	531	14	3,134	156
Westport	5	501	32	2	339	17
Wexford	8	1,070	58	...	...	...
Wicklow	...	...	...	...	...	...
Youghall	9	1,572	84	...	...	...
Total, Ireland	710	117,211	6,416	406	65,449	3,687

	Totals.					
England	11,339	1,776,874	101,504	5,887	808,146	44,228
Scotland	1,468	250,595	15,200	674	84,455	4,715
Ireland	710	117,211	6,416	406	65,449	3,687
Total, United Kingdom	13,517	2,144,680	123,120	6,967	958,050	52,630

Names of the KINGDOMS and STATES to which the FOREIGN VESSELS in the foregoing Account belonged.

Kingdoms and States.	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Russia	111	29,816	1,467	1	110	8	3	381	26
Sweden	152	26,215	1,421	26	3,344	208	19	3,335	176
Norway	726	140,344	6,836	250	27,817	1,728	143	22,775	1,275
Denmark	609	49,286	3,098	30	2,544	175	6	860	47
Prussia	730	151,790	6,491	176	27,620	1,310	33	5,953	287
Germany	761	81,394	4,114	70	7,204	447	3	438	19
Belgium	1,088	98,984	4,911	83	7,681	421	57	6,288	392
France	1,153	49,067	8,023	11	446	91	1	105	8
Portugal	12	1,518	119	...	...	...	82	8,622	701
Spain	2	149	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey and the Levant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	433	23
United States	540	178,949	7,686	27	7,689	327	55	16,059	722
Foreign Continental Colonies	3	634	46	...	...	...	1	200	11
Totals	5,887	808,146	44,228	674	84,455	4,715	406	65,449	3,687

An Account of the Number of SHIPS which passed the SOUND, from the year 1783 to the year 1792, both inclusive —[COMMONS, 380.]

	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
British	1,262	3,163	2,537	2,714	2,959	3,279	No account can be found of the number in this year.	3,771	3,720	4,349
Prussian	1,912	1,439	1,358	763	743	904		599	430	737
Swedish	2,143	2,170	2,136	1,778	2,395	1,315		430	1,816	2,134
Danish	1,633	1,733	1,787	1,600	1,337	1,259		1,586	1,394	1,362
Imperial	507	167	66	68	61	79		6	(Austrians)46	40
Bremen	242	259	176	127	142	172		177	135	188
Dantzig	236	190	161	170	200	169		248	239	209
Russian	145	138	114	89	96	61		6	34	65
Lubeck	100	63	79	81	66	62		89	86	86
Rostock	94	53	101	84	...	171		339	318	338
Hamburgh	49	75	61	45	77	71		104	104	83
Portuguese	40	38	28	19	16	16		28	23	11
Dutch	15	1,366	1,571	1,407	1,436	1,513		2,009	1,736	2,181
Oldenburgh	13	8	...	...	2	2		24	46	35
Venetian	3	5	4	2	...	1		(Italians) 6	5	...
Courland	3	16	25	9	10	5		22	34	21
French	...	25	20	18	35	64		123	88	25
Spanish	...	19	15	12	10	15		32	28	40
Americans	...	13	20	22	30	38		44	45	68
Mecklenburghers	...	...	...	...	70	...		...	...	...
Papenburghers	...	...	...	...	61	...		99	125	142
Total	8,397	10,940	10,268	9,008	9,746	9,216	...	9,742	10,452	12,114

An Account of the Number of SHIPS which passed the SOUND, from the Year 1816 to the Year 1825, both inclusive.

	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
British	1,848	4,172	5,052	3,708	3,597	2,819	3,097	3,016	3,540	5,186
Hanoverian	263	529	456	427	458	434	307	316	358	413
Danish	787	843	884	851	792	778	692	637	758	803
Swedish	2,042	2,000	1,745	1,559	1,519	1,439	1,214	1,133	1,303	1,319
Norwegian	794	914	946	971	946	898	728	946	715	951
Prussian	1,014	1,786	1,628	1,351	1,554	1,094	1,096	1,535	2,081	2,391
Russian	399	387	323	356	242	300	259	306	369	335
Netherland	876	1,305	600	834	853	589	391	461	399	630
Mecklenburg	386	542	434	303	547	396	293	496	557	602
Hamburgh	36	87	42	22	15	22	22	23	29	31
Bremen	111	216	77	54	59	66	32	41	33	34
American	168	136	128	89	169	196	216	158	167	230
Portuguese	48	21	8	8	2	2	4	2	6	9
French	16	44	48	52	63	62	58	32	57	72
Spanish	9	8	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oldenburgh	29	72	41	38	47	46	29	42	30	34
Lubeck	45	83	59	62	64	46	45	59	115	120
Total	8,871	13,145	12,496	10,690	10,926	9,177	8,483	9,203	10,518	13,160

An Account of the Number of SHIPS, specifying their Tonnage, which have entered the Port of LONDON, in the Years 1823, 1824, and 1825; distinguishing the British from the Foreign, and the Coasters from the Foreign Trade.—[COMMONS, 399.]

Year.	Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade.				Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.		Coasters and Colliers.		Irish Traders.			
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage.
1823	3,031	611,451	865	161,705	17,305	2,114,020	774	81,230	21,975	2,968,406
1824	3,132	607,106	1,643	264,098	18,330	2,242,590	513	56,392	23,618	3,170,186
1825	3,989	758,565	1,743	302,122	18,694	2,268,799	833	91,827	25,259	3,421,313

An Account of the Number of Merchant SHIPS and VESSELS, and total Amount of Tonnage, which entered the Port of LONDON during the Year ending 5th January, 1826; distinguishing the Colliers and Coasters from those which have entered from Foreign Parts, and the British Ships from the Foreign.—[COMMONS, 33.]

Colliers and Coasters.		Irish Traders.		Vessels in the Trade from Foreign Parts.			
Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	British.		Foreign.	
18,694	2,268,799	833	91,827	3,989	758,565	1,743	302,122

	Ships.	Tons.
British	23,516	3,119,191
Foreign	1,743	302,122
Total	25,259	3,421,313

An Account of the Number of SHIPS, with their Tonnage and Men, which have entered the Port of LONDON during the Years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, from RUSSIA, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, PRUSSIA, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA; distinguishing each Year, and British Ships from Foreign Ships.—[COMMONS, 227.]

Countries.	In the Year 1822.						In the Year 1823.						In the Year 1824.						In the Year 1825.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Russia	442	88,841	3,926	19	4,905	247	373	78,939	3,458	14	3,909	186	364	79,560	3,552	42	10,426	481	489	112,128	4,860	37	11,745	471
Sweden	41	9,777	415	41	8,642	449	35	8,998	357	77	16,937	813	32	8,025	325	112	28,327	1,281	18	5,096	212	120	32,834	1,429
Norway	8	1,487	71	75	25,489	1,015	3	227	11	127	39,662	1,601	3	316	18	193	57,894	2,327	10	2,463	106	179	56,064	2,264
Denmark	20	2,894	128	4	466	24	6	671	32	10	1,408	69	15	1,901	84	110	6,809	362	36	4,836	226	103	8,899	435
Prussia	188	37,215	1,587	81	16,866	701	91	18,897	791	153	37,823	1,483	129	28,218	1,155	298	67,312	2,642	314	66,039	2,747	342	76,505	3,024
Germany	156	26,898	1,212	23	4,072	170	141	24,034	1,092	26	4,029	167	176	27,610	1,318	199	18,425	864	330	51,340	2,448	231	28,054	1,245
Belgium	457	40,097	2,555	200	19,220	844	337	31,413	1,853	291	28,591	1,205	374	33,318	2,052	501	44,060	1,889	471	41,884	2,569	487	43,863	1,842
United States of America	21	4,732	209	53	16,009	660	20	4,817	221	49	15,300	634	19	4,870	216	48	15,051	633	21	3,739	169	67	21,264	903

An Account of the Number of SHIPS, with their Tonnage and Men, which have entered the Port of LIVERPOOL, during the Years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, from RUSSIA, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, PRUSSIA, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA; distinguishing each Year, and British Ships from Foreign Ships.

Russia	63	11,661	620	28	7,061	383	83	14,634	773	40	9,670	557	61	10,323	566	48	10,158	605	81	15,574	846	50	11,135	624
Sweden	2	143	11	2	287	15	1	165	8	2	320	20	1	161	7	8	2,241	113	..	..	..	6	905	60
Norway	3	266	18	7	1,122	58	6	605	39	5	856	47	1	176	10	5	645	46	3	313	22	4	619	39
Denmark	1	92	5	3	557	28	3	246	16	2	250	18	..	..	..	3	250	23	3	290	18	9	1,1010	70
Prussia	..	..	..	87	20,690	1,015	..	..	..	92	20,683	1,041	..	..	..	111	23,038	1,131	9	1,303	67	114	24,437	1,158
Germany	9	1,122	66	17	2,760	146	8	1,108	71	16	2,463	144	8	1,509	87	34	4,773	261	14	2,782	157	56	8,484	452
Belgium	5	660	41	164	22,005	1,213	5	887	52	213	27,875	1,498	4	705	38	145	18,604	1,009	7	790	49	138	18,969	1,036
United States of America	76	21,825	1,045	350	114,825	5,087	156	43,817	2,043	389	132,316	5,694	99	29,327	2,409	307	109,723	4,553	89	26,707	1,270	443	150,174	6,464

An Account of the Number of SHIPS, with their Tonnage and Men, which have entered the Port of BRISTOL during the Years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, from FRANCE, RUSSIA, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, PRUSSIA, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA; distinguishing each Year, and British Ships from Foreign Ships.

Countries.	In the Year 1822.						In the Year 1823.						In the Year 1824.						In the Year 1825.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
France	9	893	47	16	1,222	84	9	880	46	11	839	61	8	799	46	9	755	50	10	1,014	58	14	994	72
Russia	32	5,856	272	1	300	14	27	4,690	225	2	800	28	38	7,993	393	1	600	23	45	10,738	514	..	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	1	252	12	...	...	...	2	509	24	...	...	...	3	682	35	....	...	...	5	1,218	55
Norway	...	..	...	6	1,139	54	...	...	...	1	328	18	...	...	...	6	1,116	50	...	...		9	2,092	95
Denmark	...	...	nil		...	...	...	...	nil		...	...	...	...	nil		...	...	...	...	nil		...	...
Prussia	9	1,681	72	4	763	36	5	1,024	43	5	1,364	51	9	2,289	93	11	2,284	90	12	2,898	118	5	1,285	46
Germany	6	750	36	...	...	...	3	408	21	...	...	...	1	167	9	1	140	6	2	223	12	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	14	1,720	77	5	603	31	7	1,178	57	5	539	29	11	1,315	57	3	231	13	16	2,400	104
United States of America	5	1,052	50	4	1,076	42	9	2,216	104	3	777	29	5	1,601	77	4	848	33	2	776	37	4	988	37

An Account of the Number of Voyages and Tonnage of the STEAM VESSELS, which entered the Port of LONDON during the Year ending the 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 118.]

Steam Vessels' Names.	Register Tonnage.	Number of Voyages.	Owners.
Superb	155	49	General Steam Navigation Company.
Talbot	77	21	
Mountaineer	188	49	
Hylton Joliffe	174	9	
Rapid	84	3	
Belfast	132	18	
City of London	146	54	
Royal Sovereign	135	41	
Brocklebank	111	30	
Earl of Liverpool	131	55	
Lord Melville	136	53	
Eclipse	87	10	
Waterloo	134	24	
Attwood	143	18	
Soho	353	13	London and Edinburgh Steam Packet Company.
James Watt	294	12	
City of Edinburgh	300	15	
Tourist	179	16	
Eclipse	155	51	Margate Steam Packet Company.
Venus	181	38	
Albion	196	59	
Dart	162	43	
Favourite	209	197	Mr. Heighington.
Swiftsure	106		
Sons of Commerce	87		
London	76		
King of the Netherlands	134	32	Rotterdam Steam Packet Company.
Queen of the Netherlands	116	29	
Prince Frederick	154	32	Hull Steam Packet Company.
Yorkshireman	164	30	
Hero	242	22	Yarmouth Steam Packet Company.
Victory	275	18	
Albion	102	19	
Cambria	83	32	
Sir Joseph Yorke	61	57	Messrs. Joliffe and Banks.

An Account of the Official Value of the TRANSIT TRADE of the Port of LONDON, for the Year ending 5th January, 1826.—[COMMONS, 231.]

	Official Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, exported from the Port of London to Foreign parts.
	£ s. d.
Year ending 5th January, 1826	7,879,007 19 1

Note.—The foregoing Account is exclusive of the Exports to Ireland.

HERRING FISHERY.

REPORT *by the Commissioners for the Herring Fishery, of their Proceedings, year ended 5th April, 1825;—being Fishing* 1824.—[COMMONS, 9.]

AN act having been passed within the period of this report, "to amend the several acts for the encouragement and improvement of the British and Irish fisheries," in which it is provided, that from and after the 5th of July, 1825, the bounties hitherto allowed shall be repealed, and other bounties granted in lieu thereof, till the 5th of July, 1829, when the whole are to cease; and in which it is further provided, that the annual sum of 3,000l. formerly granted for the encouragement of the open sea herring fishery in Scotland, shall be applied in future to erecting piers or quays in that part of the kingdom, and to the providing materials for repairing the boats of poor fishermen; under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners for the herring fishery shall make and publish in that behalf, with the approbation of the lords of his Majesty's treasury; the commissioners lost no time in making the necessary alterations in the fishery forms and documents, and in preparing additional instructions for the government of their officers, in carrying the provisions of the said act into execution, in so far as the British fishery is concerned. The commissioners likewise embraced this opportunity of revising the regulations formerly issued for the cod and ling fishery; and with the view of still further improving the cure, and of preventing bounty from being improperly obtained, a new set of regulations was drawn up and circulated among the trade, comprising the various improvements which experience had shown to be necessary since the cod and ling fishery was placed under the superintendence of this board, and requiring in particular that fish intended to be produced for bounty should be more expeditiously laid in salt, than in many instances had hitherto been the case. The commissioners confidently expect that much benefit will be derived from this measure; and although, as might have been expected, objections have been raised by a few individuals, the commissioners have the pleasure of reporting, that the amended regulations have met with the unqualified approbation of the trade in general.

Rules and regulations for the application of the sum allotted for erecting piers, and repairing boats, have also been prepared, and submitted to the consideration of the lords of the treasury; and as soon as the approbation of their lordships shall have been obtained, the commissioners will order the regulations to be published, for the information of the parties concerned, and proceed to decide on the numerous applications already made to them for grants of money.

An act having likewise been passed within the period of this report, "to repeal the duties on salt and rock salt," the commissioners directed their officers to discontinue that part of the oath, required to be taken by the masters of vessels on their return from the fishery; in which it was stated, that no part of the salt carried out by them, and which was not brought back in their vessel, had been embezzled, sold, or otherwise disposed of, than for the cure of fish.

Representations having been made to the commissioners, that the number of officers stationed in the Shetland Isles was not sufficient for the duty required of them, and that in consequence of the increase of the fishery on the northern coast of Scotland, the officers at Wick and Ullapool, who had formerly had the charge of that extensive district, were unable to give due attention to it, without neglecting their other duty; the commissioners proceeded to revise the establishment of the fishery, and it appearing that while in some districts the fishing had increased, in others it had fallen off, so as no longer to require the presence of a resident officer, the commissioners, with a view to equalize the labour as far as possible, and to supersede the necessity of additional appointments, suppressed the stations of Dover, Oban, and the north Isles of Orkney; removed the officers from these places to Thurso and Shetland, and directed the duty to be performed by the officers of the neighbouring districts. By this arrangement, the commissioners expect, that while greater accommodation will be afforded at the principal fishing places, little or no inconvenience will be experienced by the trade in those districts from which the resident officers have been withdrawn. The commissioners also revised the limits of the stations on the Murray Firth; and made such alterations in them, as appeared to be necessary for the benefit of the adventurers, and the convenience of the officers.

The usual measures have been taken for securing attention on the part both of the officers and curers, to the provisions of the fishery acts, and the regulations of the commissioners. The stations have been surveyed by the secretary, the general inspectors, and the principal officer at London. The naval superintendents have been employed in preventing depredations and preserving order at the fishery, both on the east and west coast, and at the Isle of Man; and the interest of the curers has been attended to, by removing the officers from one station to another, wherever temporary additional assistance was required.

The commissioners deem it unnecessary to advert more particularly to their proceedings, than by stating, that as in former years, so also in the period now under consideration, it has been their object to improve the cure of fish, to preserve the purity of the official brand, to refuse bounty wherever it was not fully due, and to raise the character of the British fishery by every proper means in their power; and they therefore now present the following accounts of the herring

and cod fisheries, for the year ended 5th April, 1825; which they trust will be found satisfactory, *viz.*

HERRING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of vessels fitted out for the coast fishery.
2.—Account of herrings landed therefrom.
3.—Account of herrings cured on shore.
4.—Account of the open sea fishery.
5.—Account of the total quantity of herrings cured.
6.—Account of herrings branded for bounty.
7.—Account of bung-packed herrings, branded for bounty, afterwards re-packed and re-branded; but for which no additional bounty has been allowed.
8.—Account of re-packed herrings not branded for bounty sent coastwise for exportation to a place out of Europe.
9.—Account of herrings exported.

COD AND LING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of cod, ling, or hake, found entitled to bounty, taken or purchased by the crews of vessels and boats *not* on the tonnage bounty.
2.—Account of cod, ling, or hake, found entitled to bounty, taken or purchased by the crews of vessels fitted out on the tonnage bounty.
3.—Account of the total quantity of cod, ling, or hake, found entitled to bounty.
4.—Account of cod, ling, or hake, exported.
5.—Account of fish oil manufactured, and found entitled to bounty.

From these accounts it will be seen, that the total quantity of white herrings cured was 347,665¼ barrels; that the quantity found entitled to bounty was 270,844½ barrels, and that the quantity exported was 202,016½ barrels; that the total quantity of cod, ling, or hake, found entitled to bounty, was 52,135 cwts. cured dried, and 3,531 barrels cured in pickle; and that the quantity exported was 14,087½ cwts. dried; and although the total produce of both these branches of the fishery is less than in the preceding year, which was more than usually abundant, the commissioners consider that the quantity cured, affords a very favourable view of the extent to which the British fishery is carried on.

The commissioners have much pleasure in reporting that they have again received numerous testimonies of the excellent condition of the barrels, and of a continued improvement in the cure of the fish; and it is with great satisfaction they state, that abundant as was the produce of the fishery, it was rapidly disposed of at encouraging prices, and that the market was completely bare, both of herrings, and cod, and ling, before the next year's fishing commenced. In the north west Highlands, the fishing, though still far short of what it once was, was more successful than for some years past, and proved of great service to the inhabitants. No complaints have reached the commissioners of the condition of the fish sent to foreign parts; and they are enabled to state, on the authority of documents with which they have been obligingly furnished, that while the importation of British herrings at the port of Stettin, during the period of this report, greatly exceeded the total importation from every other quarter, there was little difference in the price between them and the best cured Dutch herrings; and that the British curers now successfully compete with the foreign fishers, in having their herrings first at market, and obtaining the high prices usually given on the continent for early caught fish.

00047639

No. 1.

An Account of the Total Number of VESSELS, including their repeated Voyages, which have been CLEARED OUTWARDS for the BRITISH HERRING FISHERY, not on the Tonnage Bounty, in the Year ended 5th April, 1825; distinguishing the Stations from which cleared out; the Number of Men on board; the Tonnage, Netting, Salt, and Barrels carried out.

Stations.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Netting.	Salt.	Barrels.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Square Yards.	Bushels.	Number.
Ayr, Irvine and Saltcoats	25	80	601 88/94	4,200	5,198	3,331
Campbletown	17	97	544 87/94	135,120	4,845	2,525
Dumfries	16	57	617 87/94	...	5,286	3,291
Dunvegan	1	5	42 78/94	...	320	80
Fort William	4	11	73 77/94	2,192	303½	256
Glasgow	127	301	2,037 80/94	...	16,544	9,854½
Greenock	115	555	4,296 70/94	403,527	42,396	24,858½
Inverary	6	19	120 87/94	...	908	562
Islay	3	9	51 7/94	2,790	339	131
Loch Broom	2	8	80 47/94	12,880	260	144
—— Carron	21	88	579 25/94	34,928	4,347	2,589½
—— Gilphead	13	37	217 50/94	...	1,423	967
—— Shildag	12	58	318 77/94	81,730	1,287	710
Rothsay	68	419	2,986 48/94	463,758	34,245	19,761
Stornoway	16	88	482 4/94	61,788	3,155	1,851
Stranrear	4	24	140 87/94	19,404	1,390	826
Tobermory	21	71	172 62/94	...	1,011	521
Isle of Man	12	58	43 73/94	...	2,472	46
Whitehaven	9	57	421 55/94	40,894	4,135	2,645
Anstruther	1	3	33 26/94	...	315	170
Burntisland	2	8	84 72/94	...	484	400
Leith	2	8	89 30/94	...	925	500
Yarmouth	21	97	649 84/94	29,640	2,152	80
Total	518	2,158	15,080 45/94	1,292,851	134,245½	76,099

No. 2.

An Account of the Total Number of VESSELS, including their repeated Voyages, which have been ended 5th April, 1825; distinguishing the Stations at which entered; the Tonnage, Netting, Gutted, from those cured Ungutted.

Stations.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Netting.	Salt.
	No.	Tons.	Square Yards.	Bushels.
Ayr, Irvine, and Saltcoats	27	565 31/94	4,200	1,302
Campbeltown	16	520 8/94	111,600	2,266
Dumfries	15	577 5/94	...	2,035
Dunvegan	1	42 88/94	...	162
Fort William	2	43 79/94	...	149½
Glasgow	131	2,333 15/94	...	3,893
Greenock	113	4,133 26/94	402,580	9,915
Inverary	4	86 16/94	...	2
Islay	3	51 7/94	...	...
Loch Broom	2	80 47/94	12,880	179½
—— Carron	19	508 85/94	25,996	1,426
—— Gilphead	5	194 82/94	...	309
—— Shildag	13	361 17/94	81,730	137
Rothsay	61	2,706 29/94	430,685	5,006
Stornoway	10	349 21/94	45,584	1,2797
Stranraer	4	140 87/94	19,404	430
Tobermory	19	177 53/94	...	15
Isle of Man	12	435 73/94	...	1,069
Liverpool	2	58 36/94	...	...
Whitehaven	9	421 55/94	40,840	1,174
Anstruther	1	33 26/94	...	275
Burntisland	2	84 72/94	...	278½
Leith	4	154 84/94	...	450
Wick	1	83 25/94	...	1,064
Yarmouth	19	586 84/94	29,640	421
Total	495	14,731 17/94	1,205,139	33,337½

ENTERED INWARDS f
Salt, Empty Barrels, a

Empty Barrels, including those with Salt.	Gutted.		Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	Total H… Landed.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed *not* within 24 hours after being caught.			
Number.	Barrels.	Barrels.			Barrels.
770	2,249	...	...	...	2,249
1,086	1,302½	4	13	77	1,396½
1,171	1,766	...	...	...	1,766
...	80	...	...	...	80
40	157	...	...	...	157
2,112½	9,427	7	...	12	9,446
5,253½	17,504½	22	...	40	17,566½
...	480	...	...	4	484
14	117	...	...	74	191
98	46	...	...	...	46
860½	1,453½	...	...	...	1,453½
172½	1,207	...	...	...	1,207
113	687	50	...	54	791
3,314	14,764½	...	...	73	14,837½
739	851	...	...	...	851
250	484	..	90	...	574
44	472	...	5	98	575
46	...	...	...	1,863	1,863
...	...	...	...	35½	35½
689½	1,810½	...	...	24	1,834½
144	26	...	...	...	26
263	137	...	...	...	137
264	578½	...	48	36	662½
600	72	...	...	..	72
...	73	...	...	479½	1,0…
18,044½	55,745	83	156	3,338	

have been CURED by
ng the Stations at which
cured Ungutted.

Stations.	Herrings Cured Gutted. Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Herrings Cured Ungutted. Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	Total.
	Barrels.	Barrels.			Barrels.
Campbeltown	746	...	45	...	791
Dunvegan	613½	...	...	...	613½
Fort William	705	...	...	...	705
Glasgow	58	94	..	..	152
Greenock	10½	33	...	...	43½
Inverary	532	..	...	...	532
Loch Broom	1,910	...	..	...	1,910
—— Carron	1,235	...	...	...	1,235
—— Gilphead	456	4	...	...	460
—— Shildag	546	...	...	...	546
Rothsay	352	...	...	...	352
Stranraer	32½	...	...	...	32½
Tobermory	1,431	...	...	...	1,431
Isle of Man	2,585½	221	1,909½	899	5,615
Whitehaven	55	...	39	...	94
Anstruther	440	6	113	99	658
Banff	24,848½	...	232	...	25,080½
Burntisland	1,496½	...	...	1,393	2,889½
Cromarty	7,340½	...	641	...	7,981½
Eyemouth	5,826	...	596	5,237	11,659
Findhorn	7,919	24	1,343	...	9,286
Fraserburgh	20,183½	...	3,627	269	24,079½
Helmsdale	26,271	191	1,545½	797	28,804½
Leith	1,062	...	274	1,694	3,030
Lybster	18,290	...	...	337	18,627
Orkney, North Isles	1,911	...	...	...	1,911
—— South Isles	4,839	...	...	...	4,839
Port Gordon	19,781	6	733	64	20,584
Shetland, Lerwick	471	...	...	...	471
—— Uist	24	...	...	...	24
Stonehaven	3,866½	...	1,332½	255½	5,454½
[illegible]ick	81,617½	301½	1,791½	6,391¾	90,102¾
[illegible] Sunderland	6,338	24	4,804	4,304	15,470
Total	243,793	904½	19,026	21,740¼	285,463¾

No. 4.

An Account of the Total Number of VESSELS, which have been fitted out in Scotland, for the OPEN SEA FISHERY, in the year ended 5th April, 1825; under the Conditions and Regulations published by the Commissioners for the Herring Fishery, in virtue of the 55th Section of the Act 48th Geo. III. c. 110, and 37th Section of Act 55th Geo. III. c. 94; distinguishing the Stations from which fitted out, the Tonnage, Netting, and Number of Men; together with the Number of Barrels Herrings landed; distinguishing also the Herrings Gutted, from those Ungutted, and the Amount of Premium allowed.

Stations.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Netting.	Herrings Landed.		
					Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels of Bulk.	Total Herrings.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Square Yards.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Ayr, Irvine, and Saltcoats.....	2	58 87/94	15	24,287	38	...	38
Campbeltown	15	412 71/94	115	172,800	1,274 1/2	8	1,29
reenock	1	27 85/94	8	10,735	1 7	...	
Broom	1	33 3/94	9	11,180	54	...	
arron	2	71 83/94	17	27,596	211	...	
dag	3	80 31/94	23	29,187	112 1/2	...	
.....	11	263 23/94	79	92,298	606	...	
.....	6	156 72/94	45	64,358	420 1/2	...	
th Isles	1	20 45/94	7	8,370	138	...	
Total	42	1,125 30/94	318	440,811	2,871 1/2	8	

	Herrings Cured Ungutted.				
	...nd ...ed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	Total Herrings Cured.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*			*Barrels.*
...yr, Irvine, and Saltcoats	2,287	...	...	...	2,287
Campbeltown	3,323	4	58	85	3,470
Dumfries	1,766	...	...	...	[illegible]
Dunvegan	693½	...	...	...	1,766
Fort William	862	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	693½
Glasgow	[illegible]	...	...	...	862
Greenock	9,485	101	...	12	9,598
[illegible]	17,532	55	...	40	17,627
Inverary	1,012	...	...	4	1,016
Islay	117	...	...	74	191
Loch Broom	2,010	...	...	...	2,010
Carron	2,899½	...	...	...	2,899½
Gilphead	1,663	4	...	...	1,667
Shildag	1,345½	50	...	54	1,449½
Rothsay	15,116½	...	...	73	15,189½
Stornoway	1,457	...	...	...	1,457
Stranraer	937	...	90	...	1,027
Tobermory	1,903	...	5	98	2,006
Isle of Man	2,585½	221	1,909½	2,762	7,478
Liverpool	...	...	...	35½	35½
Whitehaven	1,865½	...	39	24	1,928½
Anstruther	466	6	113	99	684
Banff	24,848½	...	232	...	25,080½
Burntisland	1,633½	...	...	1,393	3,026½
Cromarty	7,340½	...	641	...	7,981½
Eyemouth	5,826	...	596	5,237	11,659
Findhorn	7,919	24	1,343	...	9,286
Fraserburgh	20,183½	...	3,627	269	24,079½
Helmsdale	26,271	191	1,545½	797	28,804½
Leith	1,640	...	322	1,730	3,692½
Lybster	18,29	...	..	337	18,627
Orkney, North Isles	1,91	...	...	...	1,911
South Isles	4,97	...	...	...	4,977
Port Gordon	19,781	6	733	64	20,584
Shetland, Lerwick	471	...	...	...	471
Uist	24	...	...	...	24
[illegible]	3,866½	...	1,332½	255½	5,454½
	81,689½	301½	1,791½	6,391¾	90,174¼
	338	24	4,804	4	15,470
		...	...		1,020½
		987½	19,1		[illegible]

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